REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1868-69.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

DURING THE YEAR 1868-69.

SECTION I.—EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

No change took place in the personnel of the Executive Government during the year under review.

Tours of H. E. the Governor.

2. His Excellency the Governor visited the Neilgherries and the Palani Hills in the months of July and August, and in September and October made a tour through the districts of Madura, Tinnevelly, and Trichinopoly. In February 1869, His Excellency visited Nellore on the occasion of the Agricultural Show.

SECTION II.—LEGISLATIVE.

Additional Members.

3. The undermentioned gentlemen were appointed Additional Members of the Council for making Laws and Regulations, and took their seats on the dates specified opposite their names :—

Mr. John Charles Loch, 3rd April 1868.
Vembakam Ramiengar, } 11th December 1868.
Goday Narrain Gajapathi Rau, }

The Honorable Messrs. R. S. Ellis and T. Clarke were re-appointed additional Members.

Acts passed by the Council.

4. The Council for making Laws and Regulations has during the year passed the following Acts :—

Act No. I. of 1868, " An Act for the appointment of a Commissioner for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, and for the superintendence and collection of the revenues on the Neilgherry Hills," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 6th June, and took effect from the 1st August 1868. The

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object of this Act is sufficiently indicated by its title. The reasons for passing it were that the arrangement, under which the Neilgherry Hills were formerly treated for revenue and administrative purposes as a talook or sub-division of the Collectorate of Coimbatore, was found to work unsatisfactorily; that, under this arrangement, adequate provision was not made for the administrative requirements of the Hills; and that the Collector of Coimbatore had ample work on the lowlands of his district to occupy the whole of his time; while, on the other hand, the duties of the Civil and Sessions Judge on the Neilgherries, which, for judicial purposes, formed a separate Zillah, were extremely light, and consisted, for the most part, of work which in other Zillahs was transacted by officers of an inferior grade. The Act, therefore, abolishes the appointments of Civil and Sessions Judge, and Special Assistant Collector; provides for the creation of the offices of Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, assigning to these officers the whole of the duties, administrative as well as judicial, which were formerly discharged on the Hills by the Judge, the Collector, and the Special Assistant Collector, and enables parties who may consider themselves aggrieved by any act done or order passed by the Commissioner or his Assistant in their administrative capacities, to sue those officers in the Civil Court of the adjoining Zillah of Coimbatore, to which Court also appeals from decisions passed by them, in their respective capacities of Collector and Assistant Collector, are to be preferred.

Act No. II. of 1868, "An Act to enable landholders in certain localities to levy tolls upon roads and bridges constructed by them at their own expense, and also on roads and bridges constructed at the expense of the State, the repair and maintenance of which may be undertaken by such landholders," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 19th June, and took effect in the Wynaad Talook of the district of Malabar on the 1st August 1868. This Act is designed to enable Planters in Wynaad (Malabar) and other planting districts to acquire the character of bodies corporate, and to empower them by the levy of tolls upon roads and bridges of the classes specified in the title of the Act, to reimburse themselves for the expenses incurred in the construction and maintenance of the roads or bridges, as the case may be; and provides that the rates of toll and places of levy shall be approved by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Act No. I. of 1869, "An Act to enable the Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills to hold the office and perform the duties of President of the Municipal Commissions for all towns situated within that district," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 15th February, and took effect from the 2nd March 1869. Under Madras Act I. of 1868, the Neilgherry Hills were formed into a separate district, and the Assistant Commissioner of the Hills was, under Section 5 of that Act, constituted the Magistrate of that district, and was, in that capacity, under Section 8 of the (Madras) Towns' Improvement Act, *ex-officio* President of the Municipal Commissions at Ootacamund and

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Coonoor. The latter arrangement was not unnaturally somewhat unacceptable to the Municipal Commissions, the Assistant Commissioner being, and being likely always to be, an officer of comparatively junior standing in the service. This Act, therefore, provides for the office of President of the Municipalities on the Neilgherry Hills being held by the Commissioner of that district.

Act No. II. of 1869, "An Act for repealing certain enactments which have ceased to be in force, or have become unnecessary," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 20th March 1869, and took effect (on the 13th April) since the close of the official year. This Act expressly and specifically repeals all obsolete Acts and Regulations and parts of Regulations of the Madras Code.

5. The following Bills were passed by the Local Council, but had not, at the close of the official year, received the assent of the Governor-General :—

Bills passed by the Council, but not yet assented to by the Governor-General.

Inam Title Deeds Bill.

A Bill "to prevent doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain words used in the title deeds of Inams heretofore furnished to Inam-holders by the Inam Commissioner of the Madras Presidency, and to declare the true intent and meaning of Madras Acts IV. of 1862 and IV. of 1866," was passed by the Local Council, and received the assent of the Governor of Madras on the 27th May 1868. The reasons for the enactment of this measure are briefly as follows :—Under the Rules sanctioned by Government in the year 1859, for the adjudication and settlement of Inam lands in this Presidency, the Inam Commissioner is required to furnish Inam-holders with title deeds in respect of their Inams, prepared according to certain prescribed forms. The terms of the title deeds so prepared appear, in many cases, to convey a more extensive right than was intended to be given, or than could be legally given. It is apprehended that the terms of the title deeds may be so construed as to affect the rights and interests which other persons may have in lands from which the Inams are derived or drawn, in cases where the Inam-holders do not possess the proprietary right in the soil, but only the right of receiving rent or tax payable to Government in respect of the Inam lands as transferees of the Government. This Bill accordingly declares, that nothing contained in the Inam Title Deeds shall affect the rights of holders or occupiers of lands from which any Inam is derived or drawn, or the interests of any person other than the Inam-holder named in the title deeds. The Governor-General has deferred giving his assent to this Bill, pending the passing by the Imperial Parliament of a Declaratory Act, in respect of the validity of the title deeds themselves.

Canal Tolls Bill.

A Bill "to enable the Government to prescribe rules for regulating the navigation of rivers, canals, and other inland waters, for the management of ferries, and for the levying of tolls and license fees," was passed by the Local Council, and received the assent of the Governor on the 12th February 1869. The primary object of this Bill

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is to regulate the use of the canals in the Godavery and Kistna Districts, which, it is believed, are managed in an unsatisfactory manner.

Boat Bill.

A Bill* "to amend Act IV. of 1842 *(an Act for the better management of Boats and Catamarans),"* was passed by the Council, and received the assent of the Governor on the 23rd February 1869. The rates of hire for boats and catamarans employed in the Madras Roads, as set forth in Schedule B., annexed to Act IV. of 1842, having been found in some cases to be insufficient in amount, this Bill has been passed with the view of enabling the Government to determine and notify, and from time to time to vary, the sums which shall be payable for the hire of such boats and catamarans.

Salt Excise Bill.

A Bill "to enable the Government to levy a duty, by way of excise, on salt manufactured in such districts of the Presidency of Fort St. George as the Government may think proper," was passed by the Council, and received the assent of the Governor on the 10th March 1869. The object of this Bill is sufficiently indicated by its title.

Revenue Officers' powers Bill.

A Bill* "to empower Revenue officers to summon persons to attend at their Cutcherries for the settlement of matters connected with Revenue administration," received the assent of the Governor on the 9th March 1869. The object in view in passing this Bill was to obviate the great inconvenience now experienced in the Revenue administration of this Presidency, in consequence of Revenue officers, namely, Collectors, Sub-Collectors, Assistant and Deputy Collectors, and Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars, not having been made competent by express provision of law to issue summonses for the attendance of persons, or the production of documents in certain cases in which it is their duty to hold investigations.

Legislative Returns.

6. The Legislative Returns, prepared according to the forms prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee, will be found in the Appendix.

* This Bill has received the assent of the Governor-General since the close of the official year.

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Section III.—JUDICIAL.

1. GENERAL.

7. The changes effected by Act I. of 1868 in the administration of justice on the Neilgherry Hills have been noticed in Section II.

2. CIVIL JUSTICE.

8. The Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Vizagapatam was retained there during 1868; and, with a view to relieve the District Moonsiffs, was invested with exclusive special jurisdiction in Small Cause Suits for sums between 50 and 500 Rupees. Owing to the great distance of Vizagapatam from the outlying stations, and to the rules for the taxation of costs in Small Causes, fewer suits of this class than was anticipated have been brought before the Principal Sudder Ameen; and many cases now kept back will doubtless be brought before the Moonsiffs as Original Suits after his departure. The Court of the District Moonsiff of Vellore was abolished on the 15th June; and the territorial jurisdictions of the Vellore Small Cause Court and of the District Moonsiffs were in consequence somewhat enlarged. The Additional District Moonsiff of Tanjore was in December transferred to Trichinopoly.

Administrative changes.

9. In September the shroffs attached to the Courts of the Civil Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens were dispensed with, and a new system was introduced, under which the only moneys received in the Courts are deposits for the service of processes, and fees, fines, and penalties. When these amount to 10 Rupees they are remitted to the nearest Treasury. In the case of Judicial deposits, the depositor pays the money into the Treasury, and deposits the Treasury receipt in the Court. Payments are made by cheques drawn on the Treasury Officer. As a consequence of this system, it became unnecessary to require security from the chief ministerial officers of the Courts, and their bonds have accordingly been cancelled.

Modifications in system of Accounts.

10. The monthly salaries of Nazirs in the Zillah and Principal Sudder Ameens' Courts were raised from 45 to 70 and 50 Rupees respectively. The question of increasing the pay of the other servants remains in abeyance.

Salaries of Ministerial Servants.

11. On the Original Side of the High Court 158 suits were pending at the commencement of the year, and during the year 627 suits were instituted, making a total of 785. Of these 176 suits were decided at the first hearing, and 172 suits at the subsequent hearing after settlement of issues; twenty suits were dismissed for default, 103 suits were

High Court, Original Jurisdiction.

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withdrawn, 106 suits were disposed of in other ways, and 208 suits remained pending on the 31st December 1868.

Madras Court of Small Causes.

12. 20,134 suits were instituted in the Madras Court of Small Causes during the year 1868, and with those pending from 1867, the total number on the file in 1868 was 22,342. The number of suits instituted was 5·94 per cent. in excess of that for 1867. 10,211 claims were for sums not above 10 Rupees, and 3,583 for sums not above Rupees 20, being 10·35 and 5·97 per cent. above the corresponding figures for the previous year, and respectively 50·69 and 19·13 per cent. of the whole number instituted. Suits above 500 Rupees show a decrease of 9·35 per cent. The ratio of English to Native cases was 1 to 7·128. The number of suits disposed of was 20,386 out of 20,699 cases set down for hearing within the year. They were distributed as follows :—decided in favour of the plaintiff, 52·9 per cent.; of the defendant, 2·25 per cent.; non-suits, 2·83 per cent.; compromised, 37·59 per cent.; and dismissed on default, 4·43 per cent. The receipts from all sources during the year were Rupees 90,386-6-8, and the expenditure Rupees 75,817-0-5, leaving a balance to the credit of Government of Rupees 14,596-6-3. The value of the property in litigation was Rupees 6,74,399 against Rupees 6,97,860 in 1867. The decrease in value is due to the increase in the number of small claims. An investigation into the condition of the Court was made during the year, and certain important changes calculated to improve its working determined on. The chief of these are the payment of fees by stamps; the appointment of a Registrar; a revision of the establishment, directed especially to the improvement of the staff of Bailiffs; and a provision for the periodical audit of the accounts of the Court.

Files of Mofussil Courts.

13. The annexed table shows the state of the files of the several classes of the Mofussil Courts in 1868 :—

	Pending from 1867.	Instituted in 1868.	Remanded.	Total on the files.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Civil Judges and Agents	566	754	18	1,338	825	513
Judges of Courts of Small Causes ...	507	8,823	8	9,338	8,250	1,088
Cantonment Court of Small Causes..	55	956	...	1,011	988	23
Assistant Agents..	9	3	...	12	7	5
Principal Sudder Ameens ...	1,305	2,971	86	4,362	2,968	1,394
District Moonsiffs.	46,514	111,223	1,821	159,558	117,772	41,786
Village Moonsiffs..	11,290	38,691	...	49,981	37,646	12,335
Panchayets ...	147	226	...	373	191	182
	60,393	163,647	1,933	225,973	168,647	57,326

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The arrears of original suits at the end of 1868 were thus less than at its commencement by 3,067 suits, or 5·07 per cent. The proportion of the arrears to the institutions and to the whole files are high, viz., 35·03 and 25·36 per cent. respectively. The Civil Judges reduced their arrears by 9·38, and the District Moonsiffs theirs by 10·16 per cent.

Nature of Suits newly instituted.

14. The suits newly instituted were eighty in number less than in 1868, and are classified as follows :—

		Per cent.
For rent or mesne profits	5,225	3·19
For recovery of land	10,615	6·49
For recovery of other real property	4,542	2·78
For debts, wages, &c.	141,465	86·45
Connected with caste, religion, &c.	289	0·17
Do. Indigo, Sugar, Cotton, &c. ...	1,511	0·92
	163,647	100·00

Suits instituted for the recovery of land, which, from 1863 to 1866 had been increasing in number, fell in 1867 nineteen, and in 1868 eighteen per cent. below the number instituted in 1866. It was in the valuation of suits of this class that the greatest change was effected by Act XXVI. of 1867, and the decrease is attributable to the operation of that Act. The value of pending suits has increased from Rupees 1,67,88,405 in 1867 to Rupees 5,77,73,058 in 1868. This increase of more than four crores must also be ascribed to the operation of the new Stamp Law; and though it is difficult to compare the new and old laws, there is no doubt that the revenue from judicial stamps has enormously increased, and, it is feared, not without hardship to suitors. The suits newly instituted in 1868 were 1 for 150 of the population.

15. The newly instituted suits were brought before the following Courts :—

		Per cent.
Panchayets	226	0·14
Village Moonsiffs	38,691	23·65
District do.	111,223	67·96
Judges of Small Cause Courts...	8,585	5·25
Do. as Principal Sudder Ameens	238	0·15
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	956	0·52
Principal Sudder Ameens	2,971	1·82
Civil Judges and Agents	754	0·46

Three suits came before Assistant Agents.

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16. The number of suits disposed of was 168,647, or 74·6 per cent. of the whole, being 1 per cent. more than the proportion disposed of in 1867. The increase in number disposed of was 415.

Original Suits by whom disposed of.

17. The following table shows the distribution of the suits disposed of on the Ordinary and Small Cause sides of the Courts:—

	Ordinary.	Small Causes.
Civil Judges and Agents	517	308
Judges of the Small Cause Courts	238	8,012
Cantonment do.	...	988
Assistant Agents	7	...
Principal Sudder Ameens	954	2,014
District Moonsiffs	51,268	66,504
Village Moonsiffs	37,646	...
Panchayets	191	...
	90,821	77,826

The limit of the Small Cause jurisdiction of District Moonsiffs is Rupees 50, and of the Cantonment Courts Rupees 200. Five Principal Sudder Ameens are invested with special jurisdiction to try Small Cause suits for sums between Rupees 50 and 500; and Judges of six Small Cause Courts and two Civil Judges have Small Cause jurisdiction up to Rupees 500. It will be seen from the table above given that the Small Cause suits decided in the Mofussil are 46·14 per cent. of the whole number disposed of, and that those decided by District Moonsiffs, and of less than Rupees 50 in value, are 88·28 per cent. of the aggregate of Small Causes decided.

Original Suits how disposed of.

18. The suits were disposed of in the following manner:—

		Per cent.
Decreed in favour of Plaintiffs	92,179	54·66
Do. do. Defendants	20,244	12·00
Suits dismissed for default	14,054	8·33
Do. adjusted or withdrawn	38,814	23·02
Do. otherwise disposed of	3,356	1·99
	168,647	100·00

Suits decided on the merits and by Native Judges.

19. The suits decided on the merits were thus 66·66 per cent. of the whole number disposed of. The suits decided by Native Judges numbered 158,317, or 93·28 per cent. of the whole; while Europeans decided 10,139, or only 6·01 per cent.

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Duration of Suits.

20. The average interval between the filing of a suit and its disposal was as follows:—

	Ordinary Suits.	Small Cause Suits.
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
Before Civil Judges and Agents	... 11 29	... 1 18
" Judges of the Small Cause Courts ...	... 7 19	 21
" Cantonment do. do. ...	... ...	 12
" Assistant Agents	1	... ...
" Principal Sudder Ameens	... 9 12	... 3 23
" District Moonsiffs	1 2 1	... 1 20

High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction.

21. On the Appellate Side of the High Court sixty-seven Regular and 274 Special Appeals were pending at the commencement of the year, and during the year 133 Regular and 636 Special Appeals were filed, making a total of 200 Regular and 910 Special Appeals. As compared with the year 1867, there was an increase of eighteen Regular and twenty-five Special Appeals in the number filed. During the year 112 Regular and 632 Special Appeals were disposed of, or 67·02 per cent. of the whole, and there remained pending at the close of the year eighty-eight Regular and 278 Special Appeals. As compared with 1867, there was an increase of thirty-three Regular and eighty-four Special Appeals in the number disposed of.

Disposal of Appeals.

22. The following table shows the mode in which the Appeal Suits were disposed of in the High Court. The high proportion of decrees of the Lower Courts confirmed on appeal is satisfactory:—

	Regular.	Special.	Total.	Per cent.
Decrees of Subordinate Courts confirmed...	69	531	600	80·65
Do. do. do. modified ...	11	16	27	3·63
Do. do. do. reversed ...	17	29	46	6·18
Cases remanded	5	19	24	3·23
Appeals dismissed for default	4	35	39	5·24
Do. adjusted or withdrawn	4	2	6	0·80
Do. otherwise disposed of	2	0	2	0·27
	112	632	744	100·00
Pending on 31st December 1868	88	278	...	...

Duration of Appeals.

23. The average length of time between the filing and the final disposal of a Regular Appeal was seven months and one day, and of a Special Appeal four months and nineteen days. The value of the Appeal Suits pending at the close of the year was Rs. 25,33,809-7-3

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Miscellaneous.

24. On the Civil Miscellaneous file, which comprises appeals against orders passed in execution of decrees and other orders and Miscellaneous Petitions, there were pending, at the commencement of the year, fifty-eight petitions, and 316 Petitions were filed during the year. Of the 374 Petitions pending and filed, 314 were disposed of during the year in the following manner :—

Orders of Subordinate Courts confirmed	83
Do. do. modified	1
Do. do. reversed	64
Petitions for review of judgment granted	6
Do. do. refused	91
Miscellaneous Petitions disposed of	69
Pending on 31st December 1868	60

Under Section 22, Act XI. of 1865, forty-two cases were referred for the decision of the High Court, and in thirty-nine cases decisions were given.

Mofussil Courts' Appellate Jurisdiction.

25. There were 5,600 appeals pending at the commencement of 1868 before the Judicial Courts in the Mofussil, and excluding transfers 5,725 appeals were filed or remanded during the year, making a total of 11,325. Of these 5,668 appeals were disposed of, and 5,657 appeals remained pending at the close of the year. As compared with 1867, there was an increase of 473 in the number of appeals instituted, and a decrease of 1,090 in the number of appeals disposed of.

Disposal of Appeals.

26. In 3,057 appeals, or 53·93 per cent., the decrees of the Lower Courts were confirmed; in 570, or 10·05 per cent., modified; in 1,272, or 22·44 per cent., reversed; 310, or 5·70 per cent., were remanded; 209, or 3·71 per cent., dismissed for default; 233, or 4·11 per cent., adjusted or withdrawn; and 17 disposed of in other ways. Thus 86·42 per cent. of the appeals disposed of were decided on the merits.

Duration of Appeals.

27. The average interval between the filing of an appeal and its disposal was :—

	Year.	Months.	Days.
Before Civil Judges...	1	1	...
Do. Judges of Courts of Small Causes... ...	...	11	7
Do. Principal Sudder Ameens	...	9	1

Proportion of appealable cases appealed.

28. Including all the Courts, out of 30,691 suits in which appeal, regular or special, was possible, 6,494, or 21·15 per cent., were appealed. Regular appeals were preferred in 20·91 per cent. of the possible cases, while the proportion of special appeals was 15·6 per cent.

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29. Of the miscellaneous work disposed of by the Lower Courts, 82,667 Petitions were connected with the execution of decrees, and 201,475 Petitions with other matters. At the close of the year 14,300 applications for executions of decrees, and 3,502 Petitions connected with other matters remained pending.

Miscellaneous Petitions.

3. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

30. New forms of processes, under the Criminal Procedure Code, were issued by the High Court in November, with a view to correct a laxity of practice which prevailed in some districts.

Forms of Processes.

31. By the General Rules promulgated on 17th November 1868, to the effect (1) that a copy of every order passed by a Magistrate in exercise either of Original or Appellate jurisdiction, together with a clear statement of the substance of the complaint and evidence, and the grounds on which the order was made, must be submitted within forty-eight hours to the Appellate authority for revision; and (2) that whenever on a complaint made, judgment of acquittal is recorded, or the accused is discharged without trial because no offence has been proved, the Court shall record its reasons—a more immediate supervision is exercised over all the Subordinate Courts. Copies of all Proceedings passed by Courts of Session, either on appeal from, or on perusal of, the sentences or orders of Magistrates, are submitted to the High Court.

General Rules.

32. With a view to secure the more effectual exercise of supervision by the superior Magistracy over the proceedings of the Subordinate Magistrates in the investigation of grave crime, a set of Rules (given in the Appendix) were issued on the recommendation of the High Court. The Reports sent in under Rules VIII. and IX., though not wholly satisfactory, show that the measure has tended in some degree to promote the object in view. The operation of Rule VII., which requires the superior Magistrates to occasionally supervise in person their subordinates' proceedings, has been found very beneficial.

Supervision of Subordinate Magistracy.

33. On the Appellate Side forty Criminal Petitions were pending at the commencement of the year, and 268 were filed during the year. Of these 308 Petitions, 252 were appeals against the sentences of the Session Courts, whose decisions were confirmed in 187 cases, or 84·2 per cent., the records having been called for in 34 cases, or 13·5 per cent.; 33 sentences, or 13·05 per cent., were modified; and 32, or 12·7 per cent., reversed. Twenty-seven Miscellaneous Petitions were disposed of, and there remained pending twenty-nine Criminal Petitions.

High Court, Appellate Jurisdiction.

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Sentences of Death.

34. 107 references, including three relating to the previous year, were made to the High Court for confirmation of the sentence of death under Section 380 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and of these ninety-six sentences, or 89·7 per cent., were confirmed, further enquiry having been ordered in nine cases; four were amended, four reversed, and three references remained undisposed of on 31st December 1868.

Section 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

35. Ninety-nine references were made to the High Court under Section 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In fifty cases the High Court quashed the convictions, in forty-four cases they affirmed them, and in three cases the sentences of the Lower Courts were modified.

Revision.

36. The High Court, in the exercise of their powers of revision, called for the records in nineteen cases. After perusal of the records six sentences were confirmed, nine reversed, and four modified. The High Court also made observations on formal irregularities and omissions in 174 Calendars.

Appellate Jurisdiction of Lower Courts.

37. There were 356 appeals to Courts of Session from the Courts of Magistrates with full powers, and 2,112 to District and Division Magistrates from the decisions of Subordinate Magistrates.

38. The following statistics, illustrating the crime of the country and the working of the Police and Criminal Courts, refer to offences committed within the Calendar year 1868; and all steps taken in connexion with these offences, even though in point of time extending beyond the end of the year, are exhibited in this report.

Offences of all kinds.

39. 131,330 offences of all kinds were committed in 1868, against 132,386 in the preceding year. 64·9 per cent. of offences committed were brought to trial, and of cases brought to trial, 77·7 per cent. resulted in conviction. Out of the total number of offences committed, 50·4 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction. Thus nearly one-half of the offences committed have escaped punishment. This, however, is better than the English average, as appears from the following extract from the Report on the Judicial Statistics of England and Wales for 1865 :—"It would, therefore, appear that for 71 per cent. of the offences committed, or nearly three out of every four, no person is convicted." Of 234,131 persons apprehended and summoned, 113,796, or 48·6 per cent., were convicted and punished. 27,172 cases (20·7 per cent. of the whole), in which 60,258 persons were concerned, were allowed to go by default. Of persons actually tried, 65·7 per cent. were convicted. In 1867, 67·3 per cent. of persons tried were convicted. 22·5 per

cent. of property lost has been recovered, a slight improvement on the results of the preceding year.

40. 78,798 offences against the Penal Code were committed against 75,311 in 1867. The increase has been entirely under the head of offences against the person. Under all other heads of offence there has been a decrease. 52·1 per cent. of all cases committed were brought to trial, and in 66·9 per cent. of cases brought to trial, convictions were obtained. 34·9 per cent. of all offences actually committed were prosecuted to conviction, and the same per-centage (34·9) of persons arrested and summoned were convicted. The general average is lowered by the small proportion of convictions under head of offences against the person. Of persons brought to trial, 52·8 per cent. were convicted. 22·4 per cent. of property lost was recovered.

Offences under the Penal Code.

41. Offences against the person have risen from 21,493 in 1867 to 27,716 in 1868. Cases of murder, culpable homicide, and grievous hurt have been somewhat more numerous in the latter year, but the chief increase is under the head of petty assault. Conviction was obtained in 29·5 per cent. only of offences committed, and of the total number of persons arrested and summoned, 22·9 per cent. only were punished. A large number of petty cases falls through. 46·1 per cent. of all cases were withdrawn or went by default, and 46·4 per cent. of persons arrested and summoned were concerned in these cases.

Offences against the Person.

42. 288 murders were committed against 222 in the preceding year. 569 persons were concerned in these cases, of whom 313 were brought to trial. 125 cases, or 43·4 per cent. of the whole, were prosecuted to conviction. 33·1 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted. Of persons actually tried, 50 per cent. were convicted. The average of conviction has been lowered by the fact that 20 murderers in 20 cases committed suicide, while 4 murderers in 4 cases were pronounced insane. Still the proportion of convictions to offences and to persons concerned and brought to trial is unsatisfactory, and exhibits a slight falling off from the results of the preceding year. Fifty-five cases of attempt to murder occurred, against 45 such cases in 1867. In 22 cases conviction was obtained, and 26 persons were sentenced, 1 to transportation for life, the rest to various terms of imprisonment. There were 89 cases of culpable homicide against 80 in the previous year. 51·7 per cent. of these cases were prosecuted to conviction against 61·2 per cent. in 1867. 44·8 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, against 54·1 per cent. in the previous year. Of 124 persons actually tried, 78, or 62·9 per cent., were convicted. Taking murder, attempt to murder, and culpable homicide together, 44·6 per cent. of cases were convicted, and 60·4 persons were punished to every 100 offences committed.

Murders and Attempted Murders.

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Attempts to commit Suicide, &c.

43. 224 attempts to commit suicide were reported, against 245 in the preceding year; 115 of these cases were judicially punished. 165 cases were reported under the heads of miscarriage, exposure of children, and concealment of birth, against 162 cases in 1867. Only 53 of such cases, or 32·1 per cent., resulted in conviction. 57 persons were punished. Out of 86 cases of kidnapping and abducting, 23 persons were punished in 14 cases. Only three out of 12 cases of prostitution of minors, in which five persons were punished, resulted in conviction. There were 89 cases of rape, in 14 of which 25 persons were convicted. Thus 84·3 per cent. of such cases were thrown out for want of evidence. Of eight cases of unnatural offences reported, five cases were convicted and five persons punished.

Petty offences against the Person.

44. 92·3 per cent. of all offences against the person consisted of petty cases of hurt, assault, and wrongful restraint. Assault cases have increased from 13,322 in 1867 to 18,410 in 1868. Cases of petty hurt have increased from 5,110 to 5,955. The tendency to work the Courts in seeking redress for trifling injuries seems to increase. Cases of wrongful restraint remain at very nearly the same figure as in the preceding year. The total number of petty offences against the person has risen from 19,666 in 1867 to 25,607 in 1868. Thus a remarkable increase of 30·2 per cent. is shown in this class of cases. Of the charges preferred, only 12,271, or 47·9 per cent., were brought to trial, and of these 7,211, or 58·8 per cent., resulted in conviction. Of 60,668 persons charged, only 13,225 (21·8 per cent.) were proved to have committed any offence. This petty litigation requires check, and a stricter enforcement of Section 270, C. C. P., providing compensation to persons vexatiously accused, would probably be useful. The provision in Act XXVI. of 1867, requiring complaints in petty cases to be written upon stamps, has either not been adequately worked, or has failed to produce the effect expected of it. 12,669 cases, or 49·5 per cent. of the whole, went by default, or were withdrawn.

Offences against property with violence.

45. Only 7,950 offences against property with violence have been reported, against 8,632 in 1867, a decrease of 7·9 per cent. 25·6 per cent. of all offences committed have been successfully prosecuted, and 51·8 per cent. of persons arrested have been convicted. Of 5,602 persons brought to trial before the Magistrates and Courts, 3,422, or 61·1 per cent., were convicted. Property valued at Rupees 5,70,861 was lost (slightly less than in 1867), of which 15·3 per cent. was recovered.

Dacoities.

46. The number of dacoities has again decreased. 486 such offences were reported against 533 in 1867. 158 cases, or 32·5 per cent. of the whole, were committed in houses and villages. The remainder were committed on highways, or in fields and jungles. Con-

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viction was obtained in 25·3 per cent. of all cases reported. 565 persons were convicted in 123 cases successfully prosecuted, being at the rate of nearly five persons per case. Of persons actually tried, 49·6 per cent. were convicted and punished. 116·2 persons were convicted to every 100 offences committed. Torch-light gang robberies numbered 68, or 13·9 per cent. of the whole number of cases. 44·1 per cent. of these cases resulted in conviction, and 199 persons were punished. Property valued at Rupees 60,444 was lost, of which only 5·9 per cent. was recovered. Four cases of habitual dacoity (Sections 400, 401) were charged. Three cases with 10 persons were brought to trial, but only one person was convicted.

Robberies.

47. 678 cases of robbery occurred against 812 cases in 1867. This shows a decrease of 16·5 per cent., which is considerable. 33·9 per cent. of these cases were prosecuted to conviction, and 58·9 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted. 40·1 per cent. of property lost was recovered. These results show marked improvement under all heads. There were 25 cases of robbery by drugging, in seven of which 10 persons were convicted. Six persons died from the effects of drugs administered.

House-breaking.

48. There were 6,419 house-breaking cases against 6,883 in the previous year. 23·7 per cent. of all offences committed were successfully prosecuted, and 61·5 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted. For every 100 offences committed, 33·2 persons were convicted. The value of property lost has fallen from Rupees 4,46,337 in 1867 to Rupees 3,91,726 in 1868, and 15·3 per cent. of property lost was recovered against 12·4 per cent. in the previous year. The per-centage of recovery is still poor. 5,691 cases of house-breaking were committed by night, and only 728 by day. 48·3 per cent. of the latter class of cases were prosecuted to conviction. In towns possessing a Municipal or Cantonment Police, 33·4 per cent. of house-breaking cases have been detected; 75·6 per cent. of persons arrested have been convicted; and 19·2 per cent. of property lost has been recovered.

Offences against property without violence.

49. There was a decrease of 4·5 per cent. under the head of offences against property without violence. 43·1 per cent. of offences committed were prosecuted to conviction, and 60·5 per cent. of persons apprehended and summoned were punished by the Courts. Of persons actually tried, 62·5 per cent. were convicted. 32·8 per cent. of property lost was recovered. 18,823 cases of thefts were reported, in 8,041 of which 12,696 persons were punished. 610 cases of Criminal Breach of Trust were charged, in 250 of which 293 persons were convicted. 445 persons were convicted of receiving stolen property in 325 cases out of 524 reported to have occurred. Only 382 charges of cheating were preferred. Conviction ensued in 108 cases, in which 144 persons were punished.

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50. There has again been a slight decrease under the head of malicious offences against property, 4,586 offences having occurred against 4,848 in the preceding year. Cases of mischief by fire have increased from 186 to 258. In only 30 cases was conviction obtained; 34 persons were punished. The value of property destroyed was Rupees 23,178. Cases of mischief to animals have decreased from 309 cases to 173. 130 persons were convicted in 66 cases. 36 cases of causing inundation to public drainage were charged, in 11 of which 36 persons were punished. 85·8 per cent. of all malicious offences against property were cases of petty mischief, in which the average loss or damage was less than 1 Rupee. Nearly half of these cases went by default, or were withdrawn.

Malicious offences against property.

51. 296 cases were reported under the heads of forgery and offences against the currency against 335 in 1867. 172 cases of forgery were charged. 70 of these cases were brought to trial, in 37 of which convictions were obtained. 68 persons were punished. Only three cases of frauds relating to stamps were charged. One person was punished in one case. There were 120 cases of counterfeiting and uttering, 88 of which were brought to trial. In 54 of these cases, 58 persons were punished.

Forgery and offences against the Currency.

52. The number of contempts and offences against public justice has decreased from 3,522 in 1867 to 3,121 in 1868. There were 1,789 cases of contempt of legal process or orders, 1,766 of these cases were tried, and in 1,504 cases 3,236 persons were punished. Out of 125 cases of contempt of court, 123 were disposed of by the Courts, and 149 persons were punished in 119 cases. 88 per cent. of these cases occurred in Sub-Magistrates' Courts. 271 cases of perjury were charged, of which 207 were brought to trial. 177 persons were convicted in 164 cases. There were 159 cases of false charge reported, 123 of which were brought to trial. 60 persons were convicted in 56 cases. 55 cases of compounding offences occurred; 42 cases were tried, and 52 persons were convicted in 28 cases. There were 77 cases of escape resulting from negligence against 56 in the preceding year. 80 persons were convicted of this offence. There were 259 cases of escape from custody, 246 persons were punished in 186 cases. 43 cases of rescue were charged, and 41 persons were punished in 22 cases.

Contempts and offences against Public Justice.

53. 13,563 cases were reported under miscellaneous heads. 333 cases of rioting occurred, and 1,444 persons were convicted in 192 cases out of 315 brought to trial. 57 per cent. of all miscellaneous offences were petty cases of criminal trespass. 7,760 charges were preferred under this head, of which 4,132 were withdrawn, or went by default. In 3,505 cases tried, 3,884 persons were punished. 16 charges of bigamy were brought forward, and six persons were convicted in five cases. Out of 111 charges of adultery, 24 cases only were proved.

Miscellaneous.

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54. There has been a decrease of 7·9 per cent. in offences against Special Laws. 52,532 offences were reported against 57,075 in the preceding year. 73·9 per cent. of all cases were prosecuted to conviction, and 71·8 per cent. of persons arrested and summoned were convicted by the Courts. 69 per cent. of property lost was recovered, chiefly under the head of petty theft triable by heads of villages. Of all cases actually brought to trial before the Courts, 87·8 per cent. resulted in conviction. These figures exhibit considerable improvement as compared with the results of the preceding year.

Special Laws.

55. Nineteen cases of trespass by European British subjects were charged against 18 in the preceding year. 13 persons were punished. Offences against the Railway Act have increased with the extension of lines. 302 cases were reported, in which 396 persons were punished against 233 offences, and 285 persons punished in 1867. 80 offences were charged against the Merchant Seamen's Act, in 64 of which 137 persons were convicted and punished. 190 offences were charged against policemen under Act XXIV. of 1859, and in 146 of these cases 184 police officers were punished. There were 23 offences against the Arms Act, and 28 persons were punished. 12 persons were bound over to keep the peace under the Criminal Procedure Code, and 72 persons out of 81 produced were required to furnish security as rogues and vagabonds under Chapter XIX. of that Code. In the preceding year such security was required from 96 persons. Only 12 such persons were committed to jail in default of security against 42 persons imprisoned in 1867. The wide powers given under this chapter are most sparingly exercised and seldom needed, although recent legislation in England has introduced even more stringent powers with reference to habitual offenders, on the ground that crime cannot otherwise be repressed. In 960 applications for the maintenance of wives and children, 318 persons were ordered to give maintenance. 4,599 offences were charged against the Municipal Acts X. of 1865 and IX. of 1867, in which 7,322 persons were punished. Only two offences were charged against the Contagious Diseases Act XIV. of 1868, and one female was punished.

Analysis of offences against Special Laws.

56. 2,836 offences were reported under the Madras Town Police Act against 8,841 in 1867. Offences against property without violence have fallen from 1,446 to 93, and breaches of the peace have fallen from 6,047 to 1,759. The decrease is chiefly caused by the operation of the new Town Police Act VIII. of 1867, under which certain offences are made triable under the Penal Code instead of (as formerly) under the Police Act. The new Act only came into force in September 1867, and consequently did not so much affect the returns of that year. Miscellaneous offences, such as nuisances, breaches of police, and street regulations, &c., have also fallen from 1,348 in 1867 to 984 in 1868. Better order would seem

Madras Town Police Act (VIII. of 1867).

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to prevail in the streets of Madras. The Town Police Magistrates disposed of 2,688 cases, in 2,498 of which (92·9 per cent.) convictions were obtained. In the preceding year the per-centage of cases convicted to tried was only 74 per cent. 91·6 per cent. of persons produced were convicted against 71·9 per cent. in 1867. The higher ratio of conviction demonstrates increased steadiness of police action.

Offences against Revenue Laws.

57. There has been a further progressive decrease of offences against Revenue Laws in 1868. 1,830 such offences have been reported against 2,004 in 1867. The decrease is chiefly under the head of breaches of Salt Laws, which have fallen from 468 to 334. Only four offences were reported against the Madras Town Abkarry Act. There were thirty-one such cases in 1867. Offences against the General Abkarry Act have also slightly decreased from 1,396 to 1,378. Convictions were obtained in 80·4 per cent. of all cases reported, and 79·5 per cent. of persons charged were convicted.

Accidental Deaths Suicides, and Fires.

58. There have been 1,300 suicides, against 1,290 in the preceding year. In 1866 there were 1,388 suicides recorded, so that the annual numbers seem to vary but little. Of the suicides in 1868, 516 were males and 784 females. 815 persons, of whom 607 were females, committed suicide by drowning, while 401 persons, of whom 137 were females, hanged themselves. Only 32 persons took poison, of whom 23 were females. The numbers of suicides reported in South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Salem, are small compared with other districts. 7,120 deaths by accident were reported against 7,608 in 1867. Of 283 accidental deaths in Kurnool, 40 were caused by the man-eating tigers in the Nulla Mulla range of hills. There were 16 deaths by tigers in South Canara, against 44 in the preceding year. 135 persons were found dead from unknown causes, and 338 persons died from drinking, want, exposure, etc., against 510 in the preceding year. 7,071 fires occurred, in which 30,675 houses were burnt, and property valued at Rupees 6,56,241 was destroyed. Ninety-six lives were lost.

Cases tried by Heads of Villages under Regulations XI. of 1816 and IV. of 1821.

59. There has been a decrease in the number of cases disposed of by Heads of Villages under Regulations XV. of 1816 and IV. of 1821. Out of 25,992 offences, 22,589 were disposed of against 27,031 offences, and 23,018 disposed of in 1867. 75·8 of all cases resulted in conviction, and 70·7 per cent. of persons produced were punished. These averages are higher than in the three preceding years.

Criminal Proceedings in cases summarily determined.

60. 39,455 cases were summarily disposed of by Magistrates under the Penal Code, against 37,558 in 1867. Although the total number of offences committed has decreased, yet the number of cases

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tried by all Courts has increased from 39,332 in 1867 to 41,069 in 1868. increase is chiefly under the head of Minor Offences against the person. : per cent. of Penal Code cases summarily disposed of were tried by Magistr with full powers; 19·4 per cent. by Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st Cla and the remainder 56·7 per cent. by Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Cl In the preceding year Magistrates with full powers only tried 19·5 per cent. cases summarily disposed of. 52·6 per cent. only of persons tried were co victed. This is an unsatisfactory average, showing that nearly half the perso tried in this class of cases were produced on insufficient evidence. Magistrat with full powers have convicted the largest proportion of persons.

61. There has been a further decrease in the number of cases unde Special Laws disposed of by Magistrates. 21,597 cases were so disposed of against 24·519 cases in 1867. 83·6 per cent. of persons tried were convicted. This is the highest ratio yet reached. The number of cases under Special Laws disposed of by Magistrates with full powers has fallen from 12,773 to 8,528.

Special Laws.

62. Under all laws 83,641 cases were summarily disposed of by Village and other Magistrates during the year. 169,398 persons were charged, of whom 111,753, or 65·9 per cent., were convicted.

Cases summarily disposed of by all Magistrates.

63. Only nine cases were disposed of under Section 84 of the Articles of War, against thirty-six in the preceding year. Nine persons were punished by fine.

Cases by Officers Commanding Cantonments.

64. Magistrates of all classes held preliminary inquiry into 2,367 cases, of which 1,619, or 68·4 per cent., were committed to the higher Courts. 5,855 persons were produced for inquiry, of whom 3,571, or 61 per cent., were committed for trial. The results under both heads exhibit improved working. There has again been a decrease (of 11·9 per cent.) in the total number of committable cases inquired into as compared with the previous year. This proceeds from the decrease of grave crime. Magistrates with full powers held inquiry into 16·7 per cent. of the cases, against 14·2 per cent. in 1867, and Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st Class inquired into 17·2 per cent. of the total cases, against 16·2 per cent. in the preceding year.

65. 1,620 cases were tried by the Higher Courts against 1,819 in the preceding year. The number of cases sent up to the higher Courts is steadily and rapidly decreasing. The average number of cases for three previous years was 2,352, but in each successive year decrease appears. Of 3,556 persons tried by the higher Courts, 2,043, or 57·4 per cent., were convicted. This average is the same as last year, but nothing under 75 per cent. (the English average) can be considered good. Principal Sudder Ameens convicted only 47·2 per cent. of persons tried by

Operations of the Higher Courts.

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them. Sessions Courts convicted 57·7 per cent., and of 69 persons committed for trial to the High Court of Madras, 53, or 76·8 per cent., were convicted.

High Court and Sessions Courts.

66. The following statement shows the number and character of the cases tried by the different Courts :—

CLASS OF OFFENCES.	In Principal Sudder Ameens' Courts.	In Sessions Courts.	In High Courts.	Total.
Under the Penal Code.				
1st.—Offences against the person.	16	510	11	537
2nd.— Do. property with violence.	35	346	6	387
3rd.— Do. do. without violence.	47	87	12	146
4th.—Malicious offences... ...	1	48	1	50
5th.—Forgery and offences against currency	1	115	6	122
6th.—Offences against justice ...	21	252	4	277
7th.—Miscellaneous offences ...	12	72	11	95
Total...	133	1,430	51	1,614
Under Special Laws, Total...	3	2	1	6
Grand Total...	136	1,432	52	1,620
Compare—				
1867	181	1,491	147	1,819
1866	360	1,987	217	2,564
1865	659	1,888	27	2,674

The number of cases tried by Principal Sudder Ameens has again fallen from 181 to 136. These Courts are now few in number. House-breaking and theft and criminal breach of trust constituted the principal offences brought before them. Of 16 offences against the person tried by Principal Sudder Ameens, 8 were attempts to commit suicide, and the remainder were cases of hurt and wrongful restraint. 1,432 cases were tried by Sessions Courts against 1,491 in 1867. Offences against the person tried by these Courts have risen from 446 to 510 in the present year. Murder cases have risen in number from 150 to 178, and cases of rape from 22 to 34. Offences against property with violence have again decreased. 346 such cases have been tried by Sessions Courts against 409 in the previous year. 202 Dacoity cases were tried, in which 588 persons were convicted against 199 cases tried, and 557 persons convicted in 1867. This demonstrates improved Police action, the number of dacoities actually committed having decreased. Offences against property without violence have also decreased from 116 to 87. Cases of malicious offence have increased from 28 to 48, and in all other descriptions of offence the number of cases tried remains about the same. Cases tried by the High Court of Madras have fallen from 147 to 52. This arises from the opera-

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tion of Act VIII. of 1867, by which the powers of jurisdiction of the Madras Town Magistrates were increased.

67. 116,173 persons were punished in 1868 against 119,549 persons in 1867, a decrease of 2·8 per cent. In the Appendix will be found a statement giving the statistics of punishments for the last 11 years. **Punishments.**

68. Ninety-eight persons were sentenced to death, 97 for murder, and one for dacoity with murder. **Death.**

69. 180 persons have been sentenced to transportation, 81 of these were transported for life, viz., 56 for murder, one for attempt to murder, three for culpable homicide, 20 for robbery and dacoity, and one for house-breaking by night. Eight persons were sentenced to 10 years' transportation for rape. 76 persons in all were transported for dacoity against 48 in the preceding year. Although the number of dacoities committed has decreased, the number of cases brought to justice has increased. One person was transported for theft, and four persons were transported for criminal breach of trust. **Transportation.**

70. 47,939 persons were sentenced to various periods of imprisonment, against 49,403 in 1867. The decrease is under the head of imprisonment not exceeding one month. The number of persons sentenced to longer periods of imprisonment has increased, owing to the greater number of grave cases brought to justice, notwithstanding a decrease in the number of such offences actually committed. **Imprisonment.**

71. 2,485 persons have been whipped against 3,307 in the preceding year. A large proportion of the persons whipped consisted as usual of house-breakers and thieves. 21 dacoits and robbers were whipped, and 19 of these received no other punishment. 41 persons were whipped for receiving or possessing stolen property. **Whipping.**

72. 65,471 persons were fined against 66,557 in 1867. The amount levied was 3,09,697 against Rupees 3,08,464 in the previous year. **Fines.**

73. The following is a comparative summary of all criminal judicial proceedings against persons from 1865 to 1868 :— **Comparative Summary.**

	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Total number of persons arrested and proceeded against	175,253	173,485	188,854	175,219
N. B.—Proportion of persons proceeded against to population one in	141	142	128	136

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	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Discharged and Acquitted.				
Under Penal Code...	48,194	39,920	43,305	40,647
Do. Special Laws	13,263	16,762	18,119	18,238
Total discharged, &c. ...	61,457	56,682	61,424	58,885
Per-centage of persons discharged to persons proceeded against ...	35·1	32·6	32·5	33·6
Convicted and Sentenced.				
To death	98	96	91	101
,, transportation	180	186	537	495
,, imprisonment	47,939	49,403	65,549	46,329
,, whipping	2,132	2,932	6,078	3,986
,, fine	62,836	63,823	62,123	67,966
,, other punishment (security for good behaviour, maintenance orders, *&c.*)	853	363	...	...
Deduct imprisoned in default ...	242	...	...	...
Total convicted...	113,796	116,083	134,378	118,877
Per-centage of persons convicted to persons proceeded against ...	64·9	67·3	69·4	66·3

The total number of persons proceeded against has increased, although the total number of offences is less. The per-centage of persons convicted has decreased from 67·3 in 1867 to 64·9 in the year under review. This has arisen from a decrease in the ratio of conviction in minor cases. One in 141 of the whole population was proceeded against in 1868.

74. The Comparative Return of Offences against the Penal Code for 1868 shows that murders were most numerous in Cuddapah. This crime was also rife in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Bellary, North Arcot, and Salem. Ganjam and Vizagapatam head the list of culpable homicides also. One offence of slave-dealing occurred in Madura. Robbery is most prevalent in North Arcot, and dacoities are also most numerous in this district, in South Arcot, and in Cuddapah. House-breaking is still predominant in Tanjore. Madura shows the heaviest list of thefts, including many cases of cattle lifting. 19·3 per cent. of all criminal breaches of trust occurred in the town of Madras. The offences of mischief by fire and rioting are far more prevalent in Tinnevelly than elsewhere. North Arcot and Tanjore show the greatest number of forgery cases. 28·7 per cent. of all cases of petty assault were charged in the town of Madras.

Local prevalence of offences against the Penal Code.

75. Under Special Laws the offence of petty Assault is most prevalent in Tanjore. North Arcot and Tanjore have the longest lists of petty thefts tried by Heads of Villages. 83·6 per cent. of cases of neglect to maintain wives and children occurred in the Town of Madras. 872

Against Special Laws.

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breaches of the Municipal Act were committed in Madras Town, and 701 in Salem District. The numbers in other districts are far smaller.

76. The Return of Castes of convicted offenders against the Penal Code shows that of 157 murderers, 52 were persons of the Mudali, Náyudu, and Chetty castes, and 10 were Bráhmans. One European was convicted of murder. Mulcers, Khonds, and Hill Tribes have committed the largest proportion of culpable homicides. Of 25 persons convicted of rape, 13 were of the Náyudu and Mudali castes. Four Musalmáns and one foreigner (not a British subject) were convicted of unnatural offences. Of 588 dacoits convicted, 124 were Pariahs; 71 belonged to the wandering tribes of Brinjáries, Lambádies, and Yerukalas, while 122 belonged to the thievish classes of Koravars, Maravars, and Kallars. Two Bráhmans, seven Rájpúts, five Musalmáns, and 72 Náyudus and Mudalies were convicted of dacoity. About 33 per cent. of all dacoits convicted belonged to hereditary criminal classes. Pariahs, Koravars, and other low castes contribute the majority of house-breakers and thieves. Of 68 forgers, eight were Bráhmans and 33 were Náyudus, Chetties, and Mudaliars. Pariahs and low castes are most given to rioting, but 51 Bráhmans, 414 Náyudus and Mudalies, 64 Musalmáns and 101 Moplahs and Lubbays were also convicted of this offence. Of the total number of 51,343 persons convicted under the Penal Code, 49 were Europeans, 32 of whom were convicted of assault and hurt; 67 were East Indians, 35 of whom were also punished for the like petty offences; 1,912 were Bráhmans; 2,696 were Musalmáns; 1,237 were Moplahs and Lubbays; 15,501 were Náyudus and Mudalies; and 13,240 were Pariahs and other low castes. 3,628, or 7 per cent. only of the whole, belonged to the hereditary criminal castes.

Castes of offenders against the Penal Code.

POLICE.

77. The strength of the Madras Constabulary (including the Madras Town Police) on the 31st March 1869 is shown beneath :—

	Strength.
Inspector-General and supervising staff	6
Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, Madras Town...	3
Superintendents	23
Assistant do.	22
Office Establishments	68
Inspectors...	460
Constabulary of all ranks	23,992
	24,574

78. The full sanctioned establishment is 25,813 of all ranks. The force was, therefore, 4·8 per cent. below strength. At the close of the official year 1867-68, the force was 4·4 per cent. below strength. The difficulty of finding efficient recruits continues. In the

Sanctioned Establishment.

present condition of the country, with regard to wages of labour, the rates of pay are not sufficiently attractive.

Distribution. 79. The following statement shows the distribution of the force: —

General Police duty, including Treasure Escorts, Guards, etc.

Rural Police	18,863
Municipal Police, Madras Town	1,112
Do. other Towns	1,763
	21,738

State Services.

Revenue—Salt Preventive Establishment	1,568
Do. Land Customs	154
	1,722
Jail Guards	1,114
	2,836

Exclusive of the Police employed on State services, the proportion of Police to the inhabitants was one to 1,135. In rural parts the proportion was one to 1,230, and in towns one to 510. The proportion of Police to area was one to 5·8 square miles.

Village Police. 80. 455 Local Watchers were employed in various wild and unhealthy parts of the country, where the ordinary Village Police are not available.

81. The cost of the Police was as follows :—

Wages and Allowances	Rs. 32,55,602
Clothing and Accoutrements	„ 2,61,649
Miscellaneous charges	„ 1,74,361
	„ 36,91,612
Add Village Watchers	„ 13,958
Grand Total	Rs. 37,05,570

Of the above sum Rupees 2,64,009 are debitable to purely State services, as follows :—

Salt Preventive Establishment	Rs. 1,33,255
Land Customs	„ 15,840
	„ 1,49,095
Jail Guards	„ 1,14,914
Total	Rs. 2,64,000

Exclusive of State services, the cost of the Police was Rupees 34,41,561 being Rupees 158-5-1 per Policeman and 2¼ Annas per head of the popula-

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tion. Of the above sum Rupees 2,92,538 was contributed by Municipalities leaving a sum of Rupees 31,49,023 only as the net cost of the Police proper

82. The distribution of Land Customs Preventive Force was as follows :— Land Custom Preventive Force.

	Name of Foreign Settlement.	No. of men.
Godavery District	Yanam ...	13
South Arcot	Pondicherry.	83
Tanjore	Karical ...	30
North Malabar.	Mahé ...	28
		154

The results of Police watching have been most advantageous to Government in producing a large increase to the Customs Revenue. In South Arcot the collections rose from Rs. 54,143 in 1867-68 to Rs. 90,188 in 1868-69.

83. In addition to the foregoing establishments 320 Policemen were supplied to Banks, Public Companies, (Irrigation works, etc.,) and to private individuals under Sections 13 and 14 of Act XXIV. of 1859, at a cost of Rupees 37,442. The numbers and cost of the Policemen so employed are not included in the statements given in the preceding paragraphs. Police supplied to Companies and private individuals.

84. The cost of the Madras City Marine Police for 1868-69 was Rupees 30,626. The receipts from boat owners under Act XXVIII. of 1858, added to fines, etc., amounted to Rs. 33,535, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,909 to be credited to Government. In 1867-68 the balance so credited to Government was Rupees 2,502. Madras City Marine Police.

85. Forty-four towns (exclusive of Madras City) have a Municipal Police. During the year 1868-69 three more towns, viz., Palcondah, Anantapoor, and Gooty, were brought under the operation of Act X. of 1865, (Towns' Improvement Act,) and were provided with a Municipal Police. The working of the Police in Municipalities is generally successful. Municipal Police

86. The income of the Madras Police Superannuation Fund during 1868-69 amounted to Rupees 1,40,807-7-8. The total balance standing to credit in the Treasury on the 31st March 1869 was Rupees 9,41,426-12-8. Superannuation Fund.

87. Casualties have decreased during the year under review. 14·1 per cent. of the force have been lost under the various heads of casualty, against 15·6 per cent. in 1867-68. There were 1,706 dismissals, or 6·9 per cent. of the total strength; 1,507 resignations, or 6·1 per cent.; and 276 deaths, or 1·1 per cent. There is a decrease under a Internal economy

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heads. The Godavery, Tanjore, and South Malabar Districts show the smallest per-centages of casualties. Dismissals and discharges have been most numerous in Ganjam. Resignations were most frequent in Kurnool, Bellary, and South Canara. It is gratifying to find that the death-rate is still decreasing. Only 10·7 per 1,000 have died, against 12·5 per 1,000 in 1867, and 20 per 1,000 in 1866. The men are more comfortably housed and less harassed. The rates in most unhealthy districts are shown in the margin. It will be seen that, notwithstanding the ravages of fever in the hilly tracts, Police service in Ganjam and Jeypore is by no means so fatal to life as in some other districts. There can be no question, however, that the hill tracts are the most deleterious to Europeans. 50·5 per cent. of the force were treated in hospital during the year. The per-centages of patients treated in the Northern and Western Ranges are much larger than elsewhere; Ganjam and Godavery Districts have by far the heaviest sick lists, but the death-rate is lower than in some other feverish districts where fewer men are treated. This shows the efficacy of medical treatment, and the importance of hospital accommodation. The Deputy Inspector-General writes thus regarding sickness in the Western Range :—" The greatest amount of sickness occurs in the Coimbatore District. On an average, every man on the Neilgherry Hills is in hospital three times a year; the Collegal and Suttimungalum talooks contribute a large number of fever cases. The force in the Wynaad is much more healthy than it was in former years, partly owing to better accommodation, and partly to the benefit derived from treatment at the Goodaloor Dispensary. The number of deaths is four against six in 1867." Three Police Hospitals, sixty-two Station-houses, and 538 Huts were built during the year, at a cost of Rupees 72,118.

	Mortality.	
South Malabar ...	23·7	per 1,000
Vizagapatam ...	22·4	"
North Malabar ...	22·1	"
Godavery	17·7	"
Jeypore } Kistna }	14·1	"
Ganjam	13	"

Fines and Punishments.

88. 15,109 Policemen were fined during the year, and the aggregate sum mulcted was Rupees 17,110. In 1867 only 11,578 Policemen were fined to the amount of Rupees 14,322. Except for absence from duty without leave, it is an unsatisfactory mode of punishment, especially when officers are at the same time complaining that their men have not enough to live upon. 1,311 men were reduced, and 2,209 men were dismissed during the year for misconduct.

Police Officers convicted.

89. In 1868, 414 Police officers, or 1·7 per cent. of the whole force, were convicted by Magistrates and Courts. This is about the normal proportion. Of the officers convicted nine were Inspectors (against seven in 1867), and forty-four were Head and Deputy Constables (against sixty-four in 1867). Looking to the most prevalent classes of offence, it will be found that thirty-two Police officers were convicted of extortion and bribery, sixty-three of criminal force and other violence, including grievous hurt; sixty-two of negligent escape, and 113 of neglect of duty.

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Twelve were punished for false evidence and false charges or information, and twelve for wrongful confinement. One Police officer (in Vizagapatam) committed murder. Two were convicted of culpable homicide, and thirty were convicted of robbery, house-breaking, and theft.

90. Out of 24,677 men, 16,077, or 65·2 per cent., can read and write. In 1867 the proportion was only 60·6 per cent., so that a considerable improvement has been effected in this important matter. The Southern Range has the largest proportion of educated men (82·3 per cent.); the Western Range comes next (76·1 per cent.); then the Northern Range (57·3); next the Central Range (52·7); and last of all comes Madras Town with only 52·2 per cent. of educated men. This long established force still of course contains a considerable number of men of the old illiterate stamp. No recruit is now entertained who cannot read and write. Amongst Districts, Ganjam, Kurnool, and Cuddapah have the largest proportions of illiterate men. Out of 3,091 Head and Deputy Constables in the whole force 2,958 can read and write, leaving a balance of 133 illiterate men in these ranks. 130 Police Officers have passed the General Test, against 97 in the preceding year. On all points, under the head of education, improvement is visible.

Education.

91. 5,310 men, or 21·5 per cent. of the whole force, received instruction in the District Schools, and 2,331 passed the prescribed test of their rank during the year. Sixty Police officers passed the Special Test (Inspector's) Examination. The results of instruction are poorest in the Central Range. Instruction is now being attended to in the Madras Town Police, although it is somewhat difficult to withdraw men from the exigencies of beat duty in a large city. 143 men were instructed in the school, of whom forty-eight passed the prescribed test.

Instruction.

92. Out of 461 Inspectors, 66 are Europeans and 60 are East Indians, making a total of 27·3 per cent. of these races in the Inspectors' grade. 110, or 23·9 per cent., are Bráhmans, 12 Christians, and only 25 are Musalmáns. Bráhman Inspectors are most numerous in Bellary and North Arcot. The Constabulary numbers 24,220 men, of whom 63 are Europeans and 93 East Indians. The Mounted Police of Madras Town is included in these numbers. There are 648 Bráhmans, 449 Christians, 7,328 Musalmáns, (30·2 per cent. of the force), and 301 Pariahs. Pariahs are most numerous in the Police of Madras Town and of the Bellary District. 57·5 per cent. of the Kurnool force are Musalmáns, an undue proportion of this class. In Bellary also the proportion of Musalmáns is high, viz., 54·9 per cent.

Castes and Races.

93. 28,880 warrants were issued for the arrest of 30,150 persons, and 330,355 summonses were issued to be served on 336,316 persons. In 1867, 281,308 summonses were issued for service on 284,203 persons. The increase occurs in petty cases. 37,831

Processes served by the Police.

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Miscellaneous Processes were issued against 35,781 in 1867. The increase is under the heads of processes on conviction and orders affecting nuisances, etc. 1,673 search warrants were issued for the search of 1,927 houses.

Convicts guarded in Jails, etc.

94. 9,557 convicts were guarded in Central and District Jails by 1,357 Policemen, at a cost of Rupees 1,44,865. Forty-nine prisoners escaped out of these Jails during 1868, of whom 36 were re-captured, leaving thirteen at large. In 1867 48 prisoners escaped, of whom only 28 were re-captured. The results of the year under review show increased vigilance of guarding. Twenty-six of the 49 prisoners escaped in 1868 broke out of the Neilgherry Hill Jails, some of which are very insecure. 15,500 convicts were guarded in Subsidiary Jails during the year. 45 Subsidiary Jail Prisoners escaped, of whom 41 were re-captured. The average duration of confinement in these Jails was 10·1 days. 266 persons escaped from other custody, of whom 196 were re-captured. Of the 360 prisoners who escaped from custody of all kinds, 273, or 75·8 per cent., were re-captured. The escapes in 1867 numbered only 299, but the per-centage of re-captures was less by 6·8 per cent.

Suspected persons.

95. The number of persons borne on the Suspected List (including prostitutes) has considerably increased. 59,280 persons are so recorded in the Police lists, against 46,628 in 1867. There were 11,614 known depredators of both sexes; 2,096 receivers of stolen goods; 5,812 prostitutes; 14,970 suspected persons; and 24,788 members of wandering gangs. These gangs are chiefly registered in Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary, and Cuddapah. In Kurnool and Cuddapah registration has been far more closely attended to during 1868 than in any previous year. The number of "Known Thieves and Depredators" has decreased, owing probably to revision of the lists as well as to conviction of some of the offenders. The number of registered receivers of stolen property has increased, and this is satisfactory, as indicative of attention to this very important matter and consequent increased knowledge.

Season and Prices.

96. The price of food has decreased during the year under review in almost all districts. In North Arcot and Coimbatore there has been a slight increase. In Madras Town the prices remain about the same. Exclusive of Madras Town and the Neilgherries, (which did not appear in the previous year's Returns,) the price per garce of staple articles of food has been Rupees 196, against Rupees 222 in 1867. The average of five years previous to the famine year 1866, was Rupees 202 per garce, and the difference of price in 1868 has been scarcely enough in itself to produce any marked effect on the state of crime.

Offences.

97. The following abstract shows the total of all offences committed during the year, in the prevention and detection of which the Police are concerned. 61,687 such offences were reported, of which 32,073, or 51·9 per cent., were prosecuted to conviction.

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57·9 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, and 94·5 persons were con victed to every hundred offences. Of the persons convicted under the Pena Code in 1868 only 4 per cent. were females. The value of property lost wa Rupees 9,74,918, of which Rupees 2,22,724, or 22·8 per cent., were recovered 55 per cent. of persons arrested in *all* offences were convicted by the Londo Metropolitan Police in 1867, but the results under the other heads are no given. In Felonies *only* the Metropolitan Police Returns show 61·4 per cent of persons arrested convicted; 27·7 persons convicted to every 100 offence and 22·6 per cent. of property lost recovered. Thus the working of th Madras Police force will bear comparison with that of the Metropolitan Polic in dealing with crime generally.

Ranges.	Districts.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
		Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
	Madras Town ...	1,842	1,063	57·7	1,693	1,251	73·8	86,269	12,014	33·
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	1,922	1,074	55·8	3,876	2,608	67·2	25,206	5,280	20·
	Vizagapatam ...	2,708	1,203	44·4	6,438	2,762	42·9	25,668	7,844	30·
	Jeypore ...	309	155	50·1	351	249	70·9	3,549	1,485	41·
	Godavery ...	2,801	1,571	56	5,810	3,449	59·3	36,961	11,154	30·
	Kistna ...	3,703	1,759	47·5	7,296	3,656	50·1	42,325	13,133	31
	Total...	11,443	5,762	50·3	23,771	12,724	53·5	133,709	38,896	29
Central Range.	Nellore ...	3,510	1,812	51·6	4,706	3,312	70·3	20,228	6,084	30
	Kurnool ...	3,139	1,314	41·8	3,793	2,217	58·4	52,558	10,733	20·
	Bellary ...	3,667	2,162	58·9	5,181	3,769	72·7	106,000	31,882	30
	Cuddapah ...	2,012	812	40·3	2,173	1,309	60·2	60,589	13,557	22·
	North Arcot ...	4,700	2,403	51·1	6,640	3,740	56·3	62,838	9,825	15·
	Madras ...	3,451	2,016	58·4	5,857	3,719	63·4	23,834	5,007	21
	Total...	20,479	10,519	51·3	28,350	18,066	63·7	326,047	77,088	23·
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	3,262	1,686	51·6	5,692	3,032	53·2	57,165	5,701	9·
	Tanjore ..	4,959	2,506	50·5	8,259	4,474	54·1	79,804	9,255	11·
	Trichinopoly ...	2,134	993	46·5	3,153	1,916	60·7	37,662	4,443	11·
	Madura ...	4,534	2,106	46·4	7,547	3,968	52·5	82,930	13,366	16·
	Tinnevelly ...	2,360	1,153	48·8	4,012	2,352	58 6	78,686	20,817	26·
	Total...	17,249	8,444	48·9	28,663	15,742	54·9	336,247	53,582	15·
Western Range.	Salem ...	3,199	1,785	55·7	5,135	3,023	58·8	31,012	7,984	25·
	Coimbatore ...	3,861	2,471	63·9	5,566	3,903	70·1	31,149	11,066	35·
	Neilgherries ...	508	430	85·4	798	733	91·8	3,603	1,243	34·
	South Malabar..	1,664	803	48·2	4,026	1,548	38·4	29,112	5,760	19·
	North Malabar...	815	407	49·9	1,446	682	47·1	27,579	8, 138	29·
	South Canara ...	632	389	61·5	1,120	624	55·7	20,191	6,953	34·
	Total...	10,674	6,285	58·8	18,091	10,513	58·1	142,646	41,144	28·
	Grand Total...	61,687	32,073	51·9	100,568	58,296	57·9	974,918	222,724	22·
	Compare—									
	1867 ...	55,116	30,732	55·7	79,420	58,083	73·1	1,073,315	238,571	21·
	*1866 ...	62,556	36,097	51	4,345	68,634	72·7	1,212,107	305,705	25·
	*1865 ...	49,353	25,179		2,558	50,940	70	873,243	167,577	19·

* Madras Town not included.

Torchlight Gang Robbery.

98. In the report on torchlight gang robbery for 1867, it was shown that this violent phase of crime had fallen to a far lower figure than in any preceding year. In reviewing the results of the year 1868, however, no further improvement can be shown in the actual diminution of offences. The figures for the two years are very nearly the same, 68 cases having occurred in 1868, against 65 cases in the preceding year. But there has been a very marked improvement in detection and conviction. Out of 68 cases, 30 have been successfully detected, the ratio being 44·1 per cent., against 27·7 per cent. in the preceding year, while the ratio of persons convicted to those arrested stands at 39·4 per cent., against 28·4 per cent. in 1867. 199 persons in all were convicted before the Courts, against 115 in the preceding year, and nearly seven persons on an average were convicted in every case successfully prosecuted. The proportion of persons convicted to offences reported was 292·6 to 100 offences. The results of former years have shown that decrease in this violent type of crime is strikingly dependent on the number of dacoits actually convicted. The detective success of 1868 may, therefore, be confidently expected to produce a still further decrease in the number of crimes hereafter committed, though the number of dacoits convicted is now balanced by the number of long-sentenced dacoits annually released from Jail to an extent not heretofore experienced under the régime of the new Constabulary, which commenced operations in 1860. The districts noted in the margin have been entirely free from this type of crime during 1868. The continued successful repression in Nellore district, which is full of Yerukala gangs, is very gratifying.

Ganjam.	Nellore.
Vizagapatam.	Neilgherry Hills.
Jeypore.	North Malabar.
Godavery.	South Canara.

Appendix II. E.

99. The amount of reported dacoity in this Presidency having attracted attention, a correspondence, which is printed in the Appendix, took place on the subject, between this Government and the Government of India. The report of the Acting Inspector-General of Police there given, fully explains the circumstances connected with the crime, and the reasons for its apparently undue prominence, as shown by the returns for this Presidency, when compared with those for other parts of India.

Results in grave cases.

100. Under the heads of murder, dacoity, robbery, and house-breaking (crimes which chiefly affect the peace and safety of the people,) there were reported 7,851 offences, against 8,533 in 1867. There has thus been a decrease of eight per cent. in the number of offences committed. At the same time the ratio of detection has improved from 22·5 in 1867 to 25·4 in 1868.

Cases referred and struck off as false.

101. The prevalent habit of preferring false charges greatly adds to the difficulty of Police working in this country. 5,114 cases were pronounced by the different Courts to be entirely false

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during the year, while no less than 13,523 persons, concerned in these cases, were declared to have been falsely accused. It may seem at first sight discreditable that so many false cases should have been brought to trial, and yet, on the other hand, it is necessary most jealously to watch the tendency of the Police to refer cases to the Magistrates as false without due grounds (under Sections 137 and 153, C. C. P.), with a view to preventing further inquiry and prosecution. 9,449 such cases were referred by the Police for orders during the year, of which 9,125 (96·6 per cent.) were directed by the Magistrates to be struck off as false.

JAILS.

Numbers and disposal of Prisoners.

102. The daily average number of prisoners during the year was 10,152, being seven less than that during 1867-68. The small Jails at Chicacole and Paulghat were given up, the former in June and the latter in December. The prisoners confined in the Jail at Chicacole were sent to Berhampore, and those at Paulghat were distributed between the Central Jails at Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. Transfers to the extent of 2,065 prisoners were made for the purpose of relieving overcrowded Jails, and of supplying the wants of the Public Works Department upon the Hills. Of the above number, 1,522 were sent to Central Jails, 283 to District Jails, and 260 to the Hills. The Jails at Chittoor and at Cuddalore were relieved to the extent of 280 and 161 prisoners respectively. Able-bodied men having been invariably selected for transfer, their health has continued good.

Health of Prisoners.

103. The health of the prisoners generally has continued good. There were 357 deaths in hospital, which gives a per-centage of 3·51 upon the daily average strength, being a slight improvement upon the rate of the preceding year. Besides these there were 3 suicides and 2 accidental deaths. Taking the Jails on the plains and those on the Hills separately, the death-rate in the former was 3·18 and in the latter more than double, namely 7·02. The per-centage of admissions to strength was 86·05, and that of deaths to admissions was 4·08. The rates during 1867-68 were, including the Madras Penitentiary, 95·80 and 4·33, respectively. The per-centage of deaths to daily average strength during each year for the last ten years is shown in the margin. The figures given for the last three years include the returns from the Madras Penitentiary. Excluding that institution the figures are for the three years 11·56, 4·24, 3·59, respectively. In the Appendix will be found a statement showing, for the last three years, the per-centage of deaths to strength in each Jail.

Years.	Per-centage of deaths to daily average strength.
1859-60	8·2
1860-61	6·7
1861-62	9·30
1862-63	8·94
1863-64	10·99
1864-65	12·70
1865-66	11·26
1866-67	11·49
1867-68	4·15
1868-69	3·51

Analysis of mortality.

104. Out of 357 deaths, 163 occurred during the first year after sentence, ninety-eight of these during the first six, and sixty-five during the last six months. Eighty-one persons died between

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the first and second year, fifty-nine between the second and third, seventeen between the third and fourth, eight between the fourth and fifth, and twenty-nine after periods of imprisonment ranging from five to fifteen years. In five Jails there were no deaths; in two Jails the deaths were less than one per cent. of the average strength; in ten Jails, between one and two per cent.; in six Jails, between two and three per cent.; in three Jails, between three and four per cent.; in five Jails, between four and five per cent.; in three Jails, between five and six per cent.; in two Jails, between six and seven per cent.; in two Jails, between seven and eight per cent.; in one Jail, between eight and nine per cent.; in one Jail, between nine and ten per cent.; and in one Jail, namely Calicut, between twelve and thirteen per cent.* In twenty-five Jails the death-rate has diminished; the improvement at Kurnool, Bellary, Tanjore, Trichinopoly (District), Tellicherry, Cannanore (Central), Cannanore (Fort), Rajahmundry (District), and Mangalore, ranging from three to six per cent. In Rajahmundry (District) Jail the decrease, 4·09 per cent., is due to improved sanitary conditions. In three Jails there has been no change, and, in the remaining thirteen, the rate has increased, but not to any great extent, except at Calicut and at the Lawrence Asylum Works Jail, at the former of which the increase was 4·10, and at the latter 5·68 per cent., the actual rates being 12·07 and 9·26 per cent., respectively. Additional gangs of prisoners were sent from the plains in November, January, and February, to the Lawrence Asylum Works Jail in order to meet the exigencies of the Public Works Department; and though the transfers took place after the monsoon, the season at which they were effected was very trying to the men, and increased sickness and mortality was the consequence. Measures have

* Details regarding Jails in which the mortality in hospital was above 3 per cent. are shown in the following Statement.

Jails.	Average daily strength.	Deaths in the year.	Per-centage of daily strength.
Tranquebar	156·51	5	3·19
Ootacamund	147·48	5	3·39
Vellore (Central)	361·07	13	3·60
Cuddapah	242·00	10	4·13
Trichinopoly (District)	205·93	9	4·37
Coimbatore (do.)	180·90	8	4·42
Russelcondah	112·21	5	4·45
Mangalore	150·04	7	4 66
Tellicherry	88·69	5	5·63
Tanjore	177·62	10	5·63
Cannanore (Central)	262·93	15	5·70
Neddiwuttum	159·73	10	6·26
Cuddalore	399·15	26	6·51
Tinnevelly	238·00	18	7·56
Berhampore	157·00	12	7·64
Kurnool	206·90	17	8·21
Lawrence Asylum Works	485·93	45	9·26
Calicut	231·85	28	12·07

been taken for transferring the prisoners to a more sheltered situation than that of the present Jail. The slight increase of 1·12 per cent. in the rate of mortality in the Ootacamund Jail is to be ascribed to a similar cause. There was no serious epidemic during the year except at Kurnool, where eleven prisoners, out of twenty-eight attacked, died from cholera during February and March 1869.

Prevalence of diseases.

105. The most prevalent diseases were dysentery, diarrhœa, atrophy, affections of the lungs, fevers, and dropsy. The number of deaths from dysentery, diarrhœa, and fever was much the same as last year. The deaths from atrophy and dropsy were less numerous, and those from affections of the lungs rather more so. Out of forty-three deaths from diseases of the lungs, fourteen, or one-third, have been entered against the Jails on the Hills, as they either actually occurred in those Jails or shortly after the transfer of the prisoners to the plains on medical certificate. Of sixty-one deaths from dysentery, sixteen, or about one-fourth, have been entered against the same Jails on the same principle. Of the total number of deaths, 143, or 40·05 per cent., were from diseases of the stomach and bowels.

106. The marginal table exhibits particulars of the sanitary condition of the Native Jails on the Neilgherry Hills during 1868-69. The diseases most fatal were dysentery, lung affections, atrophy, and fevers.

Jails.	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Per-centage of deaths to strength.
Ootacamund..........	147·48	5	3·39
Lawrence Asylum Works...	485·93	45	9·26
Dodabottah Plantation ...	52·57	1	1·90
Neddiwuttum do.	159·73	10	6·26
Total...	845·71	61	7·02

107. The sanitary condition of the Jails in general during the year has been very satisfactory, and the great advance made in 1867-68 has not only been maintained but slightly improved. This result is due in a great measure to the continued exertions of Superintendents, and to the constant care and attention paid by them to all details affecting the health of the prisoners.

Health on Admission and Release.

108. There were 13,750 convicts received during the year, of whom 12,904 were admitted in good health, 616 in indifferent health, and 230 in bad health. 10,354 convicts were released. Of that number 8,986 are reported to have been released in the same state as when admitted, namely, 8,883 in good health, sixty-seven in indifferent health, and thirty-six in bad health. 1,035 were released in an improved, and 333 in an inferior, state of health. The accuracy of the registers of the state of health of the prisoners on admission for years prior to 1867 is questionable; and comparisons as to health on admission and release of prisoners incarcerated before that date are proportionately vitiated.

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109. There are three scales of diet in force, so far as regards grain, namely, one consisting of rice alone, another of dry grain alone, and a third of mixed grain. It will be seen from the marginal table that the mortality has been the greatest in those Jails where rice only was consumed, and the least in those where mixed grain was issued. This fact will be duly considered in revising the Jail dietary, which is now being done. The scales of diet laid down in the Jail Rules are still in force, except that the ration of dholl has been reduced from two and four ounces, on alternate days, to two ounces daily, and that the allowance of vegetables has been increased to four ounces daily, in lieu of six ounces three times a week. The grain allowance of women and juveniles is less by one-fifth than that of male adults; but, with this exception, all prisoners, whether of the labouring or non-labouring class, receive the same rations.

Diet.

Grain.	Number of Jails.	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Per-centage of deaths to strength.
Rice	15	2,831	142	5·01
Dry Grain ...	5	1,161	44	3·79
Mixed do. ...	20	6,141	171	2·78
Total...	40	357	357	3·52

110. The number of offences committed in Jail during the year was 6,825, for which 7,017 persons were punished by Superintendents, and thirty-six by Judicial officers. There have been no very serious offences. The offences for which the Superintendents imposed punishment were chiefly idleness, possession of forbidden articles, disobedience, breaches of conservancy rules, fighting, and minor breaches of discipline. 28,537 persons were inmates of the Jails during the year, so that the proportion punished was one in 4·06, or one-fourth nearly. There is a remarkable difference between the proportion of prisoners punished in different Jails. It ranges by tolerably even gradations, from 1·16 per cent. of the inmates in the Tinnevelly Jail to 70·86 per cent. in Rajahmundry (Central). This great variation cannot possibly be due to any corresponding difference in the character of the prisoners; but must be ascribed to differences in the temper and discretion of the subordinate officers and of Superintendents, and to the capacity of the latter for managing bodies of men. It may be observed, however, that the state of discipline in a Jail cannot be determined by the number of punishments. For example, there are few at Ootacamund and Tanjore, where the discipline is good. At the Coimbatore Central Jail, the proportion of men punished was large; but the discipline is good, and the Jail remarkably well managed. Again, about the end of the second quarter of 1868, the Superintendent at Rajahmundry was removed to Salem. The punishments in the Central and District Jails at the former place, which, during the first half-year, amounted to 564 and 154 respectively, fell to 341 and 74 during the last half-year, while at Salem they increased

Conduct of Prisoners and punishments.

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from 170 to 688 during the same period. The discipline at the last-named Jail is believed to have improved, but there is no reason to suppose that it has deteriorated at Rajahmundry.

111. Of 11,791 adult convicts admitted into the Mofussil Jails during the year, 1,014 had been previously convicted, namely, 759 once, 167 twice, 60 three times, and 28 oftener; while of juvenile offenders, 21 had been previously convicted once, 4 twice, 3 thrice, and 1 oftener. Of the convicts received into the Penitentiary at Madras, 1,722 adults, 580 were old offenders, 237 having been previously convicted once, 182 twice, 99 three times, and 62 oftener; and of 81 juvenile convicts admitted, 34 had been previously convicted, namely, 22 once, 11 twice, 1 three times. The marginal table shows the proportion of re-committals to admissions. The great majority of convicts in the Penitentiary have been sentenced by the Police Magistrates for short periods, and the number of habitual offenders among them is large.

Previous Convictions.

Jails.	Adults.	Juveniles.
Mofussil Jails	8·59	18·58
Madras Penitentiary...	33·10	41·97
In all Jails	11·79	26·58

112. Of the prison population during 1868-69, the proportion able to read and write was 14·40 per cent.; 5·01 per cent. could read; and 80·31 per cent. were entirely ignorant. 229 persons were taught to read during the year, 20 to write, and 113 to read and write. Some progress was made in the Jails at Russelcondah, Rajahmundry (Central), Cuddalore, Madura, and Paumben. Nothing was attempted elsewhere except as regards juveniles.

Education.

113. Five pardons were granted, namely, three on account of bad health, one on the ground that the prisoner had not committed the offence charged, and one as a reward for prompt assistance rendered to the Keeper of the European Prison when assaulted by life-convict George Baker in August 1867.

Pardons.

114. During 1868-69 there were fifty-eight escapes, and twelve attempts to escape. Thirty-four persons were re-taken during the year. Twenty-seven of the escapes were effected from temporary Jails.

Escapes.

115. The out-door labour of convicts was, as in the preceding year, principally given to the Department of Public Works, and was employed in constructing Jail buildings at Berhampore, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Bellary, Vellore, Salem, Cuddalore, Trichinopoly, Calicut, Cannanore, and the Madras Penitentiary. Convicts were also employed upon other public works, such as the building of the Lawrence Asylum, the construction of the reservoir for the supply of water to Ootacamund, the reclamation scheme at the same place, and the road

Extramural labour.

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from Pykara through Neddiwuttum and down the Goodaloor Ghaut. Two gangs were employed at the Government Chinchona Plantations, and labour was occasionally supplied to the Municipalities at Russelcondah, Rajahmundry, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Palghaut, and Coimbatore. The available surplus labour was at some places hired by private individuals. The amount realized in cash was Rupees 28,835-7-1, and the value of the labour not paid for is estimated at Rupees 1,66,756-1-10.

Intramural labour.

116. Manufactures of various kinds are now carried on in twenty-two Jails, and in the Rajahmundry and Coimbatore Central Jails have attained considerable dimensions. Weaving, mat and basket-making, spinning, carpenter's, smith's, and tailor's work, have been introduced into both these Jails; and in Rajahmundry, tent-making, paper-making, rope-making, and pottery are added. In the other Jails weaving and mat-making are the chief manufactures carried on. Printing was introduced into the Penitentiary in 1868, and is carried on under the direction of the Superintendent of the Government Press. The work was solely on account of Government, and the outturn is valued at Rupees 11,555. The cost for superintendence, etc., was Rupees 1,925-11-5. Considerable progress in jail manufactures has been made. At the end of 1867-68 the sum actually realized during the year was Rupees 9,008-12-9. The value of manufactured goods and of raw materials on hand was estimated at Rupees 19,246-13-4, being a total balance of Rupees 28,255-10-1 in favour of manufactures. At the close of 1868-69 the sum realized in cash, after paying all charges, was Rupees 25,974-6-1, and the value of goods and raw materials in store was estimated at Rupees 16,746-1-0, the balance in favour of manufactures being Rupees 42,920-7-1.

Expenditure.

117. Exclusive of guards and buildings, the expenditure in the Mofussil Jails was Rupees 7,02,740-2-5, and that in the Penitentiary Rupees 38,906-5-1, or in all Rupees 7,41,646-7-6.

Juveniles.

118. At the close of the preceding official year there were forty-six boys and one girl in the Mofussil Jails, and twenty-three boys in the Madras Penitentiary. There was very little fluctuation during 1868-69, and on the 31st March last the number remaining in the Mofussil Jails was forty-one boys and four girls, and twenty-three boys in the Penitentiary. In all sixty-six boys and four girls. The boys are put to suitable labour, and, where possible, instructed in reading and writing. A separate ward for juveniles was provided during the year at Chingleput, and separate accommodation now exists for this class of convicts at the Penitentiary, the Central Jails at Rajahmundry and Coimbatore, and the Jails at Berhampore, Chittoor, Chingleput, and Tanjore.

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119. There were in all sixty-eight Chinamen and nineteen Malays in confinement in the Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Salem, and Coimbatore, in the Trichinopoly Jail and in the Penitentiary. They are usually quiet, orderly, and hard-working men, and show a great aptitude for manufactures. Some of the Chinamen at the Penitentiary have made good progress as compositors and pressmen in the printing department. Chinamen and Malays.

120. The scheme recently devised for remissions of sentences and for the employment of convict servants has been brought into operation, and appears to have worked well. Both parts of the scheme have been in force in the Jails noted below.* Fifty-seven convicts have been appointed warders in these Jails, and have been found efficient, hard-working, and well-conducted; twelve of those appointed were reduced. Besides these a large number of maistries and work overseers were selected from the convicts, and on the whole gave satisfaction. Convict warders were selected in ten Jails, to which the remission system has not been extended. Their conduct and efficiency was highly satisfactory. Convict servants.

121. The Subsidiary Jail Committee completed its labours during the year, and the requirements of all districts have now been fully investigated. It is estimated that the cost of carrying out the Committee's proposals for placing the Subsidiary Jails in a satisfactory condition, and for providing new Cutcherries were urgently necessary, will be, in round numbers, twenty-five and a half lakhs of Rupees; and of this sum twelve lakhs represent the cost of Cutcherries, and thirteen and a half lakhs that of Subsidiary Jails. Standard plans for new buildings have been prepared, but, where possible, existing buildings will be altered so as to provide the accommodation required. The number of proposed new buildings is 244, and eighty existing buildings are to be improved and enlarged. A special grant for these works was sanctioned by the Government of India in October 1868, and Rupees 3,54,370 were expended on them within the official year. Subsidiary Jails.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

122. The number of District Registrars has been increased by one during the past official year, owing to the constitution of the Neilgherries into a separate District, and is now twenty-two. Thirty-one Sub-Registry Offices out of a total number of 290 are in charge of Special Sub-Registrars. These officers are appointed whenever the fees are sufficient to provide for their remuneration, as it is found that in the hands of overworked Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates the work is practically carried on by ill-paid clerks, and that in consequence vexatious delays and petty exactions Number of District Registrars increased.

* Rajahmundry (Central.)	Vellore (Fort.)
Coimbatore (do.)	Trichinopoly (Central.)
Salem (do.)	Cannanore (Central.)
Vellore (do.)	Lawrence Asylum Works.

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too frequently occur, and impede the appreciation of the benefits which the Act is intended to secure to the public.

Number of Registrations.

123. The number of registrations in Book I. (Register of Instruments relating to immovable property) was 107,740, against 97,172 in 1867-68; and in Book VI. (Miscellaneous Register) 11,561, against 11,759: total 119,301, against 108,931. They were distributed as follows:—

General Registry Office	88
Madras Registrar	3,412
District Registrars	364
Sub-Registrars...	115,437

There has thus been an increase of 10,370, or nearly ten per cent., during the year under review.

Value of transactions.

124. The value of the transactions represented by these registered instruments, calculated as in 1867-68 on the principle which regulates the value in the table of fees, is shown below in comparison with the results of that year:—

	1867-68.	1868-69.
Book I.	Rs. 392,53,170	Rs. 457,22,373
Book VI.	„ 77,68,266	„ 105,25,551
	Rs. 470,21,436	Rs. 562,47,924

Increase 92,26,487, or 19·6 per cent.

Number of Registrations compulsory and optional.

125. Of the registrations in Book I. 87,371 were compulsory, and 20,369 optional, against 78,129 and 19,043 in 1867-68. The total optional registration was thus 31,930 in the past official year, against 30,802 in the previous year. The proportion of optional to compulsory registration has, however, continued to decrease, as shown in the margin; whence it appears that the provisions of the law in respect of optional registration are becoming better understood. The decrease is also partly due to the system of levying fees at the same rates on the registration of both classes of documents.

1866-67...46 percent.
1867-68...39 „
1868-69...36 „

Penalties.

126. The number of instruments registered on payment of penalty fell from 174 in 1867-68 to ninety-four in 1868-69. The amount livied during the year under review, viz., Rupees 1,594-4-0, was, however, nearly the same as in 1867-68.

Refusals to register.

127. 980 documents were refused registration in offices of original registry; 250 of these cases were appealed departmentally to the Registrars and Registrar-General, and the orders of refusal confirmed in 232 cases. Finally, 142 instruments were registered under orders of Courts, to which appeals ultimately lie. The proportion of orders overruled by the Courts is large, but the reason is that Registration Officers are often compelled to refuse to register documents on technical grounds connected with

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admission of execution, or the like; while the Court, on being satisfied of the genuineness of the documents, at once orders registration.

Special Registration.

128. The number of instruments specially registered under Section 52, which was 10,392 in 1867-68, was 10,583 in the year under report. As in the previous year, more than half these special registrations took place in the Tinnevelly, Madura, and Godavery Districts. On the whole, it may be generally stated that the results under the head of Special Registration are fair in the Tamil and Telugu Districts, and poor on the Western Coast.

Wills, Codicils, and Authorities to adopt.

1866-67	70
1867-68	132
1868-69	150

129. Seventeen sealed covers, containing Wills or Authorities to adopt, were deposited and noted in the Register, and four sealed covers were withdrawn during the year. 150 Wills and two Authorities to adopt were registered. Of these, 138 Wills were executed by Hindus. The registration of Wills is increasing yearly as shown in the margin.

Memoranda of Decrees affecting immoveable property.

130. The number of memoranda of decrees affecting immoveable property has fallen from 19,812 in 1867-68, to 17,320 in the past official year. It was 13,142 in 1866-67. The cause of these fluctuations is not apparent; but the memoranda are often delayed, and sometimes withheld, as the fees cannot be collected till the execution of the decree, and sometimes cannot be levied even then.

Memoranda of Decrees under Section 41.

1865-66	28
1866-67	60
1867-68	94
1868-69	392

131. The number of memoranda of decrees affecting registered instruments is more than double that of last year, and more than six times that of the preceding year. This item is on the increase, and must of necessity continue to do so, as the arrears of suits now on the files of the Courts, which relate chiefly to documents which have not been registered, are worked off. It is satisfactory that in no case out of the 392 which came before the Courts in connection with registered instruments, has such an instrument been declared to be a forgery.

Prosecutions under Section 95.

132. There were four prosecutions in the year under report, under Section 95 of the Act, for making false personations and false statements. Conviction followed in all these cases, as also in two prosecuted in the preceding year, but disposed of in the present year. Under the same section sanction was accorded for the prosecution of two Sub-Registrars in Tanjore and South Canara for official misconduct brought to notice by private parties.

Financial results.

133. The subjoined tabular statement of Receipts and Disbursements shows that the Registration Department is now more than self-supporting. The small surplus at credit at the end of 1867-68 has been increased to Rupees 80,971-8-1 during the past year. In estimating

the surplus the value of printing done gratis at the Government Press has been debited this year for the first time.

Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.	Expenditure.	Rs.	A.	P.
Fees collected ...	3,06,074	13	6	Salaries of Registrar-General, Registrar of Madras, and 22 Mofussil Registrars.	42,782	2	7
Penalties	1,594	4	0	Commission paid to Deputy Registrar-General, Registrar of Madras, and 290 Sub-Registrars.	1,38,667	5	0
Sale proceeds of Act and Manual and of packing cases	126	15	6	Establishments of Registrar-General, Registrar of Madras, and 22 Mofussil Registrars	18,670	9	11
Total...	3,07,796	1	0	Contingent Expenditure of Registrar-General and Registrar of Madras ...	687	3	0
				House-rent of General Registry Office and Registry Office of Tranquebar ...	680	0	0
				Furniture...	7,463	8	0
				Service Postage and Telegraph charges.	39	15	3
				Travelling bills of Registrar-General and his Establishment	493	7	6
				Binding of Registers and Indexes ...	897	0	8
				Carriage of Registers, Indexes, and Almirahs	968	14	4
				Refunds of fees	2	0	0
				Total Cash Expenditure...	2,11,351	13	3
				Estimated value of articles supplied and work done without payment.			
				Paper for Registers and Indexes ...	18,290	13	4
				Stationery and packing materials ...	529	3	5
				Three Seals	19	8	0
				Value of printing done at the Government Press	4,754	0	0
				Grand Total...	2,34,945	6	0
				Surplus to the credit of the Department.	77,002	5	0
Amount actually remitted to the Treasury... ...	3,11,947	11	0		3,11,947	11	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Surplus at the credit of the Department on the 31st March 1868 ...	3,969	3	1
Surplus of 1868-69 ...	77,002	5	0
Total surplus at the credit of the Department ...	80,971	8	1

The General Registry and Madras District Registrar's Offices were removed during the year from the hired premises in the Mount Road, to the Government building behind the High Court, lately occupied by the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts.

Inspection.

134. No tours were made by the Head of the Department during the year under report, but he is now engaged in a tour of inspection. 155 inspections of ninety-six Registry and Sub-Registry Offices were made by Revenue Officers during the year. Eight Offices were visited thrice, thirty-three twice, and sixty-five once. 207 Offices were not visited at all.

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Section IV.—REVENUE.

135. The season, though far from being generally propitious, exhibited a decided superiority to that of the preceding year, for, although the failure of the north-east monsoon was hardly less marked than in 1867-68, the south-west monsoon was both timely and ample. The want of rain, during the months of October and November, was felt severely in the northern districts of the East Coast and in North Arcot. But in certain of the remaining districts this deficiency was not so apparent, while in others the exceptionally large fall of rain, and the numerous and abundant freshes which came down the principal rivers during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, thoroughly filled both the rain and river-fed tanks, and enabled the cultivators of wet land to eke out a supply of water for their crops in spite of subsequent drought. In Trichinopoly the "Coramboos," a rude but useful and ingenious species of temporary anicut, which is annually constructed by the ryots themselves across the Cauvery, produced singularly successful results. From Bellary, a district usually stigmatized as "rainless," the Collector reports that "the year was perhaps more favorable to the district "than any in the previous decade." From Kurnool and Cuddapah equally encouraging accounts were received. In South Canara, Malabar, and Tinnevelly, the season was decidedly good, and it was fair in all the hitherto unmentioned inland districts. The greatest loss has everywhere been experienced in the later or cold weather crops, such as Horse-gram, Dholl, Bengal-gram, and the later Cumboo and Cholum. In Madras, North Arcot, and South Arcot, the bad seasons of the past two years have appreciably lowered the condition of the ryots, although disastrous results have happily been averted, and apprehensions of coming famine, which were the ground of much disquiet during the preceding year, have not been felt to a corresponding extent. Such uneasiness as was present, was due to the failure of the north-east monsoon during the preceding year. With the object of averting the distress which threatened the districts of Madras, North Arcot, and South Arcot, Mr. Robinson, Acting Member of the Board of Revenue, was deputed in January 1868 to furnish the Government with information as to the condition and requirements of those districts, and to promote the energetic application of such measures for the relief of the poorer classes as his investigation might suggest. But before the end of March he had returned to Madras, having completed his duties, which therefore do not fall within the scope of the present report, although the occasion which called them forth shows the gloomy prospects under which the year opened in the neighbourhood of Madras. In Cuddapah the same cause, viz., the failure of the north-east monsoon of 1867, awoke forebodings of scarcity during the early part of the year under review. The Government had previously sanctioned the outlay of Rupees 15,000 from Local Funds for the construction of roads, and of a special grant of Rupees

Season.

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4,000 for deepening wells, with the view of providing employment for the distressed, and, in April 1868, Mr. Clarke, a Member of the Board of Revenue, was despatched to Cuddapah, invested with full powers for the commencement of relief-works and the establishment of relief-houses. Mr. Clarke's inspection of the Cuddapah District satisfied him that, though the season had been one of severe drought, there had been no absolute scarcity of food. He sanctioned relief-works aggregating Rupees 8,690 in cost. The burst of the south-west monsoon in June completely changed the aspect of affairs, and Mr. Clarke returned to Madras. The amount of rain-fall in the several districts is shown by Statement A. of the Appendix. The favorable prospects of the year, commencing as it did with a good south-west monsoon, had their due effect on the area under cultivation. It included acres 16,518,877, assessed at £3,198,611. The extent was, therefore, greater by acres 202,696 than in the previous year, and the assessment by £24,782. The only remarkable decrease was in South Arcot. But the subsequent falling off of the season has told upon the collections, which were not so good as might be expected from the increase in cultivation. They amounted to £4,058,757, or £180,948 less than in 1867-68. There was a gross decrease of £261,490 in fourteen districts, and a gross increase of £80,542 in six districts. More than half of the decrease occurred in the districts of Madras, North Arcot, and South Arcot. The remainder was the result of ordinary variations in the collection, and of the accidental circumstance that the Easter Holidays fell at the end of the year, so that a large portion of the heavy March kists, which would otherwise have been paid in before the year closed, was not brought to account till after the current year had commenced. The amount collected by coercive processes was very small—a sign of the increasing prosperity of the agricultural community in general. The returns on this head are incomplete. £1,658 is, however, found to have been thus realized in seven districts.

Prices.

136. The decline in prices, which commenced in 1867-68, still continued, as will be seen on reference to Statement B. of the Appendix, and prices are now lower than they have been since 1863-64. The price of Paddy in 1868-69 was 29·7 per cent., that of rice (2nd sort) 27·2 per cent., and of other food grains 37 per cent. lower than in 1866-67, the year of scarcity, and 10·5, 5·9, and 17 per cent., respectively lower than in 1864-65.

Public Health.

137. The increasing attention paid of late years to sanitary measures, especially at fairs and festivals where crowds assemble, and the extending distribution of medicines at Dispensaries, have produced a marked effect on the public health. Cholera again decreased everywhere, except in Kurnool and Vizagapatam, and in many districts it disappeared altogether. Small-pox and fever were prevalent in Kurnool, Vizagapatam,

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Kistna, and Cuddapah. Elsewhere the season was healthy, and it is worthy of notice that this was pre-eminently the case in Madras, North Arcot, and South Arcot, the districts which suffered most from drought.

138. Statements C., D., and E. of the Appendix exhibit respectively the receipts from all sources of revenue, the charges of collection, and a comparison for the last five years of the proportion which the latter bore to the former. The total receipts for the year under review amount to £6,365,293, or £161,315 less than those of the previous year. The decrease occurred chiefly in Land Revenue. Of the other items, the receipts under Abkarry and License Tax decreased, while those under Customs, Salt, and Stamps increased. The causes of these fluctuations will be noticed below.

General and Net Revenue.

139. The charges amounted to Rupees 67,33,833, or 10·6 per cent. on the revenue. The increase in the aggregate amount, and in the proportion to receipts, is more apparent than real. It resulted partly from the fact that the salaries of the Junior Assistants, immediately on their arrival in the country, are now debited to Land Revenue, instead of to Miscellaneous, because they are at once attached to the Revenue Department, and partly from the fact that large arrears of village service allowance were paid in Tanjore, whilst the pay of the Village Police in South Arcot was debited to "allowances to Village Officers" for the first time.

Charges.

140. The Abkarry Revenue amounted to £490,843, or £15,898 less than 1867-68. The advisability of modifying the law was under consideration at the beginning of the year, and it was considered necessary to resell and renew all leases for one year only, so that they might all come to an end in June 1869. The previous sales had generally been on more advantageous terms, the leases lasting for a longer period. Hence part of the small decrease. A remission of £5,000 was necessitated in North Arcot, by the heavy losses which the renter had suffered, partly from a succession of bad seasons, and partly owing to misapprehensions as to the inclusion of toddy in its unfermented state among the liquors referred to in the Abkarry Act, which point Government has decided finally in the negative. The inadequacy of the present Abkarry system for the town of Madras, to place sufficient check on smuggling, made itself more apparent than ever during the year under review, and the advisability of introducing a new system is under consideration. In Ganjam also a combination among the leading Native merchants, who are stated to have engaged not to bid against one another on the condition of sharing the profits of the Abkarry lease, occasioned considerable falling off in the revenue. Comparing the average of the last three years with that of the preceding five, the net receipts were found to

Abkarry.

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have decreased by 29·3 per cent. This is the more remarkable, inasmuch as in most districts the bidding has a tendency to err on the side of recklessness, necessitating after-remissions. On the Collector's recommendation the Government, in March 1869, sanctioned the introduction of the Excise system, as an experimental measure for the district of Ganjam.

License Tax.

141. The new License Tax Act IX. of 1868, exempted incomes between Rupees 200 and Rupees 500, which had been taxed by Act XXI. of 1867, and there was a consequent decrease in this item of £24,206. In spite of this exemption, the higher rates prescribed resulted in a small increase in Godavery and Nellore; the total amount collected was £56,508.

Sea Customs.

142. The revenue from Sea Customs again increased. The collections in 1867-68 were £237,194. In 1868-69 they were £261,046. In the port of Madras the increase was £14,452, owing to an increase in the import of Piece-goods, Twist and Yarn, and Wines and Spirits, and in the export of Indigo, Rice, and Seeds. In the ports of Malabar, the increase was £4,315, or no less than 50 per cent., and is attributed to large exports of Cocoanut-oil. The declared value of Imports and Exports continued to increase, and the amount of duty was the highest on record. Comparing the year with the preceding one, considerably more dyed Piece-goods, Coral, (Government having put an end to doubts by declaring it duty free under the last Act,) Rice, Wheat, Jute, Raw Silk, and Woollen manufactures, and less Paddy, Paper, Provisions, Railway Stores, Spices, and Tea were imported. In exports most of the principal staples show a large increase. In Cotton-wool it amounted to ninety lacs; in Coffee to twenty-six lacs; in Indigo to seventeen lacs; and in seeds to sixteen lacs. There was no important decrease in any article. Statement F. of the Appendix shows the proportion of Sea Customs Revenue realized in each of the seaboard districts under the several heads of "Import duty," "Export duty," "Re-export duty," and "Miscellaneous items." In Statement G. will be found the extent of the exports and imports during the last twelve years. Statements H. and I. are lists showing the financial results of the principal staples of trade for the last two years, under the respective heads of Imports and Exports, and Statement J. exhibits the quantity and value of the export trade during the last three years in the chief varieties of produce.

Cotton.

143. Statements K., L., and M. show the area cultivated with Cotton in the different districts, the course of the trade during the last three years, and the quantity and value of it during the last twelve years. The area under cultivation decreased altogether by acres 160,652. The only district in which there was any increase deserving of remark was Tinnevelly. The direction of the trade remained almost unaltered.

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More Cotton was sent to Bombay, and less to other parts of India. The quantity exported was greater than it has ever been, except in 1865-66.

144. Statements N. and O. relate to the trade in food grains. Both exports and imports have again increased, and exports are still a million hundred-weights in excess of imports. **Food Grains.**

145. The Imports of treasure (Statement P.), which were low in the two previous years, increased. The excess of imports over exports was Rupees 1,88,78,131. **Bullion.**

146. An amended tariff, reducing the dutiable value of Twist and Cotton-goods, was adopted, but it did not come into force till within a fortnight of the close of that year, and so produced little effect on the revenue. **Tariff.**

147. The Land Customs Revenue amounted to £18,548, or £3,840 more than in 1867-68. £3,617 of the increase occurred at the stations around Pondicherry, and must be attributed partly to more vigorous traffic, and partly to the attention which was devoted to the preventive service. **Frontier Customs.**

148. The collections from the sale of salt amounted to £1,107,041, being £13,240 more than in 1867-68. There was a great increase in Kistna, where extensive purchases were made for Hyderabad, and a great decrease in Madras, which must be ascribed to the ordinary fluctuation of trade. The sales in Tanjore also decreased in spite of the completion of the South-West Line of Rail as far as Errode. Madras Salt is not yet affected by the competition of Tanjore Salt at the eight stations west of Errode. Statement Q. shows that the quantity of Salt sold has increased, though but slightly. **Salt.**

149. The Stamp Revenue increased by £18,827. Act XXVI. of 1867 was in force during the whole year, instead of during eleven months only, as in 1867-68. **Stamps.**

150. The receipts and expenditure under the District Road Fund increased largely, the former by nearly ten lacs, and the latter by four and a half lacs, as will be seen on reference to Statement R. **District Road Fund.**

151. The District Presses turned out work valued at £22,998 at a cost of £6,072. The cash receipts amounted to £2,698. The increase in charges was due to the increase in work. Larger temporary establishment than usual and more materials were found necessary. **District Presses.**

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152. Field operations were in progress during the year in the Cuddapah and Nellore Districts principally, as well as to a small extent in those of Godavery and Kistna. In the two latter the work consisted of the demarcation and classification of fresh land, not originally marked out in detail, but taken up for cultivation since the close of the regular field operations. The total area demarcated was 847 square miles, and that classified 2,007 square miles. The settlement of Kurnool proper was completed, the revised assessment having been introduced in all the villages previously outstanding. The work in the Godavery District having been brought to a close, the party employed there was broken up early in the year. In the Printing Department, Settlement Registers for 275 villages of the above district were struck off, completing the whole number. Registers for 297 villages in the Masulipatam Division of the Kistna District were also printed. The settlement of the Salem District is before Government. Proposals for the settlement of the Guntoor Division of the Kistna District have been forwarded to the Board of Revenue, for submission to Government. The total expenditure during the year was Rupees 2,28,034, including a sum of Rupees 29,995 paid out of the funds of the department to a Settlement establishment working in Tinnevelly under the orders of the Collector and the Board of Revenue, who are superintending the settlement of this district. 528 square miles have been classified.

Revenue Settlement.

153. Revenue Survey operations were carried on in the districts noted below,* and also on the Poonachy Hills. On the plains the boundaries of 634 villages, containing 1,514 square miles, were surveyed, and 805 villages, containing 3,176 square miles, were mapped. The maps of 1,247 villages (3,339 square miles) were lithographed, and the mapping of 735 villages (2,792 square miles) is in progress, 558 villages (1,462 square miles) were topographically detailed. The area for settlement amounts to 1,187 villages, including 3,446 square miles. In the Nellore District, of which the Revenue Survey has been completed, Zemindary tracts, to the extent of 744 square miles, were boundary-surveyed and detailed. The detachment on the Neilgherry Hills continued their operations. Three maps of the Coonoor settlement have been completed. On the Poonachy Hills the work was brought to a close—eight estates having been demarcated. In Madras, Ganjam, and Coimbatore boundary-demarcation of 386 villages (819 square miles), and field demarcation of 201 villages (610 square miles) were carried out. The total expenditure for Survey and Demarcation, including cost of Central Office and Lithographic establishment, was Rupees 6,79,505-2-2, or Rupees 37,494-13-10 short of the Budget grant, and against Rupees 5,92,502 for last year.

Revenue Survey.

* Coimbatore. Salem. Kurnool. Cuddapah. Tinnevelly. Madras. Nellore. Ganjam.

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154. A large number of cases were settled by the Inam Commission during the year, but no title-deeds were issued, owing to a question having been raised by the Advocate-General, regarding the correctness of the form in which the title-deeds have hitherto been issued, and the consequent validity of those documents. This question has now been decided in the negative, since they were issued in the name of the Governor in Council of Madras instead of in that of the Secretary of State. To obviate the necessity of withdrawing the large number of title-deeds already sent out, it has been resolved to apply to Parliament for an Act declaring such documents to have the same force as if they had been expressed in due form. The financial result of the operations of the department during the year cannot, therefore, be exhibited until next year's report. A large reduction in the office establishment was effected at the close of the year.

Inam Commission.

155. The expenditure of the Forest Department for the year has been Rupees 2,69,700 and the receipts Rupees 3,91,179, against Rupees 2,72,840 and Rupees 4,24,184 for 1867-68. This makes Rupees 1,21,479 appear the net profits for the year, but owing to a decrease in the value of timber in stock on March 31st, 1869, to the extent of Rupees 70,428, the actual profits must be estimated at Rupees 51,051. Generally speaking the tendency in this, as in preceding years, has been to extend the operations of the department, and to abandon the License and Voucher system in favour of departmental working. A large proportion of timber has been supplied to the Department Public Works. Several roads have been constructed from departmental funds, with the view of opening out the forests. Towards the end of the year the sholas on the Neilgherries, as well as the plantations there, were transferred to the charge of the Commissioner. Previous to this change a large number of Blue gum trees (Eucalyptus globulus) had been planted out, and it is hoped that the plantations of this tree will, in a few years, remove the dependence of the Neilgherries on a supply of teak from the plains. Several new trees have been introduced from England and Australia, and are now flourishing well on the Hills. The department has been prosecuting inquiries on the indigenous Flora, and a work, to be entitled "Flora Sylvatica," in which all the timber trees of Southern India will be figured and accompanied with full descriptions, has been commenced by Major Beddome.

Forests.

156. Great attention was paid to planting and the conservancy of such tracts of jungle as have been left to the management of the Revenue Department. In Bellary, sixty-three acres were taken up by the Collector, and 500 by the Forest Department, and it is hoped the people will be induced by this example to aid in planting a district which is almost destitute of trees. The people showed much eagerness to plant Casuarinas

Plantation and Jungle Conservancy.

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in Nellore. Avenues and Nurseries were newly formed in Kurnool and Tinnevelly. The planting of Avenues and Topes was vigorously prosecuted in Coimbatore, Tanjore, and Tinnevelly.

Cinchona.

157. The past year was favorable for planting purposes on the Neilgherries, owing to copious and continued rain. The average monthly increase by propagation has, however, fallen from 48,267 in 1867-68 to 19,703. This is owing to cessation of demand for plants on the part of private planters, who now use seeds. The growth of the red and grey barks continues to be more luxurious than that of the other species. The C. Succirubra is found to thrive best at an elevation of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet. From the seeds of the three original species of crown barks, received in 1863, no less than seven distinct varieties have been raised, and one of these, which has been named the Lanceolate-leaved Officinalis, has proved to be the most valuable of all the known species. The Government Quinologist reports it to have yielded the unprecedentedly large proportion of 11·40 per cent. of alkaloid and 9·75 per cent. of quinine. A few varieties of C. Pitayoensis have been received from South America during the year under review, and this addition completes the naturalization on the Neilgherries of all the valuable species of Cinchona which have hitherto been discovered. Mr. Broughton, the Government Quinologist, has continued his investigations into the external causes which affect the profitable cultivation of the Cinchona, the best methods of preparing the barks for exportation and preservation, and the variations in the quality of the bark with the season of the year. The bark of various trees on the plantations has been incidentally analyzed, and much attention has been given to determining the best methods of manufacturing the various preparations of alkaloids which will be used in Indian medicine.

Experimental cultivation.

158. The experiments in the cultivation of Carolina Paddy, Hingunghat Cotton, New Orleans Cotton, Carob Beans, French Honeysuckle, Pinus Maritima, &c., were continued. Carolina Paddy promises to be an important addition to the products of the country, and arrangements have been made for encouraging its cultivation to a greater extent. The conditions under which it thrives best have hardly as yet been ascertained.

Pisciculture.

159. The Collector of South Canara has commenced measures for conserving the fish in the rivers of his district. Great effect has already been produced by the absolute prohibition of a method of catching fish by poisoning the rivers, which has been much in practice.

District Exhibition.

160. A successful Cattle Show was held at Addanki, in Nellore, in January 1869, and a still more successful Agricultural Show, which was attended by the Governor of Madras and the Rajah of Venkatagherry, at Nellore itself, in the following February.

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161. Veterinary Surgeon Thacker has been actively employed in the districts during a portion of the year. The success of his treatment has enabled him to win the confidence of the ryots, who are now beginning to appreciate the good effects of segregation to such an extent that the Government have pronounced the introduction of the Cattle Diseases Act to be unnecessary.

Cattle Disease.

162. Under Madras Act I. of 1868, the Neilgherry Hills were separated from the district of Coimbatore on the 18th August 1868, and placed under a Commissioner. The new district contains about 1,000 square miles, with a population of 38,142; 19,891 of whom belong to Hill tribes, whilst 2,616 are Europeans. The extent of land under plantation is 13,372 acres, and the largest estate, the Devi Sholah, includes 662 acres, planted with Cinchona. The season was more favorable than that of the last three or four years.

The Neilgherries.

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Section V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

163. The Imperial grant for the prosecution of Public Works in this Presidency in 1868-69 was Rupees 90,47,370. The expenditure was Rupees 96,23,599, but in this sum is included the expenditure on famine relief-works, amounting to Rupees 5,50,361; of which Rupees 3,49,508 were expended on communications (new works), and Rupees 1,42,010 on agricultural repairs. In 1867-68 Rupees 6,55,426 were debited in the Public Works Books as expended on famine relief-works; and excluding these sums, the grants and expenditure on account of Public Works, for the two years 1867-68, are shown in comparison in the following statement:—

Imperial Funds, grant and outlay.

Head of Service.		1867-68.		1868-69.	
		Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
New Works.	Military	10,47,626	10,39,541	10,18,400	11,01,498
	Civil Buildings ...	9,31,283	9,79,531	13,34,586	13,38,064
	Agricultural ...	15,01,000	13,26,931	15,72,370	13,46,910
	Communications ...	8,24,563	8,79,520	9,10,342	9,62,855
	Miscellaneous Public Improvement..	24,469	28,344	60,150	56,583
		43,29,941	42,53,867	48,95,848	48,05,910
Repairs.	Military	1,58,307	1,55,211	1,81,700	1,88,262
	Civil Buildings ...	80,884	1,01,434	91,825	84,073
	Agricultural ...	10,59,940	10,00,418	10,75,000	10,16,257
	Communications ...	10,88,071	10,94,968	10,62,859	10,54,687
	Miscellaneous Public Improvement..	8,580	7,430	10,314	7,778
		23,95,782	23,59,461	24,21,698	23,51,057
Establishments... ...		16,40,000	16,60,225	16,57,424	17,14,946
Tools and Plant ...		81,277	78,979	72,400	1,86,075
Total...		84,47,000	83,71,256	90,47,370	90,57,988

164. There was thus an increase of seven lakhs of rupees, or $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the Imperial expenditure in 1868-69 as compared with 1867-68. Looking at the details it will be seen that the increase is chiefly in "New Works," under the heads "Military" and "Civil Buildings," and in "Establishments." The increase under the head "Military" is induced by the necessity of providing suitable barracks, &c., for the European troops; that under "Civil Buildings" is due to the impetus given to the construction of Jails, a subject which will be further adverted to below; and that under "Establishments" to the additional entertainment of ten Executive and twelve Assistant Engineers, whose services were urgently

Comparison with 1867-68.

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necessary for carrying on the extended operations of the department. The proportion of outlay on establishments to the total outlay was, however, one per cent. less in 1868-69 than in 1867-68, the ratios being respectively 18·8 and 19·8 per cent.

Local Funds, grant and outlay.

165. The following statement exhibits the grants and outlay from Local Funds, with which the department had to do, during the two years:—

	1867-68.		1868-69.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
New works	13,23,698	9,82,406	19,51,809	13,31,284
Repairs	3,79,145	3,35,076	5,95,763	5,11,321
Establishment	1,05,279	1,63,580	2,64,557	2,21,841
Tools and Plant	3,081	2,393	19,730	14,706
Total...	18,11,203	14,83,455	28,31,859	20,79,152

Of the outlay during the year under review, Rupees 10,48,039 under the head of "New Works," and Rupees 4,69,058 under "Repairs," were expended from the District Road Fund.

Gross grant and outlay.

166. The entire allotment and expenditure in connexion with public works in the Presidency, (excluding the expenditure of Municipalities, which is elsewhere noticed in this report,) was therefore as follows:—

	1867-68.		1868-69.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Imperial Funds ...	84,47,000	83,71,256	90,47,370	90,57,988
Local Funds ...	18,11,203	14,83,455	28,31,859	20,79,152
Total...	102,58,203	98,54,711	118,79,229	111,37,140

showing an increase in expenditure in 1868-69 of Rupees 12,82,429, or 13 per cent. above that in 1867-68.

167. The operations under the several heads will now be briefly noticed, and in the Appendix will be found the usual statements giving particulars of the outlay in the several districts.

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MILITARY.

Bangalore.

Barracks on the Race Course.

168. The expenditure on Military Works during the year was principally devoted to improving the accommodation and providing for the comfort of the European Soldiers stationed in the Presidency. The largest outlay was incurred at Bangalore, where Rupees 3,90,036 were spent. Of this sum Rupees 2,15,145 were devoted to the new barracks and buildings on the Race Course which are now approaching completion, Rupees 12,62,373 having been expended. Upon the hospital in connexion with these buildings Rupees 10,090 were expended. The administration-rooms and separate wards were completed and made over to the Military Authorities, and considerable progress was made with the north and south pavilions, the former of which was nearly finished, and the latter expected to be ready for occupation in the course of two months. The hospital, which is intended as a general one for the whole European portion of the Garrison, is calculated to provide accommodation for one hundred and forty-three patients in the male, and thirty-seven in the female division.

Subsidiary buildings at Bangalore.

169. A Powder Magazine, a Plunge-bath, and a Racket Court have been provided for the Royal Horse Artillery at an aggregate cost of Rupees 14,009. Plunge-baths, skittle and bowling alleys, and fives court for the use of the European Infantry have been nearly completed, the expenditure during 1868-69 having been Rupees 22,745, against an estimated outlay of Rupees 24,090. A Canteen, costing Rupees 9,300, and four harness-rooms with collar-makers' workshops, estimated at Rupees 26,000, have been constructed for the use of the Artillery on the Race Course.

Camel sheds.

170. These sheds which are intended for the protection of Government camels were undertaken in 1867-68, and have been completed during the past year, the expenditure having been Rupees 3,400 in the former year, and Rupees 14,270 in 1868-69 out of an estimate of Rupees 18,040.

Government Bakery.

171. With a view to insure a wholesome supply of bread for the troops, a Bakery is in course of erection. The building consists of two stories, of which the upper will be used as a granary, and the lower rooms are so arranged as to provide conveniently for the removal of the bread from the kneading-room to the ovens, and thence to the store-room, the verandas being appropriated for the preparation of the wheat for the mill, which will be driven by steam power. The work is advancing towards completion, the estimate being Rupees 84,100, and the expenditure Rupees 78,854, of which Rupees 23,297 were spent during 1868-69.

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172. The object of this project is to supply the troops with water from the Ulsoor tank. This will be effected by pumping from the tank by steam power into two large filters situated on the slope of the Ulsoor rock, and after allowing the water to descend by gravity into a clear water basin, pumping it again by the same engine through a stand-pipe of sufficient elevation to secure its delivery by gravitation into distributing cisterns at the various barracks occupied by the Royal Artillery, the European Regiment, and the Cavalry and Artillery located on the Race Course. The quantity of water daily required to be delivered at twenty-five gallons for each man, and twenty gallons for each horse, is 110,000 gallons, and the cisterns are calculated collectively to contain from ten to fourteen times this quantity, and thereby to secure a continuous supply. The work, originally designed on a small scale at an estimated cost of Rupees 72,000, has been in progress for several years, and having undergone various modifications and extensions has now assumed such proportions as to be estimated to cost Rupees 2,66,000, the principal changes being the substitution of iron for earthenware pipes, and the provision of a very complete system of distribution and delivery from stand-pipes. Some delay in the progress of the work has been occasioned by the inefficient manner in which the iron mains were laid, and by the weakness detected in the filters and cisterns. These defects have been remedied, and the works are so well-advanced as to admit of their shortly being brought, at least, into partial use, the outlay during the year having been Rupees 19,276, and in the aggregate Rupees 1,55,665.

Ulsoor Water Works Project.

173. At this station and at Ramandroog Rupees 1,43,311 were expended on various new works, of which the most notable was the project for improving the very defective water-supply of the Cantonment. Good progress was made with this project, which consists of a channel, excavated across the drainage from a range of low hills in the neighbourhood, for intercepting such water as can be obtained from the scanty rain-fall of that part of the country, and leading it firstly into a tank under construction at Allipore, within a short distance of the station, and thence into the reservoir formed by a hollow at the base of the hill on which the fort is situated. Rupees 30,000 were expended during the year, chiefly on the earth-work and revetment of the reservoir at Allipore, and in laying the foundations of a waste weir.

Bellary.

Water supply to the Cantonment.

174. The old hospital having on examination been found in so dilapidated a condition as to be incapable of being improved, or even put into a satisfactory state of repair, the construction of a new building on the standard plan was undertaken at an estimated cost of Rupees 44,200, of which Rupees 20,000 were spent during the year, the walls having been raised to the full height and partly covered in.

New Native Infantry Hospital.

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Drainage.

175. The outbreaks of sickness which occurred from time to time in the European Infantry Barracks at Bellary having been attributed in a great measure to the offensive exhalations from the drains, certain alterations were undertaken in 1867-68, and have been nearly completed during the past year, the expenditure being Rupees 9,072 in the former year, and Rupees 7,922 in 1868-69 on an estimate of Rupees 17,000.

European Main-guard.

176. The old Main-guard situated within the fort having, on sanitary grounds, been condemned as unfit for the occupation of European troops, the erection of a new building, with the requisite out-offices, was commenced under an estimate of Rupees 24,200, of which Rupees 8,000 were expended. The buildings are designed on the standard plan of a Quarter-guard, and provide accommodation for twenty-four men.

Lock Hospital.

177. The provision of a Lock Hospital having become necessary to allow of effect being given to Act No. XIV. of 1868, a building estimated to cost Rupees 15,900 was commenced, and had Rupees 6,000 expended on it.

School-room and Place of Worship.

178. This building was completed at a cost of Rupees 22,357, of which Rupees 2,624 were spent during 1868-69. It is in close proximity to the European Barracks, and is intended to be used as a place of worship for the Presbyterians of the Force, as well as for a school.

American Bowling Alleys.
Wash-houses.
Plunge-bath.
Urinals.
Solitary cells.

179. An outlay of Rupees 23,794 was incurred in completing bowling alleys, wash-houses, and a plunge-bath for the Royal Artillery and European Regiment, and in partially constructing urinals to the wash-houses attached to the European Barracks, and on two solitary cells for the Royal Artillery. Rupees 6,234 were devoted to minor improvement of the Staff Serjeant's quarters and European Barracks.

Presidency.

Quarters for Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Ordnance Department.

180. At the Presidency Rupees 1,32,575 were expended. Owing to the insalubrity of the quarters occupied by the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Ordnance Department in Black Town, it was decided on providing suitable accommodation on the North-West Esplanade, and the construction of eighteen blocks of quarters was commenced at an estimated cost of Rupees 1,03,910. The whole of the buildings have been completed, and are now occupied, the outlay during the year having been Rupees 35,676. A further sum of Rupees 32,702 was expended upon a separate estimate of Rupees 44,500 in constructing a reservoir to be filled with water from the Sevenwells, and in laying down pipes and erecting stand-pipes for its distribution to each dwelling.

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181. It being an object to secure the cleanliness of these Lines, sanction has been accorded for providing them with drains at an estimated cost of Rupees 35,550, of which Rupees 21,981 have been expended.

New Infantry Lines at Royapooram.

182. A Fives and Racket Court in Fort St. George was completed at a total cost of Rupees 12,404, of which Rupees 2,839 were spent during the year.

Fives and Racket Court in Fort St. George.

183. The sanction of the Government of India having been accorded during the year to the construction of three blocks of double storied barracks, with the necessary auxiliary buildings for a second Field Battery of Artillery at St. Thomas' Mount, an outlay of Rupees 38,240 was incurred in completing the foundations and basements of all three blocks, and in raising the walls to an average height of three feet. The lower floor of each block is intended for the use of the men during the day, and will provide rooms for recreation, messing, stores, &c., while the upper floor will afford accommodation for sleeping in two large rooms with twenty-two cots in each. The rooms are to be large and lofty with arcaded verandas and terraced roofs, and will collectively accommodate 132 men.

St. Thomas' Mount.

Barracks for a second Field Battery of Artillery.

184. Rupees 14,371 were expended in completing twenty-four additional family quarters with out-offices in the Horse Artillery Lines, and the buildings were handed over to the Military Authorities in November 1868.

Family Quarters with out-offices in the Horse Artillery Lines.

185. The Sanitary Commissioner having urged strong objections to the site of the original female hospital and recommended its removal, plans with estimates amounting to Rupees 32,290 for the construction of a new hospital, with out-offices and quarters for an Apothecary, on a more suitable site, received the sanction of Government in July 1867. The new hospital is an upper-storied building with arcaded verandas, and planned upon the principles of construction indicated by the Government of India. The expenditure in the past year was Rupees 15,297, and the building will be ready for occupation shortly. The entire outlay at St. Thomas' Mount was Rupees 98,630.

Female Hospital.

186. These extensive and handsome buildings, on which Rupees 4,79,990 had been expended up to the end of 1867-68, were further advanced towards completion by an outlay during the past year of Rupees 2,03,151, ample provision of a suitable description having been made for the accommodation in a temporary Jail of the large body of convicts engaged upon the work and of the Police guard. The building originally erected to serve as a hospital for the entire institution has been for some time occupied by the girls much to the improvement of their health and appearance,

Neilgiris.

Lawrence Asylum at Lovedale.

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and the part of the main buildings intended for the boys, and for the occupation of the Principal, has been so well-advanced as to allow of its being occupied by the boys, numbering about 120, who have hitherto been located at Stonehouse in Ootacamund. The estimate for the portion of the building intended for males has, however, been found to be very insufficient, and a far larger outlay than was anticipated will be required to complete it.

Cannanore. Accommodation for a Garrison Battery of Artillery.

187. Two ranges of barracks and one range of married quarters with out-offices and hospital having been sanctioned at Cannanore at an estimated cost of Rupees 1,05,300, as forming part of the accommodation which is required to be provided at that station for a Garrison Battery of Artillery, the buildings were commenced in 1866, and completed at an aggregate outlay of Rupees 1,06,068, of which Rupees 17,775 represent the expenditure during the past year. The buildings have been handed over for occupation.

Powder Magazine.

188. The construction of a Powder Magazine was also in progress at this station on an estimate of Rupees 20,700, and the work was completed with an outlay of Rupees 22,279, of which Rupees 3,972 were spent in 1868-69. The Magazine will contain 3,000 barrels of powder in addition to the supply stored in the existing Grand Magazine.

Commissariat Godown.

189. The erection of a Commissariat godown was commenced in 1866 on an estimate of Rupees 28,780, and completed in 1868 with an outlay of Rupees 29,959, of which Rupees 13,960 were spent within the year.

Military Buildings at Trichinopoly.

190. A guard-room, blacksmith's forge, and shoeing-shed, for the Artillery at Trichinópoly, were completed at an aggregate outlay of Rupees 16,440.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Civil Buildings.

191. The high rate of mortality, which for some years had prevailed in the Jails of this Presidency having been attributed, and no doubt correctly, to the inadequacy and unsuitability of the Jail accommodation, strenuous efforts have been made to remedy the evil. During the year under review no less than Rupees 8,97,586, out of a total outlay of Rupees 13,38,064 on Civil Buildings, were expended upon Central, District, and Subsidiary, Jails. The appointment and recommendations of the Committee on Subsidiary Jails have been mentioned in this and former reports, and to this class of buildings with the Cutcherries to which they are usually attached Rupees 3,54,370 were devoted during 1868-69. Owing to the late period of the year at which sanction for special outlay on these buildings was received, they were not, as a rule, far

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advanced towards completion, but quantities of materials had been collected and were ready for the prosecution of the works during the current year.

192. Works in connexion with the Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Cannanore, Salem, Vellore, and Trichinopoly, were in progress, and the expenditure on each up to the end of and during the year under review are shown in the margin in apposition with the estimates. At Rajahmundry, but little remained to be done. Four radial blocks of cells, four barracks with workshops, a central Warder's tower, solitary cells, enclosure and speculation walls, Jailer's quarters, hospital, six towers, and other buildings, were completed, and quarters for Deputy Jailers, Constables, and Dressers, were in course of erection. At the new Jail at Vellore, the wards were completed and in occupation, and the out-offices were in rapid progress. Materials for the Deputy Jailer's and Dresser's quarters, and other buildings, were collected. The Central Jail at Trichinopoly was commenced in 1866, and the outlay during the year under review was devoted to the completion of the hospital, four ranges of male wards with cook-rooms, two double worksheds, store-rooms, terraced wards, warders' huts, enclosure wall, and guard-room. A central tower, a range of male wards, female and quarantine wards, solitary cells and workshed, dressers' quarters and latrines were in active progress. Good progress was made with the new Central Jail at Cannanore, and several hundred prisoners may now be accommodated within the building. The expenditure at the Central Jail at Salem was devoted to completing separate wards for female prisoners, a new hospital, two additional worksheds and quarters for the Jailer. The works at Coimbatore consist of two ranges of warder's huts, completed; the enclosing and radial walls, a female hospital, and other minor buildings, which were in progress.

Central Jails.

	Estimate.	Expenditure to close of year.	In the year.
Rajahmundry	3,51,088	3,02,932	53,710
Cannanore	3,00,350	1,82,400	89,704
Salem (additions) ..	30,900	40,850	20,264
Vellore	3,18,000	1,83,858	1,00,348
Trichinopoly	3,76,000	2,58,298	1,29,500
Coimbatore (additions)	22,880	13,150	10,517
Total...	13,99,218	9,81,488	4,04,043

193. Rupees 1,39,173 were spent on District Jails. The largest item was the outlay on the new Civil Jail at Ootacamund, which was completed, Rupees 28,988 having been spent within the year, and in all Rupees 53,626. The new Zillah Jail at Vizagapatam, estimated to cost Rupees 80,554, was ready for occupation, except some of the minor buildings required by the officials and guards. Expenditure up to the end of the year Rupees 70,755, and in the year Rupees 11,434. At the Penitentiary, Madras, Rupees 25,710 were spent in raising the walls of the juvenile wards

District Jails.

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to the full height of the lower story, adding verandas to the cook and bath-rooms, and carrying out certain alterations to the contagious disease ward, and improving the ventilation of the old wards. The new District Jail at Calicut, a building the need for which is much felt, the old jail being condemned on sanitary grounds, was advanced during the year by the expenditure of Rupees 24,379. Total expenditure Rupees 29,426; estimate Rupees 80,000. The additions to the District Jail at Bellary, on which in all Rupees 35,439 have been spent, were far advanced towards completion, the outlay in the year having been Rupees 20,000. At the new Jail at Madura, quarters outside the walls for the Police, Deputy Jailer, and Warders, and some minor works within the Jail itself, was finished at an outlay of Rupees 10,140. The remaining outlay on District Jails was incurred in the enlargement and improvement of the Jails at Berhampore, Chittoor, Cuddalore, Guntoor, and the European Prison at Ootacamund.

194. The outlay from Imperial Funds on civil buildings other than Jails amounted to Rupees 4,40,478 and of this sum Rupees 1,04,960 were expended on Lunatic Asylums at the Presidency, Waltair, and Calicut. At the Presidency Asylum at Kilpauk, the Superintendent's quarters, two bungalows for European Keepers, and two others for patients of superior class, were finished. Nineteen cottages were nearly finished, and considerable progress was made with the erection of the subsidiary buildings.

Lunatic Asylums.

	Estimate.	Expended up to the end of the year.	Expended in the year.
Presidency ...	2,02,000	1,31,853	81,207
Waltair... ...	60,400	15,000	15,000
Calicut	31,000	6,580	6,580
Trichinopoly.	...	2,173	2,173
Total...	2,93,400	1,55,606	1,04,960

In connexion with the Asylum at Waltair, the outlay was applied to the construction of the hospital, Superintendent's Office, and five cottages, the walls of which were raised to a height varying from three to four feet above the foundations. The erection of padded-rooms, dressers' quarters, and work-shops was also in progress, and a well was sunk to a depth of forty-three feet. Operations on the new Lunatic Asylum at Calicut, upon which Rupees 9,938 were expended, were confined to the collection of materials and the commencement of the erection of the cottages.

195. The only other civil buildings, the outlay on which calls for special remark, are the new wards to the Leper Hospital at Madras, which were completed at an expenditure of Rupees 25,093 in 1868-69, and a total expenditure of Rupees 27,989; the new church at Ootacamund, which was finished with the exception of the interior fittings, Rupees 7,015 having been expended during the year; the additions to the Revenue Board Office, and the new Court-house at Tanjore, which were in progress, the outlay having been Rupees 38,548 and 25,366 respectively; the Lock Hospitals at

Other Civil Buildings.

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Madras, with an outlay of Rupees 7,396, and the leper hospital at Palliput; Rupees 9,612 having been spent against an estimate of Rupees 10,360, and enlargements to the Government Press Office at a cost of Rupees 24,860.

196. From Educational Funds Rupees 1,21,879 were laid out in finishing the walls of, and roofing in, the new Presidency College. This handsome structure, situated on the South Beach, had cost up to the end of 1868-69 Rupees 2,45,174, against an estimate of Rupees 2,52,763. It was expected to be shortly ready for occupation.

New Presidency College.

AGRICULTURAL.

197. The principal works in progress were—

Godavery.

RS.
Estimate ...22,000
Expenditure of the year ... 6,532
Total cost ...21,999

1*st.*—The strengthening of the apron of the anicut on which the whole system of irrigation depends for its supply; this work was completed.

RS.
Estimate ..1,31,200
Expenditure in the year .. 59,093
Total expenditure .. 84,806

2*nd.*—The improvement of the Samulcottah Canal, which is the high level channel of the Eastern Delta, and forms one of the principal lines of navigation, it being connected with Cocanada, the principal port of the district. The object of the works is the increase of the supply of water for irrigation, and the maintenance of a sufficient depth for navigation at the lower end, throughout the irrigation season. Fourteen miles have been fully, and three miles partially completed.

RS.
Estimate ..1,08,486
Expenditure of the year ..11,341
Total expenditure 93,403

3*rd.*—Cross-drainage works of the Ellore High Level Canal. This canal is altogether about 90 miles in length, and connects the Godavery and Kistna Deltas, the waters of the Kistna and the Godavery meeting at Ellore, where is the only lock on the line. When the canal was first formed the drainages from the uplands, which are numerous and some of them very considerable, were disposed of by various temporary arrangements, nearly all the water brought down them being admitted to, and passed through, or across, the canal. This led to frequent breaches, to much silting, and consequently to great obstruction of the navigation, which is of considerable importance, and the works under notice are for the remedy of these defects.

4*th.*—The following comparatively minor works, for the further development or improvement of irrigation, made the progress indicated by the expenditure shown :—

	Estimate.	Expenditure of the year.	Total Expenditure.
Improvements to Akeed Canal ...	1,03,234	52,115	91,230
Widening Gunnaveram Aqueduct ...	20,500	4,668	9,647
Irrigation under the Ellore Canal ...	16,760	26,429	28,894
	1,40,494	83,212	1,29,771

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Kistna. Masulipatam Section.

198. This is on the east side of the river. The canals are being steadily improved, and rendered more capacious for carrying irrigation water and, as regards the larger channels, more convenient for navigation. Some years will elapse before the works can be completed; in the meantime as much progress as the labour available will admit of is being made.

The works in progress in this Section were—

	Estimate.	Expenditure of the year.	Total Expenditure.
Improvements of Channels of Masulipatam Section	1,77,000	34,295	77,269
Irrigation Channel, 13th mile to Aukamurru	49,860	17,379	31,881
Widening Main Canal	20,080	3,926	11,667
Improvement of Ryves' Canal ...	4,08,093	44,352	44,352
Irrigation Channel from 14th mile of Polrayo Codoo	6,130	4,C98	610
Improving eastern embankment of Kistna	56,910	1,477	34,367
Total...	7,18,073	1,05,527	2,00,146

Guntoor Section.

199. Similar remarks apply to this section of the delta. The improvement, enlargement, and extension of the works originally constructed are being carried forward steadily: there is, so far as the year under notice is concerned, nothing particularly noteworthy, though important interests are intimately connected with the works in progress, which were—

	Estimate.	Expenditure of the year.	Total Expenditure.
Side Channels, Dugaralla to Nizampatam...	51,582	21,597	40,694
Extension of the Commamoor Channel ...	1,95,770	30,388	1,57,166
Channel from Vallabapooram to tide water	1,46,479	9,549	1,34,935
Enlarging Main Canal	2,76,404	12,606	1,99,322
Dugaralla Lock for Commamoor Channel...	33,570	6,790	33,160
Diversion of four drainages from the Vellatoor Channel	10,460	4,754	3,764
Lock and Calingulah at Jagarlamoody on Commamoor Channel	18,040	9,080	9,570
Total...	7,29,480	94,764	5,78,611

The Commamoor Channel is a very important line; probably it will ultimately be extended to meet the East-Coast Canal, and so connect Madras with the Deltas of the Kistna and Godavery, thus affording to those large areas of

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irrigation, a far better market than they at present possess. At present though the sea route is available for the transport of produce, the landing and shipping charges are so heavy at both ends of the journey as materially to affect the value of the market.

200. The only new irrigation work of any importance in progress was the Survapully Channel and its branches. The channel is to supply all the southern portion of the area commanded by the Pennair anicut at Nellore. The additional area to be irrigated by this channel is Acres 25,500. The estimate amounts to Rupees 4,17,300; the expenditure of the year was Rupees 71,597; and the total expenditure Rupees 1,28,824; two miles of the high level channel, ten miles of branch channels, with an auxiliary head sluice, and other important masonry works, were finished. The channel is intended to carry a reserve of upwards of 52 millions of cubic yards to the old Survapully tank, from which a large portion of the cultivation will be supplied when the river is low. One mile of the main bund of this reservoir at its north end was raised three feet. Nellore.

201. In this district several large works were in progress. The most important is the Madras Water-Supply Project, a work involving the construction of an anicut across the Cortelliar with the usual regulating works, a channel between eight and nine miles in length to the Cholaveram tank, the capacity of which is to be increased from 6 to 36 millions of cubic yards, and the cutting of a channel thence to the Red-Hill tank, which is to hold 102, instead of 38 millions. Altogether nearly 100 millions of cubic yards of additional water will be stored for the purpose of supplying the city, and extending cultivation under these tanks. The anicut has been completed to a level of 3½ feet, and the channels are ready to carry a supply of water. The sanctioned estimate for this project is Rupees 6,11,759, but the actual cost will be not very far from double this amount, owing partly to numerous extensive alterations of design, and partly to the rates having been exceeded. The expenditure of the year was Rupees 2,79,108, and up to the end of the year Rupees 6,25,882. Madras.

202. This tank is a fine old native work, the enlargement of which has been undertaken on an estimate, amounting to Rupees 3,55,435. A radical alteration of the system of supply has since been found requisite, in order to avoid swamping some valuable rice lands. The parts of the works not affected by this change were proceeded with during the year, the outlay being Rupees 1,04,671, and the total outlay Rupees 1,24,671. Chembrambaukum tank enlargement.

203. This is another anicut across the Cortelliar, some miles below the site of that which is to supply the Madras Water Works. It was commenced during the year, and Rupees 19,991 were Valloor Anicut.

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expended out of an estimate of Rupees 36,000. The anicut will utilize the surplus water of the river, and aid in filling several tanks, which are at present dependent upon rain-fall drainage. There were several minor works in progress in this district which do not need separate notice.

North Arcot.

204. The only considerable work was the extension of the channels on the south side of the Cheyair, under the anicut which bars that river near Amurthay. About 3,500 to 4,000 acres of land will be irrigated by this extension in those years in which the freshes are long continued enough to reach so far. The river is one but little to be depended upon, and all that can be done is to get what water it does carry in an average year diverted to the numerous tanks, under which the lands to be irrigated are situated. Estimate Rupees 47,600, expenditure of the year and total expenditure Rupees 19,999.

South Arcot.

205. This district is on the whole fortunate in the possession of several rivers which are rarely without the periodical freshes from both monsoons. Two anicuts across one of these rivers, the Manimuttanadi, were under construction, on estimates amounting for that at Coomaramangalum, which has been successfully completed, to Rupees 34,750, and for that at Mehmatoor to Rupees 55,800. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 34,846 and 12,557, respectively. An extension of the irrigation under the Pooniar anicut by the Pombay channel from its northern end has been carried out. Estimate Rupees 45,400, expenditure of the year Rupees 14,181, total expenditure Rupees 41,159. This work will supply a considerable portion of the Villapooram Taluq.

Tanjore.

206. Works for the greater security of the Lower Anicut across the Coleroon had been undertaken, and were continued on three estimates, which amounted altogether to Rupees 1,68,280; expenditure of the year Rupees 18,000, and altogether Rupees 1,44,843. In this district a very important description of works, viz., regulators for the better control of the supply of the Cauvery and its principal branches, was commenced in the previous year, and made fair progress in that under review. The works included in the sanction of Rupees 1,03,490 here referred to, are for the regulation of the Codamurty, the Arasalaur, and the Virasholen, the two former of which have for many years past drawn off such a disproportionate share of water, as to leave the main river almost, or perhaps quite, dry before the close of the irrigation season. Much good may be expected to result from the remedy of these irregularities of distribution, and as soon as possible the other rivers will be taken up, and their regulation proceeded with in like manner. The expenditure of the year was Rupees 59,871, and the total outlay up to date Rupees 88,180.

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207. Two considerable works were under execution in this district, the one the extension of an old channel, the Weyacondan, in the southern part of the district, and this has been nearly completed: the other the extension of the Nunthiyaur anicut project in the north-eastern taluq. Out of the estimate Rupees 25,860 for the former Rupees 8,117 had been expended, and the estimated cost of the latter was Rupees 30,500, and work of the value of Rupees 15,394 had been completed in 1868-69. Trichinopoly.

208. In each of these districts several works of local importance, but not of any very general interest were carried out. In the two former the restoration of several ruined tanks has been undertaken, and in the latter two aqueducts of some size were completed. Bellary, Salem, and Coimbatore.

209. The Tinnevelly District is traversed from west to east by the Tambrapoorney, a river rising in the western Ghauts and obtaining unfailingly a good supply of water from the south-west monsoon. It has several native anicuts across it, by which the irrigation of a large area of highly valuable land is effected, and it having been found that there was still much surplus water, and that a tract of country of about 32,000 acres, of which 8,300 were already imperfectly irrigated, could be readily commanded, a project estimated to cost Rupees 8,31,600 for an anicut at Streeviguntum, with channels on both sides of the river, was prepared, and has recently received the sanction of the Government of India. In the year under review an allotment of Rupees 58,100 was made for the commencement of the works, and they were carried forward with considerable energy, so that an additional 50,000 rupees had to be provided, and the whole was expended by the close of the year. The anicut foundations and part of the apron, the head sluices and considerable portions of the main channels made good progress. The people interested in the works had so much confidence in their value that they subscribed 38,845 rupees in order to hasten their commencement, and this sum will now be devoted to bridging the anicut, a convenience which was not provided for in the estimates. Tinnevelly.

210. This work has attracted some attention. The site is on the Neilgherries, on a tributary of the Bhowany, one of the feeders of the Cauvery, and the formation of the bund or dam has been undertaken by Mr. McIvor, the Superintendent of the Government Botanical Gardens. At the close of the year the earthworks had hardly been commenced, but the peculiarity of the work is that it is proposed to form the whole of the dam by the deposit of soil excavated and transported by running water, or by what is termed the silting process. The system possesses some very great advantages, and when the arrangements shall have been modified to suit the peculiar circumstances of the work, Lake St. Lawrence.

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it may be anticipated that the results will be satisfactory, and the difficulties which this gentleman, who is carrying out the project independently of all professional control or assistance, has hitherto encountered, will be overcome as his experience becomes more extended. The bund, when completed, will be 140 feet in height, and will contain somewhat under half a million of cubic yards of earth.

Investigations.

211. A brief sketch having thus been given of the principal works in progress, a few words may be said with regard to the investigations for new works or great improvements, which are occupying the attention of the Government, and on which a portion of the Public Works Establishments is employed. Beginning at the northern end of the Presidency:

In GANJAM the capabilities of the Rooshkoolia, a river draining 2,400 square miles, are under examination, and the preliminary reports already received justify the conclusion that works of some extent will be found feasible and remunerative. It is anticipated also that convenient site for reservoirs will be obtainable.

In the GODAVERY estimates for the radical improvement of the irrigation and navigation in the Eastern and Western Deltas have been prepared, and will shortly be brought forward for sanction. Some of the improvements contemplated are already under execution, the evidence of their necessity having been sufficient to satisfy the Government of India, that they might advantageously be proceeded with at once. A similar project for the central portion of the Delta between the two principal branches of the Godavery is under preparation. The estimates will probably amount altogether to about 20 lacs of rupees.

In the KISTNA it is intended to bring forward, as early as may be practicable, a general scheme of improvements, providing for all the probable wants of this part of the country, in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Government of India. These improvements, which include the extension of irrigation, and the provision of through drainage, will then be carried out from time to time as occasion may require, and as labour and funds may allow. There is much to be done, but the work already in progress will afford for some time full occupation to the labour available.

In NELLORE a project for an upper off-take from the Pennair near Sangam has occupied the attention of a Special Executive Engineer, who expects shortly to be able to submit his estimates in a complete shape. This project will greatly improve the irrigation of the tract of country embraced between the north bank of the Pennair on the south, the sea on the east, and a line drawn in a N. E. direction from Sangam to the sea. It will complete the development of irrigation in this part of the district.

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In the BELLARY, CUDDAPAH, and NORTH ARCOT Districts the restoration of tanks, and the best means of utilizing the fluctuating and very uncertain supply of the minor rivers, are engaging attention.

In SOUTH ARCOT the rivers will afford enough water to make two or three additional anicuts valuable and remunerative. A project for an anicut across the Vellaur at Palandurai has been nearly completed, and one for a lower anicut on the Pooniaur is in a forward state.

In SALEM there are several small projects for improving the supply of existing tanks from minor rivers, but, with the exception of the part of the district bordering on the Cauvery, there is not much opportunity of extending irrigation. There, however, at a point about twenty miles above the crossing of the S. W. line of the Madras Railway over the Cauvery, a project for an anicut near Nerinjeepett has been prepared, and is now awaiting revision. This anicut will irrigate about 15,000 acres in Salem, and about 10,000 in COIMBATORE.

In TANJORE projects for shutting out excessive floods from the Cauvery by a regulating work about twenty miles below the upper anicut, for regulating more effectually the supply of the Vennaur, the principal branch of the Cauvery, under which there are some 330,000 acres of irrigation; also for regulating the principal branches of the Vennaur, are under consideration, and some of them have already been reported on, and will probably be sanctioned ere long. In connexion with this, and with a view to the extension of irrigation, the possibility of storing flood waters in the hill country, in which the freshes of the Cauvery take their rise, has not been lost sight of, and preparations are being made for investigating this part of the subject.

In MADURA much time and careful consideration have been given to the project for turning the waters of the Perryaur, which now flow to the West Coast into the Vigay, a river of the Madura District, which has its outfall in the Bay of Bengal. It has been ascertained that the necessary works in the hill country, together with the distribution in the plains, will be likely to cost between 30 and 35 lakhs of rupees, and the project will be brought forward as soon as the observations of the river during another rainy season have been added to the data previously obtained, and the details of the work settled upon the clearer information that will then be available.

In TINNEVELLY the improvement of the upper irrigation from the Tambrapoorney is under consideration and investigation, and in the extreme south the Nautaur and other small streams are being examined, with a view to their being turned to better account.

COMMUNICATIONS.

212. The imperial expenditure on Communications was chiefly devoted to the improvement of the Great Northern road from Madras to Calcutta, to the ghaut roads in Coimbatore, Malabar, and

Great Northern road.

the Wynaad, and to the opening out of the hill tracts in Ganjam. The total outlay on new works was Rupees 12,17,455, and the largest expenditure was in the following districts :—

	RS.
Ganjam	61,077
Vizagapatam	75,888
Nellore	62,471
Madras	1,07,850
Coimbatore	1,21,733
Malabar	65,774
Wynaad	2,20,387

Great Northern Road.

213. The Government of India having expressed a desire to have this line of road, which has been made only in sections here and there, completed and rendered fit for fast wheeled traffic, operations were commenced on it in 1867-68 with a special grant of Rupees 3,00,000, and were proceeded with during 1868-69 with an allotment of a similar sum, which, though inadequate for the speedy execution of the great quantity of work requiring to be performed over such an extensive and difficult country as that which the line follows, was as much as it was considered could advantageously be spent till full plans and estimates were prepared. During the year 1868-69 operations were in progress in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Nellore, and Madras Districts, and the total outlay incurred amounted to Rupees 2,36,283. In the Ganjam District materials were collected for the portion between the Bengal frontier and the Mahandra river, and two miles of earthwork were completed between that river and Chicacole. From Chicacole to Chittavulsa in the Vizagapatam District, the earthwork and masonry works were completed up to the twenty-sixth mile, metalling and gravelling up to the twenty-first mile, and turfing up to the eleventh mile, while the earth and masonry works between the twenty-sixth and thirty-fifth miles were in progress. Between Chittavulsa and Toonee, in the same district, about twenty-two miles of earthwork were completed, and five miles were in progress. The metalling of two miles was also finished, and good progress was made with the construction of several masonry works. A large quantity of material and gravel was collected for the line within the Kistna District. In the Nellore District the road and embankment across the Musanoor valley was nearly completed, and fair progress was made with the construction of a bridge over the Kalinganadi, a large river near Sulurpett, and with the formation of the line between the 171st and 190th miles. Several masonry works in the northern part of the Madras district were constructed between the eighteenth and twenty-third miles. Considerable progress was also made with the erection of a large bridge across the Cortelliar, and with the construction of an embankment with three bridges across the Pennangady back-water, and materials for the metalling of sixteen miles of road were under collection. Estimates are under

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preparation for such portions of the line as have not yet been made, but the question of bridging such large rivers as the Pennair, the Kistna, the Godavery, and the Rooshkoolia, will be deferred, as the requirements of the traffic will probably be sufficiently met by the provision of ferries.

Roads in Ganjam.

214. The importance of opening up the communication from Aska and Russelcondah through Soorada to the proposed Magisterial and Police Station at Darangapadi in the Hill Maliahs was brought under the notice of Government in 1863 by the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, and accordingly an estimate of Rupees 47,690, for constructing the portion of the road between Aska and Pipplepunka, received the sanction of Government in April 1865. The expenditure up to the end of 1867-68 was Rupees 33,275, and during 1868-69 Rupees 7,153, earthwork of twenty-six miles, gravelling of eighteen miles, turfing of twenty-nine miles, and the construction of several masonry works having been completed.

Aska to Russelcondah.

215. An estimate of Rupees 44,640 was sanctioned for this road. The earth-work of twenty-five miles, and gravelling and metalling of twenty-four others, have been completed, as also the turfing of the slopes of twenty miles, and all the masonry works. The total expenditure was Rupees 42,646, of which Rupees 13,999 were spent during the past year.

Aska to the Ganjam port and salt pans.

216. The formation of this road was undertaken at an estimated outlay of Rupees 62,700, and the work was completed during the past year, the total outlay up to the end of the previous year having been Rupees 56,963, and that in 1868-69 Rupees 5,024.

Chilka Lake Canal.

217. This project was designed to remedy the inconvenience to which the large traffic carried on the Chilka lake was subjected by boats having to unload at the village of Rumbah, whence their cargoes had to be conveyed on carts for a distance of nine miles to the port of Ganjam. The excavation of the canal was undertaken in 1866 to give relief to the distress which prevailed in Ganjam during that year, and has been continued till the work is so far completed as to admit of navigation being established between the lake and Ganjam, the expenditure having reached Rupees 76,896, of which Rupees 19,511 were disbursed during 1868-69, and the estimate being Rupees 1,61,110. The canal, though useful in its present state, will not prove fully advantageous to the traffic of the country till it is extended to the port of Gopalpore, and this extension will be undertaken as soon as funds can be spared for it.

Ghaut Roads in Coimbatore.

218. Thirteen (out of sixteen) miles of the Coonoor ghaut trace were opened for cart traffic, several bridges and drains were completed, and the construction of other minor masonry works was in progress. Seven miles of the Goodaloor ghaut were fully completed. The road from Kotagherry to the Coonoor ghaut, *viâ* Wellington, was opened through-

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out for traffic, as also twenty miles of the road from the head of the Goodaloor ghaut to Ootacamund. The southern portion of the Burghoor ghaut was made practicable for carts, as well as the road from the head of the ghaut to Burghoor. The aggregate outlay on these works amounted to Rupees 1,00,447.

Roads and Bridges in Malabar.

219. The road below the Karkoor ghaut was opened for cart traffic, with an outlay of Rupees 63,662, in time to admit of coffee being brought down from South-East Wynaad to the coast for shipment. Several tunnels were built on the ghaut itself at a cost of Rupees 16,179, and an expenditure of Rupees 9,464 was incurred on the construction of a timber truss bridge, and the erection of other bridges at Nadgany, on the road between the Karkoor ghaut and Goodaloor. In connection with the road from Goodaloor to Tippacaudoo, Rupees 7,315 were spent in building several tunnels, and completing three timber platform bridges. The Periah ghaut new trace which leads from Manantoddy to Tellicherry was opened to its full width, with a further outlay of Rupees 30,562. The estimate was Rupees 1,33,238, and the expenditure has reached Rupees 1,22,735. The improvements to the Barally road from Manantoddy towards the frontier were almost finished at a cost of Rupees 6,936. The whole of the Tambracherry ghaut, upon which Rupees 83,258 were spent, was opened for traffic, but a considerable amount of heavy work remains to be done in connection with the cross drainage and blasting. This important ghaut connects the Northern and North-Western Wynaad with Calicut, its seaport, and the total outlay upon it amounts to Rupees 2,19,246. In the Wynaad Coffee Districts a considerable amount of work was done. The earthwork of the road, from Vythery to Kulputty a continuation of the Tambracherry ghaut road, was sufficiently completed, with an outlay of Rupees 6,552, to admit of light traffic passing over the line. The road from Manantoddy to the Coorg frontier was opened to full width at a cost of Rupees 13,163, and Rupees 15,825 were laid out on the completion of the earthwork of the road from Kulputty to Sultan's Battery. A sum of Rupees 9,272 was spent in completing the masonry work of the Kulputty bridge, and several minor masonry works were built on the road between Sultan's Battery and the Mysore frontier at a cost of Rupees 1,841. An expenditure of Rupees 3,646 was incurred in the collection of materials for similar works on the Periah and Manantoddy road, and Rupees 4,286 were appropriated to the bridge over the Koonath river, the masonry of which was completed, and the timber girders partly finished. On the road from Luckadie to Vythery there was an expenditure of Rupees 3,921, in the completion of a bridge at Arrah Mala, and the construction of several culverts.

Roads and Bridges in South Arcot and Salem.

220. An expenditure of Rupees 9,290 was incurred in the completion of the salt-pan roads at Markanum and Chunampett, and Rupees 11,654 were appropriated to the finishing of two bridges on the road from Kullacoorchi to the Salem frontier, and to the partial construction of another over the Pooniaur.

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221. The canal between Negapatam and Vadarniem, a work of great importance for the accommodation of the salt traffic, was widened in places, and otherwise improved with an outlay of Rupees 27,810. The road from Trichinopoly to Trunk Road No. 9, *viâ* Woodiarpolliem, was completed with an expenditure of Rupees 2,999, and Rupees 6,099 were spent on the construction of a large number of masonry works, and the formation of four-and-a-half miles of the earthwork of the road from Trichinopoly to the Salem frontier, *viâ* Torriore. The wells of the west abutment of the iron girder bridge across the Iyaur were sunk to a depth of eight feet, and materials were under collection for the east abutment. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 4,053.

Roads and Canals in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts.

222. The extension of the main road along the Western Coast (Trunk Road No. 20) between Mangalore and Cannanore, a distance of eighty-six miles, was also in progress. The outlay was Rupees 14,573. Sixteen bridges were completed, and several others were in a forward state. Rupees 25,000 were spent on the important road, intended principally for the accommodation of the cotton traffic, from Palamcottah to Tuticorin. The earthwork on twenty-seven miles was completed, and the wings, abutments, and piers of a large bridge of eleven arches across the Nalla-Malla were completed. Estimate for the road Rupees 1,65,000, total expenditure Rupees 1,05,269. Work was also executed on a section of the main line No. 13, which runs from Paumbem, nearly parallel to the Western ghauts, *viâ* Madura and Pulney to Paulghaut. The section in progress was that between Tirumangalam and the Coimbatore frontier, estimated to cost Rupees 1,65,000, and on which Rupees 90,674 have been expended. The outlay during the year amounted to Rupees 31,649, and for this sum 41½ miles of earthwork and several masonry works were completed.

Other roads.

223. The classification of the roads of the Presidency with a view to determining the lines the construction and maintenance of which should fall upon Imperial funds, a question which had been under discussion for many years, was definitely settled during the year under review. It was decided that the expenditure from Imperial funds should be restricted to roads which fall within one of the three following categories, viz.:—(i.) Main lines of communication; (ii.) Ghaut and exceptional roads; and (iii.) Salt roads. A list of the lines so arranged will be found in the Appendix. The main lines of communication are twenty-five in number, and their total length is believed to be 4,000 miles. The ghaut and exceptional roads extend to 650 miles, and the salt roads are nearly 500 miles in length. It is estimated if these roads were completed, which however they are far from being, the annual grant of Imperial funds required for their maintenance would be reduced to twelve lakhs, or less than three per cent. on the land revenue. It was also decided that half the cost of bridges over irrigation

Imperial and Local Roads.

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channels on District roads should be contributed from Imperial funds, as the necessity for these bridges chiefly arises from imperial operations. The road cess recently imposed has provided considerable funds, which are being utilized to the utmost extent, for completing a network of minor communications. In most districts, schemes sufficient to provide for the expenditure of the funds for many years, and calculated to supply the most urgent wants in respect of communications, have been drawn up and sanctioned. The most important class of these local roads is the railway feeders, which are most essential to the development of the resources of the several districts as well as to the expansion of the railway traffic; and these roads first engage attention. The construction of roads in the deltaic tracts in the Godavery, Kistna, and Tanjore Districts, is also being pushed on with all possible vigour. The need for roads in these tracts, as affording means of export for the large surplus produce, is much felt; but unfortunately from the nature of the country and the great scarcity of labour, the difficulty and expense of construction are peculiarly great. The large outlay, Rupees 15,17,097, from the District Road Fund, has been noticed above, and for this sum much has been done in the extension of minor communications.

East-Coast Canal.

224. The East-Coast Canal has been extended during the year to a distance of nine miles beyond the former terminus Dugarazapatam, and the total length open for navigation during the year was eighty-four miles. The contemplated extension will be about twenty miles in length, and when completed will open up the large rice-producing tracts under the Pennair anicut, and place them in direct communication by water with the Madras market.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

Coimbatore District.—Swamp at the head of the Ootacamund lake and water-supply project.

225. Rupees 11,500 and Rupees 6,000 respectively were expended on the works connected with the reclamation of the swamp at Ootacamund, and the formation of a reservoir for supplying that station with water.

Madura District.—Paumben Channel.

226. The operation of cutting the inner angle of the reef channel continued in progress, and an outlay of Rupees 4,332 was incurred in blasting stones, and removing silt, gravel, etc. A sum of Rupees 798 was also spent in deepening the passage channel.

REPAIRS.

227. The outlay on repairs calls for no particular remark. From Imperial Funds Rupees 23,51,057 were spent in keeping in repair 856 Military buildings, 393 Civil buildings, 658 channels, 1,456 tanks, 71 calingulahs, 75 sluices, 539 dykes, 75 anicuts, 9 locks, 41 drainages, 10 irrigation dams, 6,286 miles of road or canal, and 31 bridges, tunnels, and road dams. Comparing the

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number of miles of communications kept in repair with the outlay, the average cost of maintenance per mile will be found to be Rupees 167-12-9, excluding the repairs executed on bridges, tunnels, and road dams.

RAILWAYS.

MADRAS RAILWAY, SOUTH-WEST LINE.

228. The mileage open for traffic, viz., miles 492, and the train service have remained as in 1867-68. Mileage and Train Service.

229. The annexed table shows the number of passengers of each class and the receipts in 1868-69 in comparison with 1867-68 :— Passengers and Receipts.

Class.	Passengers.		Per-centage in 1868-69.	Receipts.		Per-centage in 1868-69.
	1867-68.	1868-69.		1867-68.	1868-69.	
				RS.	RS.	
First	9,521	10,000½	·594	1,18,602	1,27,617	8·419
Second	61,729	64,119	3·805	1,37,285	1,28,334	8·467
Third	1,557,584	1,610,903	95·601	11,57,780	12,59,851	83·114
Total...	1,628,634	1,685,022½	......	14,13,667	15,15,802	......
Increase...	....	56,188½	......	....	1,02,135	......

230. The average daily number of passengers has been 9·38 per mile against 9·05 in 1867-68. The fares remained the same as at the close of 1867-68, except that a special charge was introduced of 5 pies per mile for servants of first class passengers travelling by night.

231. 331,018 tons of goods were carried, and the receipts from this branch of traffic have been Rupees 26,45,887, showing an increase over the corresponding figures for 1867-68 of 51,087 tons, and of Rupees 2,40,648. Goods and Receipts.

No changes of rates were made during the year, but special rates as shown below were in force :—

Asphalte.—From Madras to Trichinopoly and Coimbatore, in full waggon loads of not less than five tons, Rupees 17½ per ton.

Cotton, loose.—From Bangalore and stations on that branch, 36 pies per ton per mile.

Coffee.—From Beypore to Madras, in full waggon loads of not less than six tons, Rupees 15 per ton.

Do.—From Bangalore to Beypore, in full waggon loads of five tons, 9 pies per ton per mile.

Newspapers.—From Madras to stations on the line, at half the rates charged for other parcels.

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Salt.—From Madras to Sunkerrydroog, 9¼ pies per ton per mile.

Do.—From Madras to Erode, 8 pies per ton per mile.

Sandalwood.—From Morapoor to stations on the Western Coast, in the rough and roots, 18 pies per ton per mile.

Woodwork.—Mr. H. B. Addis' (contractor), in full waggon loads of not less than 6 tons per waggon, from Madras to Coimbatore, 1 anna per ton per mile.

Drawback of 12½ per cent., as an experimental measure, on the carriage of coir, cocoanuts, coperays, and pepper, in full waggon loads of not less than five tons, from any station west of Palghaut to Madras.

Chief items in Goods Traffic.

232. The chief items in the goods traffic from Madras to other stations were cloths and piece-goods, gram, grains, iron of all kinds, jaggery, rice, salt, and twist, and, in the opposite direction, betel-nuts, cotton, firewood, gunnies, potatoes, salt-fish, skins, and tamarind. In several items, such as cloths and piece-goods, rice, timber, tamarind, and seeds of all kinds, the traffic has been considerable in both directions.

Per-centage of working expenses.

233. The working expenses during the six months, from July to December 1868, inclusive, amounted to 44·93 per cent. upon the total gross receipts of the line. They are composed as follows :—

Permanent way	16·05
Locomotive Department	16·14
Repairs of carriages	1·38
Traffic Department	7·09
Telegraph do.	1·05
General charges	0·75
Ballasting	0·41
Fire Insurance Fund	2·06
	44·93

Expenditure on Capital and Net Profit.

234. The total expenditure on capital account up to the 31st December 1868 was Rupees 6,50,68,295. The net profits for the year ended the 31st December 1868 were Rupees 25,71,007, being at the rate of £3-19-0 per cent. per annum.

Works and condition of line.

235. The works at the Kaddalhundi bridge, near Beypoor, the largest work on this line, and to which reference has been made in the Administration Reports of previous years, is in active progress. The whole of the cylinders are now in position, many of them being sunk to a considerable depth. The new terminal station at Madras, which was commenced in 1867-68, is built up to the bottom of the plinth level. A considerable quantity of materials has been collected. The iron girder bridge across Cochrane's canal, on the branch leading to the

new station, has been commenced during the past year. The coffer dams of the abutments are completed, and half of the wells in the south abutment have been sunk and filled with concrete.

Upon the whole, the condition of the line, and the results of the year's working, have been satisfactory. Scrupulous attention has been paid to the cleanliness of station-buildings, and the comfort and convenience of travellers have been always studied. The permanent way is in good order.

236. During the past year the construction of a branch to the foot of the Neilgherry Hills has been determined on, and the final survey of the line will be commenced immediately. The branch will leave the main line at the Poothanoor station, and will pass through the town of Coimbatore. Its length will probably be about thirty-five miles. Neilgherry Branch.

North-West Line.

237. At the close of the last official year this line was open for traffic from the Arconum Junction as far as Moodanoor, a distance of 153 miles. On the 1st September 1868, the line was further opened to Tadputri, 31½ miles beyond Moodanoor, making in all a distance of 184½ miles open for traffic. One passenger train runs in each direction daily, but there is no night service on this line. Other trains are run on week days, according to the traffic.

238. The annexed table shows the number of passengers of each class and the receipts in comparison with 1867-68 :—

Class.	Passengers.		Per-centage in 1868-69.	Receipts.		Per-centage in 1868-69.
	1867-68.	1868-69.		1867-68.	1868-69.	
				RS.	RS.	
First	875	900½	·195	6,490	8,475	2·585
Second... ...	5,210	5,998	1·303	8,774	9,714	2·964
Third	439,219	453,471	98·502	2,59,835	3,09,605	94·451
Total...	445,304	460,389½	....	2,75,099	3,27,794	....
Increase... ...	....	15,085½	....	....	52,695	....

The average daily number of passengers per mile open was 7·37, against 7·96 per mile in 1867-68. The fares are the same as on the South-West Line, and were unchanged during the year.

239. 110,302 tons of goods were carried upon the North-West Line, the receipts being Rupees 11,98,025, or 32,502 tons, and Rupees 5,27,054, above the corresponding figures for 1867-68. Goods and Receipts.

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The following special rates have been in force:—

Firewood for the Company's Contractor on the unopened line beyond Moodanoor, at Annas 2-6 per mile per waggon from Coodoor to Moodanoor, Cotton, loose, 36 pies per ton per mile.

Chief items of Goods Traffic.

240. The chief items in the goods traffic were, southward, cotton, dye or redwood, firewood, indigo, seeds of all kinds, timber, tobacco, and twist; and of the northward traffic, from Madras, cloths and piece-goods, gunnies, iron of all kinds, Ordnance stores, rice, salt, timber, and twist.

Working expenses.

241. The working expenses upon this line, during the latter half of the year 1868, amounted to 37·72 per cent. of the gross traffic earnings, being composed as follows:—

Permanent way	8·32
Locomotive Department	13·67
Repairs of carriages	1·25
Traffic Department	4·26
Telegraph do.	·61
General charges...	1·49
Fire Insurance Fund and proportion of rent of terminal buildings	·44
Proportion of Home expenses	·21
Hire of rolling stock	7·47
	37·72

Capital and profits.

242. The total expenditure on capital account up to 31st December 1868 amounted to Rupees 228,65,441. The net profits for the year ended the 31st December 1868 were Rupees 10,42,274, being at the rate of £4-11-2 per cent. per annum.

Opening to Gooty and beyond.

243. At the close of the year the line to Gooty was nearly ready for opening; and from the satisfactory manner in which the works beyond Gooty have progressed, there is every reason to anticipate the opening of the line to Kosgee in the one direction, and to Bellary in the other, during the year 1870.

Toongabuddra bridge.

244. The bridge over the Toongabuddra river, perhaps the largest bridge in Southern India, certainly the largest railway bridge in the Madras Presidency, has made fair progress of late. It is to be constructed with wrought-iron girders resting on masonry piers. The number of openings is fifty-eight, and the piers are sixty-four feet apart. The total length of the bridge is nearly 1,400 yards, and the height of rail level above the bed of the river is about forty feet. Upon the completion of this bridge the opening of the line to Raichore depends. If the progress of

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the work continues at its present satisfactory rate, the masonry may be expected to be finished by the end of 1870, or early in 1871 : in which case the opening to Raichore will probably be effected before the close of 1871.

245. The contract system has been extensively adopted on this line; but the results have not been satisfactory. It was expected that the adoption of the system would render the execution of the work cheaper, better, and quicker than if carried out by the agency of the Company's Engineers; but there is no doubt that in every respect these expectations have been disappointed. That more unfortunate results have not followed is owing to the constant and close supervision which has been exercised by the Company's Engineers, and to the unremitting care and attention which they have devoted to their work. The experience of the contract system upon this line has been such as to render it very unlikely that any proposal to have their works executed by contract will again emanate from the authorities of the Madras Railway Company.

Contract system.

GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.

246. The passengers and receipts are shown below:—

Miles open.

Class.	Passengers.		Per-centage in 1868-69.	Receipts.		Per-centage in 1868-69.
	1867-68.	1868-69.		1867-68.	1868-69.	
				RS.	RS.	
First	3,038	1,610	1·94	8,910	7,985	1·758
Second ...	1,634	8,272	·399	2,702	10,617	2·338
Third	444,781	818,049	98·807	3,40,567	4,35,598	95·004
Total ...	449,453	827,931	100·000	3,52,179	4,54,200	100·000
Increase ...	....	378,478	....	......	1,02,121	....

The fares have remained unchanged during the year.

The re-introduction of the third class carriages, and the reduction of the lowest fare from 5 pies to 3 pies per mile, have been mainly instrumental in producing the increase above shown.

247. During the past year 58,520·62 tons of goods were carried on this line, the receipts therefrom being Rupees 2,75,207, showing, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1867-68, an increase of 11,839·62 tons, and Rupees 92,848. The goods rates were unaltered; but the following special rates were in force during the year :—

Goods and Receipts.

Asphalte.—From Madras to Trichinopoly, in full waggon loads of not less than five tons, Rupees 17½ per ton.

Cheroots.—From Trichinopoly to stations eastward, 14 pies per ton per mile.

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Salt.—From Negapatam to Needamungalum, Rupees 1-4-0 per ton.
Do. From do. to Tanjore, Rupees 2-7-0 per ton.
Do. From do. to Erode, Rupees 7-12-0 per ton.

Chief items of Goods Traffic.

248. The chief items in the goods traffic from Negapatam have been cloth, hides, oil and ghee, salt, timber, and tobacco, and, in the opposite direction, twist, granite, and oil-cakes. In grain and seeds of all kinds, the traffic has been considerable in both directions.

Working expenses.

249. The working expenses upon this line, during the latter half of the year 1868, amounted to 44·85 of the gross traffic earnings, being composed as follows :—

Locomotive Department	25·81
Permanent way	6·19
Traffic Department	5·60
Telegraph do.	0·64
General charges	6·61
	44·85

Capital profits.

250. The total expenditure on capital account, up to the 31st December 1868, amounted to Rupees 134,29,503. The net profits for the year 1868 were Rupees 4,33,956, being at the rate of £3-4-7 per cent. per annum.

INDIAN TRAMWAY COMPANY.

Miles open and Train Service.

251. The number of miles open, the train service and the fares and goods rates remained as in last year.

Passengers and Receipts.

252. The number of passengers throughout the year, and the receipts from them have been as follows :—

Class.	Number of Passengers.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.
First Class	245	0·258	534	1·367
Second do.	7,386	7·764	4,179	10·696
Third do.	87,495	91·978	34,359	87·937
Total...	95,126	100·000	39,072	100·000

The average daily number of passengers has been twenty-six, or at the rate of 1·37 per mile of open line.

Goods and Receipts.

253. During the past official year 4,696·2 tons of goods have been carried on this line, the receipts therefrom being Rupees 6,605. The chief items in the goods traffic towards Conjeveram have been cloth and piece-goods, gunnies, rice and paddy, seeds of all kinds, stones, and twist; and towards Arconum, fire-wood, jungle posts, and salt.

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254. The working expenses upon this line, during the latter half of the year 1868, amounted to 122·64 per cent. of the gross traffic earnings, being composed as follows:— **Working expenses.**

		Rs.
Locomotive Department ...	... ...	30·04
Traffic do. ...	... ...	20·79
Permanent way do. ...	... ...	34·04
Telegraph do. ...	... ...	·09
General charges do. ...	... ...	37·68
		122·64

255. The paid-up capital of the Company amounts to £100,000, and upon this amount a dividend of 3 per cent. per annum, from the 1st January 1868, was guaranteed by the Secretary of State. The net profits for the year ended the 31st December 1868 were Rupees 629, being at the rate of £0-1-1¾ per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital. The existing line has not proved a financial success, although the Indian management has been conducted with efficiency and economy. The revenue accounts for the half-year ended the 31st December 1868 show that the traffic on the line was worked at a loss of Rupees 4,240-6-8. **Capital Account and success of line.**

IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

The progress made during the year was much greater than in 1867-68, but has not, however, been as considerable as might have been expected. The number of labourers employed has been very much below that of the year 1864-65 before the stoppage of work, which may be partly accounted for by the circumstance that the greater part of the earthworks had been completed, and that on masonry the same numbers could not be employed. It would have been reasonable to anticipate that the expenditure and consequent progress would have been half as great again as was actually the case.

256. At the beginning of the year, the Government had sanctioned estimates, amounting to Rupees 96,08,255-8-6, (of which amount Rupees 604-8-3 were on revenue account, the remainder being for construction). These estimates provided for the construction of the Main Canal up to the end of the tenth section in the 186th mile, and also for the head works and anicut across the Tumbuddra at Sunkasala, the Somaisweram anicut across the Pennair at its entry into the Nellore District, for station buildings, and a few distribution works. There were sanctioned in 1868-69 estimates for— **Estimates sanctioned.**

Main Supply ...	... ...	Rs.	5,20,810
Distribution ...	... ...	„	20,643
Buildings ...	... ...	„	495
Telegraph line	... ...	„	5,324
			5,47,272

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The amount under Main Supply provides for an anicut and head works on the Pennair at the head of the tenth section.

The annexed statement shows the original estimates of the cost of the various works, and in juxtaposition the estimates as they now stand. Those altered during 1868-69 are shown in italics :—

Description of work.	Original Estimates.			Present Estimates.			Increase.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Kurnool Anicut	3,03,080	0	0	3,03,080	0	0	...	...	...
1 Mile of canal from Anicut	65,000	0	0	65,000	0	0	...	...	...
Sunkasala Anicut and head works	1,25,000	0	0	4,35,722	0	0	3,10,722	0	0
1st Section, Main Canal, 18 *miles* ...	4,60,000	0	0	10,60,657	0	0	6,00,657	0	0
Hindry Aqueduct	1,45,000	0	0	2,46,029	8	0	1,01,029	8	0
2nd Section, Main Canal, 14 miles.	5,34,000	0	0	18,00,150	0	0	12,66,150	0	0
3rd do. do. 11 ,, ...	1,88,500	0	0	9,58,000	0	0	7,69,500	0	0
4th do. do. 17 ,, ...	2,71,560	0	0	11,80,393	0	0	9,08,833	0	0
5th do. do. 12 ,, ...	2,50,003	5	4	7,29,965	0	3	4,79,961	10	11
6th do. do. 19 ,, ...	3,04,258	5	4	4,39,772	5	4	1,35,514	0	0
7th do. do. 23 ,, ...	2,34,893	5	4	4,82,743	5	4	2,47,850	0	0
8th do. do. 28 ,, ...	4,37,410	0	0	7,36,830	0	0	2,99,420	0	0
9th do. do. 35 ,, ...	3,02,811	0	0	9,45,837	0	0	1,43,026	0	0
Adimapully Anicut and head works... across the Pennair	3,00,000	0	0	3,00,500	0	0	500	0	0
10th Section, Main Canal, 8 miles .	1,94,330	0	0	1,94,330	0	0	...	...	...
Distribution Works	52,800	0	0	81,830	0	0	29,030	0	0
Buildings	78,765	14	1	1,00,183	9	11	21,417	11	10
Somaisweram Anicut	1,41,357	1	7	1,71,727	1	7	30,370	0	0
Line of Telegraph	44,116	0	0	49,440	0	0	5,324	0	0
Revenue Account	604	8	3	604	8	3	...	...	...
	49,33,489	7	11	102,82,794	6	8	53,49,304	14	9
Deduct retrenchment from Main Canal, 4th Section. 1,24,872									
Do. do. Buildings, do ... 2,395	...	...	...	1,27,267	0	0	1,27,267	0	0
Total...	49,33,489	7	11	101,55,527	6	8	52,22,037	14	9

Expenditure.

257. The total expenditure on all accounts during the year was Rupees 115,71,676-14-6, as shown below :—

Construction, including special superintendence and sundries				Rs. 82,20,579	13	9

Cost of the Permanent Establishment.

Controlling	Rs. 8,60,686	14	9			
Executive	,, 17,46,745	7	0			
				,, 26,07,432	5	9
Miscellaneous expenses				,, 1,96,624	1	6
Store charges unadjusted...				,, 1,03,389	2	3
General plant in use on works				,, 1,05,923	11	4
Revenue account				,, 12,023	7	2
Stores				,, 3,25,704	4	9
				115,71,676	14	6

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258. The north branch of the anicut, which had not before sustained any serious injury, breached in September. The cause of the damage was original faulty construction. The requisite repairs were executed, and other defective parts of the work strengthened; but there can be no assurance that other defects do not remain latent, nor, therefore, that a repetition of the accident may not occur. A massive coping was added on the whole length of the weir. Expenditure of the year, Rupees 24,525-11-7. Total expenditure, Rupees 4,61,357-0-3.

State of works—Sunkasala Anicut and head works.

259. The embankments were breached in several places by land floods, which found their way into the canal in the second mile at an inlet which was almost entirely destroyed. In some places the breaches were certainly due to the banks not having been formed, in the first instance, with sufficient care. The repairs were carried out with creditable rapidity, and water was re-admitted at the head-sluice in a few days. It was hoped that this section, which, although it has carried water for several years, was, at the beginning of the season, incomplete as regards excavation, embankments, and revetments, would have been finished during the past year; but this has not been accomplished, and some hard rock has still to be removed from the bed of the canal. Expenditure during the year, Rupees 75,096-2-1. Total expenditure, Rupees 10,14,967-0-6.

1st Section, Main Canal, from the head to 18th mile.

But little was done to the Hindry aqueduct, at the lower end of the first section. The sum spent during 1868-69 was Rupees 2,672-2-10, and the total expenditure has been Rupees 2,75,207-10-0. The parapets and formation of towing path are alone unfinished.

260. The works stated last year to have been found necessary for the re-formation of the embankments of this section, and for the stoppage of leakage, were carried out with much energy and with good effect. More work of the same kind remains to be done; but ultimately this section will, though at a great cost, be rendered efficient and secure. Amount expended, Rupees 1,99,223-8-5 for the year, and Rupees 18,64,849-14-3 to the end of the year.

2nd Section, Main Canal, 18th to 32nd mile.

261. A considerable quantity of work necessary for the security of the embankments was executed in this section also, and, for the most part, with good results. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 1,07,342-1-6 for the year, or altogether to Rupees 8,75,819-2-8.

3rd Section, Main Canal, 33rd to 43rd mile.

262. The works in this section had been nearly completed, and the water had been admitted throughout, when, on the 31st August, after a heavy rain-fall, which raised the level of the water in a few hours three and three-quarter feet, two serious breaches occurred in the fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth miles. The canal there has a single

4th Section, Main Canal, 44th to 60th mile.

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bank, and, where it crosses the valley, forms a tank of about two and a half square miles in area, and it was here that the principal breach occurred. The breaches were closed, and the water re-admitted and passed on during November.

Until all the upper sixty miles shall have been tested to eighteen inches, or two feet above ordinary full canal level, and all defects made good, there will remain considerable risk of failure from flows in the banks, whether caused by imperfect construction, or by the burrows of vermin.

It is anticipated that the whole of the works of this section will be completed for about one and a half lacs less than the amount of the estimates last sanctioned, and the arrangements made by the Executive Engineer in charge reflect much credit upon his management. The outlay of the year on this section was Rupees 83,327-0-3, and the total outlay Rupees 9,58,722-4-4.

5th Section, Main Canal, 61st to 72nd mile.

263. The Teragopila aqueduct, the principal masonry work of the section, has been completed, and the works were sufficiently advanced in December to allow of water being passed through the Mittacondal cutting, which is at the water-shed, and thence the supply passed to the Caulee and Kúndár and on to the Pennair, which discharges into the sea in the Nellore District. Amount spent, Rupees 1,54,018-7-9 for the year, and Rupees 8,09,958-8-9 to the end of the year.

6th Section, Main Canal, 73rd to 91st mile.

264. Water at the latter end of December was admitted to the three or four upper miles of this section. In the seventy-eighth mile the canal ceases to be carried in a contour, and begins to fall rapidly. The principal masonry works are the locks, on which about 36,635 cubic yards of masonry remained to be done in September last, and it was expected that, on an average, 3,000 cubic yards would be completed monthly. The whole section will be finished about May 1870. With the exception of the first six miles, the canal in this section will be a still-water navigation. Expenditure of the year, Rupees 1,66,611-1-0. Total expenditure, Rupees 5,10,074-7-1.

7th Section, Main Canal, 91st to 114th mile.

265. The head works and masonry generally made considerable progress, and the earthworks were previously well advanced. It was expected that the whole section will be finished and ready to receive water during the irrigating season of 1869. The value of the work done was Rupees 1,79,165-7-10. Total expenditure to end of 1868-69, Rupees 4,18,921-12-2.

8th Section, Main Canal, 115th to 143rd mile.

266. The masonry, which is the principal work remaining to be done, and probably the whole section, will not be finished before the 1st July 1870. Work was done during the year of the value of Rupees 64,177-12-6, and the total outlay has been Rupees 3,34,918-15-11.

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267. In the earlier part of the year the progress was not as good as it should have been; but, during the latter six months, the works were pushed forward, and it was hoped that water would be sent down in June or July at the head of the section, as far as the 169th mile, from the anicut across the Kúndár. Expenditure of the year, Rupees 1,50,628-13-11. Total expenditure, Rupees 2,45,884-2-3. 9th Section, Main Canal, 144th to 178th mile.

268. This weir across the Pennair, at the head of the tenth section, will be about 2,376 feet in length. It will, for about one-third of this length, be simply a wall built on rock, (limestone,) the rest being on deep sand or clay, with the usual arrangements for a sloping apron. Work in the bed of the river was not commenced until January, but at that time the tramways and other preliminary works were in a forward state. Expenditure in and up to the end of the year, Rupees 1,10,439-6-0. Adimapully Anicut.

269. This is the last section under the present contract: it terminates near the Military Cantonment of Cuddapah. The works will all be completed some time before the anicut, from which the supply will be obtained, will be ready. Expenditure of the year, Rupees 33,268-0-3, and up to the end of the year, Rupees 35,624-11-4. 10th Section, Main Canal, 179th to 187th mile.

270. The progress of these continues to be very far from satisfactory. Surveys are reported to be ready for some of the channels; but as yet very little has been done in actual construction, and no estimates for channels below the fifty-third mile of the Main Canal have been submitted. Distribution works.

271. Some surveys for a low level line of canal for the Upper Bellary project, from the Tumbuddra, have been made, and it is reported that less difficulties have been found than were met with on the high level line. Only a preliminary report has as yet been received. Bellary Division investigations.

272. The Masoor plans are understood to be now before the Board of Directors, and the Toonga surveys are well advanced. Reservoir investigations.

273. The Company's line from the head works at Sunkasala to the Chief Engineer's office at Kurnool was completed during the year, and the line below Kurnool is being gone on with, and should be open throughout to Cuddapah in July next. Telegraph.

274. A great many bridges have been constructed, and the crossings required have all been settled. There are three classes of crossings. The first and second accommodate all descrip- Road crossings.

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tions of traffic, and the third is intended for foot-passengers and cattle. The numbers of each are—

	Over-bridges.	Under-bridges and culverts.
1st class	11	1
2nd do.	38	17
3rd do.	8	14

Total length of canal, 186 miles.

Average labour employed on the Canal works.

275. The average labour employed on the Company's canal works during this year, and also for the four preceding years, was as follows :—

	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
Coolies	16,707	6083·13	670·75	6473·55	9968·68
Artificers	1,231	495·08	28·72	189·98	610·95
Carts	750	293·62	12·	178·08	382·19
Cattle	1,966	675·40	31·75	438·19	690·52

Revenue Accounts.

276. The way in which the revenue accounts are to be kept is still undecided. The returns received from the Collector of Kurnool show that, up to 31st March 1869, the total collections on account of irrigation amounted to Rupees 30,451-10-4, and those of the year to Rupees 10,184-0-2. The particulars of cultivation for the years 1867-68 and 1868-69 are subjoined :—

Description of Irrigation or Supply.	AREA.		Water-rate.	Full demand.			Remissions.			Net adjusted balance of demand for supplies actually received.		
	Acres.	Decimals.										
1867-68.			RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1st Crop...	1,042	38	6	6,254	4	9	17	1	7	6,237	8	2
Do.	66	60	12	799	4	10	222	10	5	576	10	5
2nd Crop...	14	68	6	88	1	4	...	...	...	88	1	4
Do.	11	75	12	141	0	0	...	...	...	141	0	0
Sugar-cane	3	45	12	41	6	4	...	...	...	41	6	4
Kurnool town supply ...	...	...	...	3,000	0	0	...	...	...	3,000	0	0
Total...	1,138	86	...	10,324	1	3	239	12	0	10,084	5	3
1868-69.												
1st Crop...	921	94	6	5,531	10	9	159	14	1	5,371	12	8
Do.	...	85	1	0	13	8	...	...	...	0	13	8
Do.	131	83	12	1,581	15	3	1,022	11	5	559	3	10
2nd Crop.	3	35	6	20	1	4	1	8	0	18	9	4
Do.	2	23	12	26	12	2	17	13	5	8	14	9
Sugar-cane	4	50	6	27	0	0	...	...	...	27	0	0
Occasional	14	18	1	14	2	3	...	...	...	14	2	3
Kurnool town supply ...	...	...	...	4,000	0	0	...	...	...	4,000	0	0
Lands cultivated out of those made over to the Company... ...	957	21	...	966	0	0	...	...	...	966	0	0
Total...	2,036	04	...	12,168	7	5	1,201	14	11	10,966	8	6

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277. Up to the end of the previous year the amount drawn from the Government Treasury in India by the Company's Agent was Rupees 90,61,968-3-0, of which Rupees 1,00,000 were returned to the Bank of Madras in 1868-69, and, during 1868-69, no money was drawn in India. £293,000 were raised on loan in England, and Rupees 26,30,443-12-8 of this amount were remitted to the Agent in India. Drafts by the Agent.

278. During the year Rupees 15,58,470-10-3 were expended in India, and the cash balance at the year's end was Rupees 4,39,945-12-6. The total expenditure in India from the commencement was Rupees 1,15,71,676-14-6. Expenditure.

279. The following is a summary of the audit of the expenditure incurred by the Company :— Audit.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Amount drawn from Government up to 31st March 1868	90,61,968	3	8			
Deduct amount returned to the Bank of Madras...	1,00,000	0	0			
				89,61,968	3	8
Amount remitted to the Agent by the Board up to 31st March 1868				9,85,790	6	8
Do. do. during 1868-69				16,44,653	5	4
Bank interest and deposits in India up to 31st March 1869				1,107	14	9
Value of stores supplied by the Board of Directors up to 31st March 1869...				3,81,119	3	9
Amount under deposit on account of undischarged securities, &c., up to 31st March 1869				33,483	8	10
Bills drawn on the Board of Directors				3,500	0	0
Agent's liabilities...				1,20,11,622	11	0
Expenditure debited to permanent heads of charge in the accounts up to 31st March 1868, and passed by Government				90,51,705	6	11
Do. do. do. in the accounts, from 1st April to 30th September 1868, and passed by Government ...				8,28,772	6	8½
Do. do. do. in the accounts, from 1st October to 31st December 1868, ready for submission to Government				4,72,059	8	7
Do. do. do. in the accounts, from 1st January to 31st March 1869, under audit				4,75,474	13	3½

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	RS.	A.	P.
Do. do. do. under floating heads in the accounts up to 31st March 1869, but not yet debited to appropriate permanent heads of charge	1,84,769	10	11
Do. on general plant in use on works	1,05,923	11	4
Do. retrenched	1,27,267	0	0
Amount remaining to be accounted for by the Agent.	7,65,650	1	3
	1,20,11,622	11	0

Extent of land made over to the Company from April 1868 to March 1869.

280. The extent of land made over to the Company's Chief Engineer by the Revenue authorities during the year was—

Under Class A	Acres	700·28
„ B	„	240·38
„ C	„	50·96
„ D	„	·51

And the total amounts transferred with the amount of compensation paid are—

Under Class A	Acres	11,999·94
„ B	„	3,354·19
„ C	„	85·06
„ D	„	46·44
Total Acres...		*15,485·63

	RS.	A.	P.
Compensation	73,867	0	9
Deduct for trees, &c.	2,956	11	5
Net amount paid ...	70,910	5	4

for 6,180·79 acres, while, for the rest of the land taken up, other lands were granted in exchange.

	RS.
Capital...	4,02,323
Loan ...	2,82,925
	6,85,248

281. The Board of Directors not having furnished accounts of receipts and expenditure from the Guaranteed Capital, and these particulars for the Loan Capital having been received only for the first quarter of the year under notice, it is not possible to show how the sum, Rupees 6,85,248, not included in the Indian accounts, or shown in the accounts received from the Board, has been disposed of.

* Of this 263·21 acres were re-transferred to Government.

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SECTION VI.—MARINE.

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. Franklin, late Superintendent of Marine, the arrangements proposed by the local Government in the year 1863 for the amalgamation of the offices of Superintendent of Marine and Master Attendant, were carried into effect during the year under review. An extra Assistant was appointed, whose principal duties are those of Landing and Shipping Agent to Government and establishment is now as follows :—

1 Master Attendant and Registrar of Shipping	Rs. 1,500
1 Deputy Master Attendant and Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, Marine Store-keeper, and Conservator of the Port...	„ 800
1 First Assistant...	„ 400
1 Second do.	„ 300
1 Assistant for landing and shipping Government stores	„ 300

Out-port Establishments.

282. With the sanction of the Government of India, the salary of the Master Attendant at Negapatam was raised from 200 to 300 Rupees per mensem, in consequence of his having been placed in charge of the Port of Nagore, lately brought under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855 and incorporated with that of Negapatam ; the Head Pilot of Paumben was, without prejudice to his duties as Head Pilot, gazetted Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port of Paumben, and allowed an increased salary of 200 Rupees ; and small augmentations of salary aggregating Rupees 295 per mensem were granted to the subordinate servants at certain out-ports and light-houses.

Marine Acts.

283. Madras Act VII. of 1867, (the Port Dues Act,) continues to work well ; but some inconvenience has been felt by commanders of coasting steamers, in consequence of dues being levied at more than one port in a group, owing to the non-production of the usual receipt from the officer of Customs of the port first touched at. For instance, a steamer for which dues have been paid at one of the ports of a group remains, according to contract, perhaps only three hours at the next port of call. This interval is frequently insufficient to admit of the papers, which must be sent on shore, being brought off before the vessel starts again on her voyage ; and in consequence dues are levied at the next port at which she anchors. Several cases of this kind having been brought to notice, the Collector of Sea Customs was requested to urge upon the Revenue Board the necessity of granting the necessary documents to steamers in triplicate, to enable Commanders of vessels to have always a certificate in reserve for production at any time.

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284. The prosecutions and inflictions of penalties under Act XXV. of 1859, Native Passenger Vessels Act) which were reported last year, have apparently had a salutary effect, as no infractions of the Act have been reported, during the year under review. 1,09,407 persons were carried during 1868, in vessels licensed under the Act, against 89,923 in 1867; 89,794 were passengers to and from Ceylon.

The only ports of call for pilgrim vessels coming under the operation of Act XXI. of 1858 are situated on the Malabar coast. No infractions have been reported as having occurred in this Presidency during the past year.

Pilgrim Ships to the Red Sea.

285. Consequent on the report of the Ottoman Sanitary Commission for the Hejaz regarding the Red Sea Ports, and in order to secure the strict observance of sanitary regulations relative to pilgrim ships from the coasts of India, it was notified that no ship bound to the Red Sea or Persian Gulf with passengers will be permitted to leave our ports unless provided with clean bills of health, and, further, that no vessel will be allowed to clear out for any port in the Red Sea except Aden. The medical officers at the ports of Cochin, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, and Mangalore, on the Malabar coast, have been appointed "Port Surgeons" of their respective ports, for the purpose of granting bills of health.

General Port Fund.

286. The position of the General Port Fund has improved by Rupees 25,577, the amount in which the receipts exceeded the disbursements. The amount to the credit of the fund is Rs. 2,06,829, against 1,83,713 in 1867-68. Ganjam, the only port not in a solvent position, shows a deficit of Rupees 329-12-2. A sum of Rupees 5,215-9-1 was realized from the sale of flotsams and jetsams, and credited to the General Port Fund during the year.

Examination of Masters and Mates.

287. The numbers of masters and mates who obtained certificates of competency during the past year are three and seven respectively, while two masters and four native malims obtained certificates of service.

Revised Boat Rules.

288. The number of out-ports at which the revised Boat Rules have been introduced has increased, during the year under review, by the addition of Ittamukla in Nellore, and Pudimudaka and Pentacotta in Vizagapatam. The rules appear, on the whole, to work satisfactorily to all classes.

Admiralty Charts.

289. Two errors in Admiralty Charts were brought to notice. The "Melville Shoal," shown in the Bay of Bengal Charts, has been proved non-existent; and a sounding of one and a half

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fathoms entered in the Gulf of Manaar chart, in latitude 8° 27′ 50″, and longitude 78° 12′ 30″ E., has been found to be a mistake for ten fathoms.

290. The weather was highly favorable for shipping operations throughout the year, at all ports on the coast. The loss of five ships has been reported, but of these only three were wrecked on our coast. Two vessels, both coal-laden, and bound for Bombay, the "Euxine" and the "Living Age," were burnt at sea, the coals having ignited; the crews, however, reached Cochin. Of the three vessels wrecked on the coast one was the sloop "Vanoogopaulasamy," which drifted water-logged and dismasted across the Bay of Bengal, and went to pieces off Point Divi, near Masulipatam. Weather and Wrecks.

291. The reliefs effected by sea during the year under notice have been heavy, necessitating the engagement of four steamers, viz., the "Himalaya," "Sattara," "Ethiopia," and "Koina," and the corps moved by them were— Reliefs.

6th N. I., from Madras to Calcutta.
15th N. I., from do. to do.
21st N. I., from do. to do.
H. M.'s 2-21st Fusiliers, from Madras to Rangoon.
Detachment H. M.'s 76th Regiment, from Madras to Rangoon.
H. M.'s 2-24th Regiment, from Rangoon to Madras.
41st Regiment N. I., from Madras to False Point.
37th Regiment N. I., from False Point to Port Blair and Moulmein.
25th Regiment N. I., from Port Blair and Moulmein to Cannanore.

The number of troops moved in large bodies, between the months of October and January, amounted to 12,862 officers, men, women, and children, with fifty-seven head of cattle, and a large quantity of baggage.

The cost of the four steam vessels engaged for the reliefs, including coal, was as follows:—

"Himalaya"	Rs.	81,149	6	5
"Satara"	„	68,270	5	2
"Ethiopia"	„	67,880	12	3
"Koina"	„	53,741	6	0

The entire cost was thus Rupees 2,71,041-13-10, or slightly over Rupees 21 for each person. The expenditure in the Marine Department in carrying out the reliefs of the year under review has thus nearly trebled that incurred in the season of 1867-68 (Rupees 1,00,117), when the cost per head was Rupees 9-10-0 nearly. Sixty-nine male and six female convicts were transported to Port Blair on board the barque "Inverdruie."

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Coasting Steamers.

292. Towards the close of the last calendar year, arrangements were made by direction of the Supreme Government, for a fortnightly steam service between Calcutta and Bombay. Steamers, therefore, now ply as follows :—

One between Madras and Rangoon, viâ the Northern Ports, leaving Madras once in every four weeks.

One between Calcutta and Bombay, touching at all the intermediate ports, leaving the terminal points every alternate Tuesday.

Light-houses.

293. The ten new dioptric lanterns for the light-houses on the coasts of this Presidency, which were applied for in 1867-68, have not yet been received. The light-house at Santopillay was slightly damaged by lightning in June, and the lantern was bent. It was, however, repaired as quickly as possible. The new catadioptric revolving light on Hope Island was fixed and exhibited in November last. The apparatus has been found to work well, and the light is visible at a distance of eighteen miles. The lantern exhibited on the flag-staff at Masulipatam was much injured by fire in January last, but was repaired at Madras, and re-exhibited on the 1st April 1869. The sanctioned repairs to the buildings attached to the light-house at Armegon were not completed during the year by the Public Works Department, the work having been stopped for want of materials in December last. The column for the light-house at Negapatam is nearly completed ; but the capital has not been added, as the dioptric lantern to be placed on it has not arrived from England. An estimate, amounting to Rupees 6,220, has been sanctioned for adding to the height of the old Dutch obelisk on Hare Island near Tuticorin, on which the present light is exhibited. It is intended to replace the old lantern by one on the dioptric principle.

Port Conservancy.

Bimlipatam.

294. The bar and back-water at Bimlipatam have been again closed from the scarcity of rain, and the loading of boats has, therefore, been carried on from the beach. The Government having sanctioned an addition to the Master Attendant's office, an upper story is now being built.

Cocanada.

295. The trade of Cocanada has been steadily increasing since 1865, but while the port is fast rising in importance, and ship-building in its various branches is being prosecuted vigorously, three new vessels having been launched during the year, it is a matter much to be regretted that the silting up of the southern portion of the bay still continues to extend, and that the channel leading into Coringa river is day by day getting more intricate and shallow. The dredges usually at work at the mouth of the river have, it would appear, done but little work during the year. New report and harbour boats have been constructed for the use of the port.

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296. The past official year was in many respects an exceptionally memorable one for the port of Madras. On the 6th June 1868, the loss of the French barque "Saint Bernard" occurred, the vessel having parted her cables during a fresh breeze and drifted ashore helplessly, after having fouled the British barque "Anglia." The loss of this ship unfortunately led to the destruction of a great portion of the Pier, the "Saint Bernard" having forced her way through that structure, making a gap of about 250 feet, in which she sank. Measures were promptly taken for the repairs, which are progressing as rapidly as circumstances permit. The original plan of this structure has now been departed from, in consequence of the impossibility of screwing down the piles among the debris of both the wreck and the Pier; and it has, therefore, been determined to screw down three rows of piles on both sides of the breach, carrying a platform on each side of a width sufficient for two lines of rails. The centre portion of the gap will be left open for the present, but will be eventually closed with iron girders. An estimate of Rupees 2,87,424, of which Rupees 1,10,571 are the value of the piles required, was forwarded for sanction to the Government of India. Mr. Black, who was sent out from England to undertake the repairs in August 1868, was forced, by severe illness, to leave the country last March. In the meanwhile the work of screwing down the piles has been carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Grainger, of the Public Works Department, and, under him, Mr. Sadler, Deputy Pier Master, whose services have been placed at his disposal for this especial work. Since the occurrence of the accident to the Pier, the passenger traffic has not been much interrupted, as a cradle ingeniously fitted by Mr. Sadler on wire ropes spanning the gap, has furnished an expeditious and safe means of crossing it. The tolls collected by this means from the passenger traffic amount to Rupees 3,663-3-0 for the year.

Madras.

A Committee was appointed early in the year, on a representation from the Chamber of Commerce, to enquire into the working of the Boat system of the Port, and their report recommended the adoption of a higher scale of boat-hire. The result of the discussion was the introduction and passing in the Local Legislative Council of a Bill to amend Act IV. of 1842, which, however, had not at the close of the year received the assent of the Governor-General.

The destruction of the Pier, and the great inconvenience caused thereby to local commerce; the scarcity of boats, the supply being unequal to the demand, and leading inevitably to a spirit of competition amongst the mercantile community, and this in turn enabling the boatmen to insist on extortionate rates throughout the year; and the disinclination of the present race of boatmen to bring up their sons to their own trade, many of them preferring to educate their children for other employments; led to the revival of the project of a breakwater for Madras. The Madras Government

considered that this port should no longer labour under the serious disadvantages of a heavy surf, a rough roadstead, an unsafe anchorage, and a boat monopoly; and convened a Committee to discuss the important question of the feasibility of constructing a breakwater, or a harbour for Madras. The Committee have drawn up an elaborate report, in which, after fully entering into all that was urged for and against the scheme, and having the advantage of various plans and opinions of practical Engineers, they have recommended the construction of a breakwater parallel to the shore, at a distance of 1,200 yards from it in a depth of a little more than seven fathoms of water, the plan adopted being that submitted by Colonel Orr, the Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works.

The subject of a special anchorage for steamers, close in shore, the want of which is represented to be a cause of inconvenience to the mercantile community, has also engaged attention; but a final decision has not yet been arrived at.

Negapatam and Nagore.

297. The bar of the river at Negapatam continues very shallow, laden boats being unable to cross it except at high water. The jetty has again given way this year, and an estimate of Rupees 10,200 for its repairs has been sanctioned. It is hoped that the expenditure of this large sum will tend to make the structure more durable. The Nagore river has also been very shallow, and dredging is about to be tried in both rivers to remove the cause of complaint.

Paumben.

298. The traffic through the Paumben channel has continued without interruption, 2,222 vessels, aggregating 184,915 tons, having passed through. The work of cutting away the inner angle of the reef channel, which was begun nine years ago, is still in progress. It is mainly dependent on convict labour, of which there is not an adequate supply. The operation of deepening the channel generally, from twelve to fourteen feet, was carried on for two months only, during the past year.

Tuticorin.

299. The trade of Tuticorin continues to increase, the principal export being cotton, of which 117,194 bales were shipped. New marine offices have been erected here, and the flag-staff tower raised and covered with a light tiled roof, thus affording shelter for the signallers, as well as for European sailors and others having business on the beach.

Cochin.

300. With the setting in of the south-west monsoon on the Malabar coast, the town of Cochin was in imminent danger from the rapid encroachment of the sea, which especially threatened the new Light-house. Under the orders of Government, the Master Attendant adopted immediate measures to secure the beach opposite and close to the Light-house and the basement of the tower from further erosion, and

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then began the construction of several stone groynes, six of which have been thrown out on the town side, to a length of 120 feet, and two on the Vypeen side of the water; the whole at a cost of Rupees 37,902-8-0, of which one-fourth was borne by the General Port Fund. These protective works have so far as they go been effectual, and credit is due to the Master Attendant, Captain Castor, for the unremitting care and attention bestowed by him on their construction. One most important point of the coast, however, still remains unprotected; the Cruz Milagre Gap is as yet unclosed, and in many places the abrading action of the sea continues; it may also be feared that the breach, a short distance from the Vypeen point, which was filled up temporarily last year, will re-open ere long if no means are speedily adopted to render the remedy permanent.

Calicut and Beypore.

301. A buoy was laid down, during the past year, in Calicut Roads to denote the best anchorage for shipping, which has proved a great convenience to ship masters.

Mangalore.

302. Since last report no special improvements have been carried out here. At Mangalore, a large crane has, however, been erected on the quay at the expense of Government, for the benefit of the shipping community. It is proposed to charge a light fee of 6 pies per package delivered from the crane, to pay the expenses of its up-keep.

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Section VII.—FINANCIAL.

303. The present financial review is, as usual, confined to the transactions appertaining to the Civil Department, the sums received into, and paid from, the Civil Treasuries on account of the Military, Public Works, Postal, and Telegraph Departments being simply added at foot of the several Statements appended to the Report to exhibit in one view the whole of the monetary transactions of the Presidency.

The present review confined to the transactions of the Civil Department.

304. The total amount of revenue realized from all sources, from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869, was Rupees 7,17,00,130, or Rupees 47,92,170 below the estimated income. The total actual expenditure, during the same period, was Rupees 2,87,48,800, or Rupees 13,900 above the Budget provision.

Comparison of the actual with the Estimate for 1868-69.

Statement showing the Estimated and the Actual Income for 1868-69.

Heads of Receipt.	Estimated Income.	Actual Income.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per-cent-age.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
I.—Land Revenue	4,35,90,000	4,06,87,870	......	29,02,130	56·8
II.—Tributes and Contributions from Native States	34,46,000	34,26,430	......	19,570	4·8
III.—Forest...	4,50,000	4,44,950	......	5,050	·6
IV.—Abkarry	53,00,000	49,08,430	......	3,91,570	6·8
V.—License Tax	6,33,300	6,30,380	......	2,920	·9
VI.—Customs	24,00,000	27,95,950	3,95,950	......	3·9
VII.—Salt	1,31,00,000	1,10,72,530	......	20,27,470	15·4
VIII.—Opium	......	......	......	......	...
IX.—Stamps	43,00,000	37,23,470	......	5,76,530	5·2
X.—Mint	1,27,000	33,800	......	93,200	...
XI & XII—Post Office and Telegraph	......	......	......	......	...
XIII.—Law and Justice	7,61,000	8,56,380	95,380	......	1·2
XIV.—Police	3,50,000	4,05,310	55,310	......	·6
XV.—Marine	27,000	22,000	......	5,000	...
XVI.—Education	59,000	63,570	4,570	......	·1
XVII.—Interest	1,15,000	1,29,450	14,450	......	·2
XVIII.—Miscellaneous	18,34,000	24,99,610	6,65,610	......	3·5
Total, Civil Department...	7,64,92,300	7,17,00,130	12,31,270	60,23,440	100
Military Department	14,03,000	17,20,580	3,17,580	......	...
Public Works do.	1,26,000	31,37,840	30,11,840	......	...
Postal do.	5,62,500	6,34,450	71,950	......	...
Telegraph do.	2,77,700	3,12,100	34,400	......	...
Total Rupees...	7,88,61,500	7,75,05,100	46,67,040	60,23,440	...

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Statement showing the Estimated and the Actual Expenditure for 1868-69.

Heads of Charge.	Budget Grant.	Actual Expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per centage.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
3.—Interest on Service Funds, &c.	8,03,400	8,37,980	34,580	......	2·9
4.—Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks...	1,15,000	2,17,950	1,02,950	......	·7
5.—Land Revenue	43,25,000	42,83,860	......	41,140	14·9
6.—Forest	3,11,800	2,52,750	......	59,050	·9
7.—Abkarry	2,50,000	2,49,590	......	410	·8
8.—Assessed Taxes	20,000	16,940	......	3,060	...
9.—Customs	1,78,600	1,70,710	......	7,890	·6
10.—Salt	19,05,800	13,28,140	......	5,77,660	4·6
11.—Opium...	......	......	......	......	...
12.—Stamps	1,65,700	1,64,300	......	1,400	·6
13.—Mint	1,10,500	1,41,140	30,640	......	·5
14 & 15.—Post Office and Telegraph	......	......	......	......	...
16.—Allowances to District & Village Officers	3,80,000	5,20,290	1,40,290	......	1·8
17.—Administration & Public Departments.	13,61,100	14,08,510	47,410	......	4·9
18.—Law and Justice	44,79,200	41,21,950	......	3,57,250	14·4
19.—Police	38,84,800	38,11,490	......	73,310	13·2
20.—Marine	2,08,500	1,96,010	......	12,490	·7
21.—Education	11,03,100	10,45,590	......	57,510	3·7
22.—Ecclesiastical	4,23,400	3,61,590	......	61,810	1·3
23.—Medical	7,72,500	7,30,280	......	42,220	2·5
24.—Stationery and Printing	3,78,500	3,53,960	......	24,540	1·2
25.—Political Agencies	1,01,900	1,14,600	12,700	......	·4
26.—Allowances, Assignments, &c.	47,12,900	30,06,630	......	17,06,270	10·5
27.—Miscellaneous	6,97,000	10,11,090	3,14,090	......	3·5
28.—Superannuation, &c.	20,46,200	44,03,450	23,57,250	......	15·3
Total, Civil Department...	2,87,34,900	2,87,48,800	30,39,910	30,26,010	100
Military Department	3,12,46,770	3,07,28,720	......	5,18,050	...
Public Works Department	89,09,400	1,40,51,320	51,41,920	......	...
Postal do.	6,48,600	7,56,480	1,07,880	......	...
Telegraph do.	4,10,300	4,46,700	36,400	......	...
Total Rupees...	6,99,49,970	7,47,32,020	83,26,110	35,44,060	...

305. The principal items under which the actuals fall below the estimate are as follow:— Variations between the actual receipts and the Budget-Estimate.

I.—Land Revenue	Rs.	29,02,130
IV.—Abkarry	„	3,91,570
VII.—Salt	„	20,27,470
XI.—Stamps	„	5,76,530
X.—Mint	„	93,200

The decrease under Land Revenue was attributable to the particularly unfavourable character of the season throughout almost the entire Presidency, the revenue during the past official year falling short of that of the previous year by Rupees 17,56,090, or 4·13 per cent. The rates at which the Abkarry farms were resold were not as favourable as were anticipated, while the Salt and Stamp sales, though larger than in previous year, fell below the Budget-Estimate, which was clearly too high. The falling off under Mint is in the item of duty on coinage of silver, which amounted only to Rupees 3,691, against Rupees 1,05,000 entered in the Budget-Estimate.

306. The items of receipt in which the increase is apparent are "Customs," "Law and Justice," "Police," and "Miscellaneous." The receipts under "Customs" were under-estimated, as may be seen on comparison with the actuals of the year 1867-68, which amounted to Rupees 25,19,020. The export trade also

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improved beyond what was anticipated when the Budget-Estimate was under preparation. The increase under "Law and Justice" is in the item of "fees, fines, and forfeitures," which include also the Registration fees. Under Police the contributions from Municipal funds amounted to Rupees 3,65,900, while the Budget-Estimate was only Rupees 3,03,200. The increase under "Miscellaneous" is only nominal, as on the exclusion of the adjustment of the transactions on account of Military Fund, which causes an increase of Rupees 7,60,000 over the Budget-Estimate, the actual would really be below the estimate.

Excess of actual charges above the Budget grants.

307. The actual expenditure exceeded the Budget grants, chiefly under the heads noted below.* The increase under "Interest on Service Funds" is in consequence of the adjustment on account of the Military Fund transactions having been ordered to be made as previously up to 9th September 1866, for which no provision was made in the Budget-Estimate. Under "Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks" an excess of Rupees 32,000 is occasioned by no provision whatever having been made in the estimate for Refunds of License and Professions and Trades Taxes, and by too small a provision for Refunds of Stamps and Magisterial fines. The increase under "Mint" is owing to the revised scale of the Mint Establishment, according to which Budget provision for the whole year had been made having taken effect only from 1st November 1868. The excess under "Allowances to District and Village Officers" chiefly occurred in the Districts of Godavery, Tanjore, and Malabar. In Godavery, the excess was owing to no provision having been made in the Budget, under the impression that the Village Cess Act would have been brought into operation in Fusly 1276. In Tanjore, it was owing to certain arrear payments for 1867-68 having been made in 1868-69. In Malabar, the payments apparently seem to have belonged to ten per cent. cess in the revenue of rice lands in South Malabar.

308. The increases under "Administration and Public Departments" and "Political Agencies" were occasioned by certain Officers, unattached to the Madras Presidency, having drawn their allowances from the Madras Treasuries. The items under "Miscellaneous" are of a fluctuating character; the actuals on account of contributions to Municipal funds amounted to Rupees 2,50,000, against the Budget provision of Rupees 1,00,000, while the loss by difference of exchange exceeded the provision by nearly a lac. There were besides certain items, such as Famine Relief-works, for which no provision was made

* 3.—Interest on Service Funds, &c.	Rs.	34,580
4.—Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	„	1,02,950
13.—Mint	„	30,640
16.—Allowances to District and Village Officers	„	1,40,290
17.—Administration and Public Departments	„	47,410
25.—Political Agencies	„	12,700
27.—Miscellaneous	„	3,14,090
28.—Superannuations, &c.	„	23,57,250

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in the Budget-Estimate. The last item of account to be noticed is the increase of Rupees 21,77,400 under the head of Superannuation, &c., and which is due to the transfer of the Military Fund.

309. Except under the heads noted in the margin* the decrease in the Budget grants is not material, being mostly caused by savings, &c. The charges for the provision of Salt amounted only to Rupees 9,16,635, against a provision of Rupees 14,03,500; the sale proceeds, upon which the quantity of the manufacture is dependent, having fallen considerably below what was anticipated. The decrease under "Law and Justice" was mainly in "Civil and Sessions Courts", the contemplated revision of Judicial Establishments, and which was provided for in the estimate, not having come into effect during the year. Under "Allowances and Assignments" the provision made for the debts of His Highness Prince Azeem Jah was not availed of, and hence the decrease.

Decrease of actual charges below the Budget grants.

*10.—Salt	Rs.	5,77,600
18.—Law and Justice	"	3,57,250
26.—Allowances and Assignments, &c. ...	"	17,06,270

310. On the whole, the financial results of the past year were not favourable; excluding the transactions of the Military Fund, it will be observed that the total receipts of the year 1868-69 fall short of those of the previous twelve months by Rupees 15,20,700, while the total expenditure exceeds the same for the corresponding period by Rupees 9,39,550. The increase in the expenditure, however, has not been more than what the exigencies of the public service and improvements in the administration demand, while the falling off in the receipts has been the entire result of the land revenue having yielded much below the average of the past three years.

Financial result of the past with the present year.

311. The actual cash balances on the 31st March 1869 was Rupees 2,28,11,500, the total amount remitted to other Presidencies during the year being Rupees 1,13,93,250.†

Comparison of the Cash balances for the past five years.

312. The opening and closing balances in the several Treasuries for the last five official years are as follow:—

Years.	Cash balance at the beginning of the year.	Cash balance at the close of the year.
	RS.	RS.
1864-65	3,17,78,000	2,35,23,700
1865-66	2,35,23,700	2,55,90,700
1866-67	2,55,90,700	2,59,24,400
1867-68	2,59,24,400	2,53,21,400
1868-69	2,53,21,400	2,28,11,500

† Calcutta	Rs.	80,50,000
Bombay	"	22,59,000
Coorg	"	84,250
	"	1,13,93,250

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313. The demand for small silver coins, during the past year, was not so great as what it was during the year previous, the value of silver sent into the Provinces being in 1868-69 only Rupees 3,59,000, against Rupees 5,38,000 sent in 1867-68. For copper, however, there was a good demand, as the quantity sent in 1868-69 was Rupees 1,54,825, against Rupees 94,350 in the previous year.

Demands for small coins in the Mofussil.

314. The system under which the circulation of copper is forced upon the public by selling that coin at discount, though it seemingly affords temporary relief to the treasuries which have large copper balances, is one of very questionable expediency, as a large portion of the coin so issued finds its way back in various ways into Government treasuries. It is, therefore, under contemplation to put a stop to this system in such of the districts at least where it is attended with positive loss to the State.

Circulation of Copper coins at Discount.

315. During the year under review the Government Treasury work at Negapatam and Berhampore was, in addition to that at the Treasuries noted below,* transferred to the Sub-Agencies of the Bank of Madras established there. It has also been arranged that the surplus Government balances of the Districts of Tanjore and Tinnevelly should, like those at Cocanada, Bellary, and Calicut, be, whenever required, brought to the credit of Government cash balance in the accounts of the Madras Bank, an arrangement which, while it has considerably relieved Government of the cost and delay in moving the surplus funds from the Provinces to Madras, has largely helped the Finance Department in making remittances to Calcutta and Bombay by means of bills purchased at cheap rates. The total Government cash balance in the hands of the Madras Bank and its branches on the 1st April was as follows :—

Result of the transfer of certain Treasury balances to Branch Banks.

	RS.
Bank of Madras	49,03,006
Trichinopoly	3,32,180
Calicut	4,06,268
Bellary	6,16,063
Cocanada	2,54,299
Ootacamund	1,56,107
Tuticorin	12,292
Cochin	1,80,454
Negapatam	4,66,184
Berhampore	4,02,692
Total...	77,29,545

316. The figures given in this section are taken from the Accountant-General's books, as they stood on the 31st March 1869, before departmental adjustments were made.

* Trichinopoly. Calicut. Bellary. Cocanada. Ootacamund.

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MINT.

317. The receipt of Bullion, as in 1867-68, was very small during the past year, chiefly because trade continued very dull, but also in a great measure owing to considerable increased importations of gold, for which the demand was great throughout the year, and the premium obtainable high; the lowest price of sovereigns in the market being Rupees 10-6-0, or two Annas above the rate at which they are receivable at Government Treasuries. Importation of bullion.

318. The receipt of silver into the Mint, and the value of the coin by weight delivered to the Bank of Madras, were as follow:— Silver Receipts.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Balance in the Mint on the 1st April 1868...				49,897	11	2
Received from Merchants	1,75,240	2	11			
Uncurrent Silver coins, &c., received for re-coinage	1,10,778	15	5			
				2,86,019	2	4
				3,35,916	13	6
Weight of coin delivered to the Bank of Madras	1,87,513	9	0			
Silver used in making Seals, Medals, &c.	301	8	0			
Silver recovered from the Dross Silver Melting-room	715	5	1			
Balance in the Mint on the 31st March 1869	1,47,226	5	6			
				3,35,756	11	7
Net Loss...				160	1	11

319. The loss above exhibited includes the silver in the dross, and is at the rate of 85 Rupees for each lac in value coined and remitted to the Bank of Madras. Loss of Silver.

320. The charges for seigniorage and refinage on Silver bullion received for coinage, with the gain on the coinage of Copper and on sale of Copper scissel, and of cash received into the Mint for work done for private parties, and charges for articles made for other Public Departments, amounts to Rupees 65,367-10-2. The expenses of the Mint and of the Assay department, with the loss of Silver in the different departments, and the Mint Receipts and Expenditure.

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value of stores supplied to other Public Departments amounted to Rupees 1,21,910-2-1, as shown in the following statement :—

Receipts.	RS.	A.	P.	Disbursements.	RS.	A.	P.
Seigniorage and refining charges on Silver bullion.	3,690	15	2	Mint Master's salary ...	21,000	0	0
Gain on Copper coins after deducting value of the Copper	12,285	12	9	Mint Establishment ...	37,470	5	1
Gain on Copper scissel sold	5,744	15	4	Contingent servants ...	16,663	1	3
Cash received for work done for private parties, acids and unserviceable articles sold	12,898	4	5	Gram, straw, &c., and purchased articles ...	3,181	9	5
Value of articles made and supplied for other Public Departments for which cash payments have not been received as per Order of Government, No. 822, dated 19th December 1868 ...	30,747	10	6	Store articles including Copper	14,352	0	10
				Value of coke, iron, and acids, &c., supplied to the Commissariat Department, Gun Carriage Manufactory, Grand Arsenal, D. P. W. Workshop, &c., &c.	4,692	7	11
				Loss of Silver in the different Departments...	160	1	11
				Assay Office Establishment	24,390	7	3
	65,367	10	2		1,21,910	2	1

being a loss during the year of Rupees 56,542-8-11, of which 24,390 belongs to the Assay department.

321. The total amount of cash received on bills by the sale of Copper scissel and articles made and supplied to private parties is shown in the following statement :—

Cash Receipts.

				RS.	A.	P.
To Copper scissel sold at the Mint.				91,906	10	5
To iron castings and other articles for private parties, nitric, muriatic, and sulphuric acids, and unserviceable articles sold				12,898	4	5
To old iron and brass castings belonging to the machinery of the Madras Mint, supplied to His Highness the Nizam's Government as per Order of Government, No. 165, dated 24th March 1868 ...				4,447	9	0
				1,09,252	7	10
By Cash remitted to the Bank of Madras	1,01,304	9	5			
By Cash received in April for work done in March	7,947	14	5			
				1,09,252	7	10

Castings from the Mint Foundry.

322. The weight of castings from the Mint Foundry was:—

For the Mint	11¾ Tons.
For Public Departments	90¾ „
For private parties	18¼ „
	120¾ „

Coinage, profit, and loss of the past ten years.

323. The following statement exhibits the silver and copper coinage, profit, and loss, for the past ten years:—

Years.	Silver.		Copper.		Total of Silver and Copper pieces.	Total value.	Profit.			Loss.		
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.								
		RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1859-60...	110,78,847	56,61,623	654,68,832	9,02,992	765,47,679	65,64,615	2,76,093	10	2	...	...	...
1860-61...	66,18,433	51,34,638	723,50,400	10,22,420	789,68,833	61,57,058	3,69,462	0	10	...	...	...
1861-62...	60,59,977	43,99,069	709,49,760	10,76,750	770,09,737	54,75,819	4,26,556	7	5	...	...	...
1862-63...	120,54,231	67,32,248	627,65,760	9,93,280	748,19,991	77,25,528	4,26,446	10	11	...	...	...
1863-64...	160,06,926	127,76,705	953,21,280	17,69,630	11,13,28,206	145,46,335	8,40,639	9	7	...	...	...
1864-65...	93,72,918	64,48,286	796,80,000	13,27,500	890,52,918	77,75,786	7,19,144	11	3	...	...	...
1865-66...	55,05,318	54,49,646	541,01,760	9,56,440	596,07,078	64,06,086	5,04,937	7	11	...	...	...
1866-67...	27,11,359	14,80,795	95,40,480	1,95,000	122,51,839	16,75,795	27,137	11	11	...	...	...
1867-68...	8,09,859	3,47,658	38,40,000	30,000	46,49,859	3,77,658	...	...	...	55,954	5	5
1868-69...	1,87,467	1,87,467	25,60,000	20,000	27,47,467	2,07,467	...	...	...	56,542	8	11

In April 1868 it was proposed by the Government of India to close the Madras Mint and to re-place it by a Bullion Depôt, from which all bullion, as received and valued, would be passed on to Calcutta for coinage. In reply, the Madras Government pointed out that the falling off in the importation of bullion could only be regarded as temporary and one natural result of the general depression of trade, and strongly urged the continuance of the establishment on the ground of its economical working and the temporary nature of its diminished receipts of bullion; and, because, even under the most unfavourable circumstances, the loss was inconsiderable when the advantage of the Mint to the Paper Currency and the Stamp Paper Departments was taken into account. Final orders were not received during the year; but certain reductions in the establishment resulting in an annual saving of Rupees 6,710 were effected in November. Since the close of the year the abolition of the Mint has been directed by the Secretary of State.

PAPER CURRENCY.

324. The establishment at the Head Office was slightly increased in consequence of increased work due chiefly to the operation of the orders of the Government of India requiring the Bank of Madras to exchange daily all currency notes received during the previous day.

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Notes in circulation.

325. The annexed statement shows the nominal and actual circulation on the last day of each month during the year. It will be observed that there is very little fluctuation in the active circulation :—

	Notes in nominal circulation.					Stock held by			Notes in active circulation.
	Madras.	Calicut.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Total.	Madras Bank and other Treasuries.	Commissioner, Madras.	Total.	
1868.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
April.	57,89,590	6,77,620	12,05,880	3,73,260	80,45,850	29,74,770	6,30,570	36,05,340	44,40,510
May..	56,75,850	8,79,460	12,18,820	3,73,160	81,47,290	33,26,910	6,34,130	39,61,040	41,86,250
June..	57,04,390	9,31,390	11,44,620	4,26,900	82,07,300	28,96,520	8,57,110	37,53,630	44,53,670
July..	64,08,970	9,20,280	11,50,840	4,82,040	89,62,130	27,58,950	10,67,870	38,26,820	51,35,310
Aug...	70,01,880	11,33,910	11,88,590	4,75,060	97,99,440	32,35,610	9,24,080	41,59,690	56,39,750
Sept..	69,26,450	10,27,940	11,92,560	4,31,040	95,77,990	31,01,200	10,68,560	41,69,760	54,08,230
Oct....	73,40,300	9,90,460	14,00,390	4,49,150	101,80,300	38,26,270	11,54,690	49,80,960	51,99,340
Nov...	60,85,590	10,29,260	13,37,650	7,76,730	92,29,230	30,92,530	11,51,710	42,44,240	49,84,990
Dec...	57,79,310	10,83,020	14,68,220	7,91,460	91,22,010	31,86,250	14,73,320	46,59,570	44,62,440
1869.									
Jan....	61,85,910	8,57,260	6,31,600	6,07,050	82,81,820	28,76,390	5,55,320	34,31,710	48,50,110
Feb...	56,72,620	8,23,920	8,56,120	6,61,840	80,14,510	27,87,130	4,81,500	32,68,630	47,45,880
March	58,58,320	7,94,760	10,84,460	6,99,630	84,37,170	30,95,660	9,92,520	40,88,180	43,48,990

Exchange Department.

326. The transactions of the Exchange Department during the year, as compared with the previous year, are exhibited in the following statement :—

	1867-68.	1868-69.
	RS.	RS.
Notes issued in exchange for cash or other notes	15,01,910	246,45,360
Cash issued in exchange for notes	28,01,890	41,53,500
Notes received for cash or other notes	37,51,060	281,13,550
Cash received for notes issued	5,52,740	6,85,310

Notes issued and received.

327. The number of notes of each circle issued and received during the year in exchange for cash or other notes, as compared with the previous year, is shown in the following statement :—

	Notes issued.				Notes received.			
	1867-68.		1868-69.		1867-68.		1868-69.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Madras	94,293	88,79,560	2,21,343	285,94,680	97,548	79,65,870	2,15,452	283,68,250
Calicut	26,074	16,46,110	26,881	20,32,750	28,055	18,95,710	23,493	18,07,650
Trichinopoly	14,772	12,56,290	12,743	20,50,850	4,103	6,62,900	22,916	21,03,300
Vizagapatam	7,220	5,25,300	10,250	9,61,250	8,518	4,85,200	8,954	6,24,160
Total...	1,42,359	123,07,260	2,71,217	336,39,530	1,38,224	110,09,680	2,70,815	329,03,360

Receipt of Circle Notes.

328. The values of notes of other circles received at the Presidency during the year were Rupees 12,13,880 from Calicut, Rupees 19,87,980 from Trichinopoly, and Rupees 5,38,340 from Vizagapatam,

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or in all Rupees 37,40,200; being more than double the value of the notes received in 1867-68. The increase is attributable to the notes being more largely used for making remittances to the Presidency. In the case of Calicut, a settlement is readily effected through the branch of the Madras Bank at that place, and occasionally the Accountant-General is able to relieve the Paper Currency Treasuries at Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam of part of their accumulation of silver; but during the past year it became necessary to bring thirteen lacs from Trichinopoly, and two lacs from Vizagapatam to the Head Office, Madras, at a cost of Rupees 2,452.

329. The experiment of issuing and cashing notes at all Treasuries in the Provinces, both in exchange for coin and in payment of Government dues, as well as of freely cashing Notes, as far as funds were available, was continued throughout the year, and appears to work well.

Issuing and Cashing of Notes by Government Treasuries.

330. With the issue of the new pattern of currency notes forgery appears to have stopped, as no cases have been discovered since the few imitations of the old pattern note which occurred in November 1867 were brought to light.

Forged Notes.

331. 200 whole notes, worth Rupees 13,650, 274 half notes for Rupees 28,570, and 17 mismatched notes for Rupees 690, were stopped during the year. At the close of the year there were standing in the books 195 whole notes, 132 half notes, and 12 mismatched notes, worth in all Rupees 20,920. The practice of furnishing weekly lists of stopped notes to all treasuries was discontinued during the year, as it was found that the inconvenience which possessors of stopped notes were put to from police and magisterial enquiries appeared to excite distrust of the notes. Registers of stopped notes are, however, still kept at currency offices.

Stopped Notes.

332. The particulars of notes withdrawn from circulation and cancelled, as compared with the preceding year, are shown in the following statement:—

Notes cancelled.

	1867-68.		1868-69.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		RS.		RS.
Madras	88,670	66,94,400	98,621	83,86,260
Calicut	19,533	11,69,310	15,718	9,34,400
Trichinopoly	11,128	13,71,410	14,601	14,38,510
Vizagapatam	8,532	7,03,830	10,210	5,22,620
Total...	127,863	99,38,950	139,150	112,81,790

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Government Securities.

333. The investments in Government Securities at the end of the year were Rupees 30,28,580-10-6, distributed among the circles as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Madras	27,28,403	15	9
Calicut	1,00,058	14	3
Trichinopoly	1,00,058	14	3
Vizagapatam	1,00,058	14	3
	30,28,580	10	6

Receipts and Disbursements.

334. The receipts and disbursements of the department during the past year are shown below:—

Receipts.	RS.	A.	P.	Disbursements.	RS.	A.	P.
Profit by interest calculated upon Government Securities of the Madras and other Circles... ...	1,52,135	8	0	Salary of the Commissioner of Issue...	3,000	0	0
				Deputy Collectors in charge of Circle Offices.	3,440	8	7
				Establishment, including Circles	21,084	11	1
				Contingencies, do. ...	6,668	4	1
				Total cash payment...	34,193	7	9
				Cost of Note forms received from England during the year including freight	837	4	0
				Work done at the Mint for the Currency Department for which no cash payment was made ...	326	12	9
				Official postage	308	8	0
	1,52,135	8	0				
	35,666	0	6		35,666	0	6
Profit...	1,16,469	7	6				

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Section VIII.—POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE.

Civil Courts, Original Suits.

335. The subjoined statement shows the number of original suits pending at the commencement and close of the year before the four Zillah and twenty Moonsiffs' Courts, those filed, and those disposed of, for 1042 and 1043, or the years ending 14th August 1867 and 1868, respectively:—

	1042.	1043.
Pending at the commencement of the year...	5,283	13,928
Filed	27,520	29,084
Disposed of	18,875	26,455
Balance	13,928	16,557

336. A considerable increase in the suits pending at the close of the year over those pending at the close of the previous one is shown; but it will be observed that the increase in the number of suits disposed of is more than proportionately great. From the action of the Limitation Regulation, some 10,000 suits were filed in the last month of the year under review, and, of course, abnormally swell the number of those appearing as pending at its close. The Regulation was to come into effect from the commencement of the current year 1044.

Zillah Courts.

337. The four Zillah Courts in their original and appellate capacities disposed of 2,565 suits, but had 2,139 remaining on the files at the end of the year. Three additional Judges have been appointed, with a view to speedily getting rid of the arrears.

Sudder Court. Appeals.

338. Of the Moonsiffs' decisions, 22,374 were appealable, but only 711, or 3·13 per cent., were actually appealed, and the ratio of confirmation in these appeals was nearly 75 per cent., against 64 per cent. in the previous year. The reversals were 40 per cent. in 1042, but only 18 per cent. in 1043. Out of 2,565 appealable decisions of the Zillah Courts in 1043, in 279 only were appeals preferred, or about nine per cent. as against twenty per cent. in 1042. In appeal, fifty-eight per cent. of the original decisions were confirmed, 24 per cent. were reversed, and the remainder modified.

Petitions against the Courts' Decrees.

339. A considerable number of petitions to the Resident, praying for review or modification of the Courts' decrees and sentences, were received. In the last report an opinion was expressed that the number of these petitions indicated a want of confidence in the Courts, which had possibly been fostered by the introduction of legal

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technicalities from the British Indian Courts. The present Resident, Mr. Ballard, with reference to this, remarks that though the confidence of the people in the Courts is not as full as it would be if these were all that is to be desired, yet a great and progressive increase of confidence in the Courts has taken place within the last few years.

Criminal Justice.

340. The returns relating to Criminal Justice indicate a small amount of serious crime. There are only three cases (four persons) entered as murder (by poisoning) during the year in a population of 1,500,000. There were twenty cases (forty persons) of culpable homicide, and some of these may have involved culpable homicide amounting to murder, though such is not stated; twenty-four (forty-nine persons) of causing grievous hurt, and twenty-two (seventy-six persons) of house-breaking and robbery.

The Magistracy and Police disposed of a number of petty cases, principally by fining on conviction. The number of these cases is very much larger than in former years; but the increase is easily accounted for by the increase in the material wealth of the people, which offers greater temptations to offences against property; by a spreading independence, and, finally, by a considerable increase in Magisterial establishments. The opinions of the Zillah and Sudder Court Judges, as to the disposal of cases by the Criminal Courts, seem to have been less diverse than in the previous year. Then only one-fourth of the Zillah Courts' recommendations were confirmed. In the year under review out of forty cases, the Zillah Courts' recommendations were confirmed in eighteen, modified in seventeen, and reversed in only five cases.

Jails.

341. The mortality in the Jails has been only three per cent. on an average daily strength of 521. Notwithstanding the insecurity of the Jail buildings, only one escape occurred during the year.

Registration.

342. The Regulation for the Registration of Assurances came into operation in December 1867. It is based on the British Indian Act. Excepting leases for not more than one year, registration of which is optional, the registration of deeds relating to real property is compulsory, that of deeds relating to personal property optional. A separate registering establishment, tested by examination before appointment, and paid by fixed monthly salaries, is maintained, and the Registrars are thus enabled to give their undivided attention to their important duties. The working of the Registration Department seems to have been very satisfactory.

	Rs.
Real property	16,156
Personal do.	1,178
	17,334

343. There are thirty-one registering offices, and the total number of registrations in the eight months for which the Act was in force was 17,334, estimated as involving property to the amount of about Rupees 66,80,000. Somewhat under half the documents relating to real property related to values averaging between

Rupees 100 and 1,000, and considerably more than half of the remainder to values under Rupees 50 each.

The interval between presentation and registration averaged seven and a half days. The collections of the department amounted to Rupees 33,022, and the disbursements to Rupees 20,103 only, so that there was a surplus of nearly Rupees 13,000. It is, therefore, proposed to raise some of the salaries and strengthen the establishment.

Land Revenue.

344. The rain-fall of the year was below the average, though slightly in excess of the fall of the preceding year. The distribution was not very favourable, and there was a slight falling of in the land revenue owing to the grant of increased remissions.

The collections amounted to Rupees 16,69,316, distributed as shown in the margin. The revision of the garden assessment, alluded to in the last Report, has not yet been carried out.

	RS.
Revenue for paddy lands...	11,13,006
Do. Garden do. ...	4,02,804
Miscellaneous	1,53,506
Total...	16,69,316

Customs and Tobacco.

345. The revenue derived from customs was, on exports, Rupees 3,26,088, and on imports Rupees 8,11,365, which, adding Rupees 1,206 miscellaneous receipts, gives a total of Rupees 11,38,659, against a total of Rupees 10,04,579 in 1866-67 (1042), showing an increase in favour of the year under report of near Rupees 1,35,000. The tobacco revenue amounted to Rupees 7,41,797, showing an increase in the year under report of Rupees 575.

Salt.

346. The subjoined statement illustrates the salt transactions of the year, as compared with the preceding one :—

	1042.	1043.	
			Increase.
Salt sold ... ... garces,	3,863	3,923	60
Revenue, gross ... ... rupees,	8,06,722	8,20,640	13,918
Do. net ... ... ,,	5,55,800	5,66,000	10,200

From the situation and formation of the country the salt sold is entirely for home consumption, and the quantity sold in the year under notice gives about 26 lbs. per head of the population, which is an exceedingly liberal supply, and shows that the present selling prices do not injuriously limit consumption. The rise in the Government selling price, introduced in consequence of the convention arrangements with the British Government in 1865, does not appear to have injuriously checked consumption, whilst the result is a probably progressive increase in the revenue of some two and three-quarter lakhs of Rupees. Almost all the foreign salt is from Bombay.

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Forest.

347. The revenue in 1866-67 (1042) is quoted at Rupees 41,000, the value of the stock then in depôt was Rupees 1,46,000. The revenue of the year under report fell to Rupees 24,600, but the stock is valued at about Rupees 1,68,000. It is believed that there is great room for improvement in the management of the Forests, both as regards judicious planting and the conduct of felling and carrying operations; and the revenues appear small when the capabilities and advantages of the province are considered.

Coffee, Tea, and Chinchona.

348. Coffee cultivation gradually extends. It is estimated that there were at the end of 1043 about 14,000 acres of coffee land taken up by European Planters. Coffee is subject to an export duty of five per cent. on a tariff value of 25 Rupees per cwt., or stated more simply Rupees 1-4-0 per cwt.; and the revenue from this source increased. The prospects of the industry in Travancore are good. Tea and chinchona are still confined to the Sirkar plantations, where, however, the results have been encouraging.

Cardamom.

349. The cardamom monopoly produced during the year Rupees 2,61,400, being two lakhs in excess of the revenue of the year 1042. 169 candies were collected, and produced an average of Rupees 1,600 per candy. The increase is due to improved management. The taxation of the product, except by a monopoly, would be exceedingly difficult.

Education.

* High School.
  Vernacular School.
  Do. Normal School.
  Girls' (English) do.
  Do. (Vernacular do.
  Class for study of Medicine, (English do.
  Do. do. (Vernacular) do.

350. The educational institutions in Trevandrum are noted in the margin,* whilst in the districts fifteen English and twenty Vernacular Schools have been established, and are maintained almost entirely by the State. The attendance is increasing; and the education imparted is assuming a progressively higher character. The standard of studies at the High School in the year under report was that prescribed for the First Examination in Arts in the University of Madras; but it is hoped that candidates may be soon sent up to the B. A. Examination. Four candidates from this school were successful at the First Examination in Arts held in 1867, and twelve in the Matriculation Test. Three of the latter were in the first class. The girls' schools were well-attended, and promise great benefits. The statement given in the margin shows the progress which English education has made within the last four years. State Vernacular education is of late introduction, having been commenced in 1866-67 (1042). At the end of 1867-68 (1043) there were twenty schools with a staff of fifty-seven teachers, and an attendance of 1,383 boys. The Normal School seems to have done good service. 3,400 boys and girls

Malayâlam year.	No. of English Schools.	Average daily attendance.	Fees realized.
			Rs.
1040 ...	7	373	619
1041 ...	11	746	1,169
1042 ...	11	929	1,886
1043 ...	15	1,231	2,766

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received education at the cost of the Sirkar, and about half a lakh of Rupees, or Rupees 13,000 more than in the previous year, was expended on Educational establishments.

351. A Vernacular Book Committee, organized to supply a want much felt for suitable Malayálam educational books, completed during the year the works noted below,* and it is a pleasing sign of the interest taken in educational schemes by the Royal Family, that the President of this very useful Committee and one of its most active working members is Kerula Vurmah Valia Kovil Tambooran, the husband of Her Highness the senior Ranee, and nephew-in-law of his Highness the Maharajah.

Vernacular Book Committee.

352. The Medical department received considerable attention from the Sirkar, and appears to have been generally and increasingly efficient. New hospital buildings at Allepey, Quilon, and Nagercoil, were in progress during the year.

Medical.

353. The organization for the execution of public works consists of a professional department under a Chief Engineer, and of a Maramut department under the Díwán. Rupees 64,251 were expended on agricultural works; Rupees 1,51,909 on communications; and Rupees 1,88,935 on buildings.

Public Works.

The expenditure in 1043 in the Engineer's department, including salaries of establishment, was Rupees 3,25,257; that in the Maramut Department, Rupees 1,65,460; total Rupees, 4,90,717.

Notwithstanding the large surplus available, the progress of public works in the year under review cannot be considered satisfactory. No great public work was completed, none initiated, nor was the progress that might have been looked for made in those that were in progress. The slackness of the work is ascribed to the absence of Mr. Barton, the Chief Engineer, and to the incompetence of his *locum tenens*. Mr. Barton has now returned, and work is being pressed on actively on several important undertakings.

The public buildings are expected to be ready for use early next month, and the Pírméd Ghaut will be open for cart traffic by the end of the year.

354. The State balance sheet will be found in the Appendix. As usual of late years, there was an increase in the revenue over that of the previous year, and a considerable surplus of revenue over expenditure. The receipts were Rupees 51,88,944, and the disbursements Rupees 44,81,231, leaving a surplus of Rupees 7,06,125, despite a slight falling off in the land revenue. The large increase over the previous year of

Financial.

* Malayálam translation of Duncan's Geography of India, in two parts.
Sanscrit translation of the Malayálam Third Book of Reading.
Malayálam treatise on the importance of giving truthful evidence.
Malayálam translation of the First Book of Euclid.

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Rupees 3,70,000, under Miscellaneous Receipts, however, is partly from extraordinary sources. It is attributed to increase in

Collections on account of Institution fees... ...	Rs.	62,000
Sale of Sirkar estates previously leased for short terms.	,,	1,28,000
Discount allowed on investment on British Government paper...	,,	64,483
Sale of Peninsular and Oriental Company's shares...	,,	40,000
Registration fees	,,	32,000
Sale of escheats	,,	16,000

and other items of minor importance. The increase of Rs. 5,000, or 16 per cent., in the pepper revenue, notwithstanding the reduction of the duty at the beginning of the year under review from Rupees 15 to 9 per candy, is peculiarly satisfactory. There was an increase (Rupees 1,22,054) under disbursements, but it calls only for congratulatory remark. It is mainly due to very properly increased salaries. Further movement in this direction is necessary in several departments of the public service.

COCHIN.

355. The Regulations noted below* were passed by His Highness the Rajah in the year under report. The first abolished the old Sessions Court, and empowered the Criminal Courts to try criminal charges of every description, the sentences being referred to a newly-constituted Appeal Court if they exceeded the limits† of punishment the Criminal Courts were empowered to inflict. The sentences of the Appeal Court were made final, excepting only those involving 'death' or imprisonment for life, which require confirmation by His Highness the Rajah, with the advice of the British Resident, before being carried into execution; and whereas previously two Judges were required to pass a legal sentence or decree, by the Regulation under notice a single Zillah Judge can dispose of a civil or criminal case within his jurisdiction. The changes are sound in principle, and, as far as experience goes, are found to work beneficially. It may be worthy of consideration whether the control exercised by the Appeal Courts should not be extended to the regulation and review of Magisterial proceedings, with which at present neither in Cochin nor Travancore have the Courts any power to interfere.

Legislative.

The second Regulation is a Limitation Law, founded on the British Indian Act.

The third Regulation legalizes the employment of counsel for the defence in criminal charges, a right formerly denied under an old local law.

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* I., II., and III., of 1048.

† Three years' imprisonment of either description. Fine to Rupees 500, whipping to thirty strips.

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356. The progressive increase in the number of civil suits filed in the Moonsiffs' Courts continued, but the files of the higher Courts were comparatively light. Civil Justice.

5,538 suits were filed before all the Courts against 4,777 in 1866-67, and 1,218 suits were pending at the close of 1866-67 (1042); and the whole files were, therefore, 6,756, against 5,648 in 1866-67. 5,961 of those suits came before the five Moonsiffs, and the remainder before two Zillah Courts. The value of the property involved in the original suits of the year is estimated at about five lakhs of Rupees. The average value of suits before Moonsiffs was Rupees 46, and before Zillah Judges Rupees 665. 5,362 suits were disposed of against 4,430 disposed of in 1866-67 (1042). The two Zillah Courts in their original and appellate capacities disposed of 471 suits, and showed 324 remaining at the end of the year. The Appeal Court disposed of 174. cases; in 47·7 per cent. of these the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed, and in 41·9 per cent. reversed. The Zillah Courts disposed of 202 appealed cases; in 53·9 per cent. of these, the original decrees were confirmed; in 14·8 per cent. modified; and in 32·1 per cent. reversed. 6·25 per cent. of the Moonsiffs' decisions were appealed against.

357. The committals in criminal cases were less than in the previous year. Grave crime was not prevalent, and only one sentence to death and one to life-imprisonment was recorded. There seems to be a good deal of diversity of opinion between the several Courts, as, out of fourteen appeals from the sentences of the Criminal Court, only three were confirmed, whilst the remainder were modified or annulled. Petty offences were generally punished by the Police and Magistracy by fine. The operations call for no special remark here. Criminal Justice.

358. The average daily strength in the two Jails was at Ernacollum 76 and at Trichoor 151. There were five deaths, being at the rate of 2·31 per cent. of the average daily strength. This rate is slightly higher than that for the previous year. The total expenditure was Rupees 17,310, giving a cost of Rupees 76½ per annum per head, and a decrease of about Rupees 7,640. Jails.

359. The collections were Rupees 5,96,328, against Rupees 5,90,243 of the previous year, showing an increase in 1867-68 (1043) of Rupees 6,085, mainly attributable to increased cultivation in the Trichoor lake, and a water-cess levied on lands irrigated from the public works in the Chittoor taluq The revenues are derived from paddy lands, gardens, and some miscellaneous items. As in Travancore, the receipts are given, but not the State demand. Land Revenue.

360. The period of rent-free occupation of some of the estates having expired, the Sirkar realized, in the year under report, for the first time, a small revenue (Rupees 1,233) from coffee cultivation. Coffee.

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The estates are thirteen in number. The area is given as 7,310 acres, of which 873 acres had been planted up, and 227 acres cleared. No attempts have been made at tea or chinchona cultivation. A road was opened from Nemary, near the British frontier, (Palghaut taluq,) to the foot of the Neliampathy Hills, on which the estates are situated, and a trace for a ghaut road was marked out by a European Surveyor employed by the Sirkar. The trace was believed to be faulty, and the subject was engaging special attention.

Customs.

361. The revenue from customs for the year 1043 actually collected at the Sirkar ports was	Rs.	4,852
Stipulated portion of customs receipts at British Cochin ...	„	27,409
Payment by the British Government under the guarantee ...	„	80,815
Total...	„	1,13,076
Deduct moiety of the collections of British Cochin for April, May, and June 1867, (Rupees 6,510,) and the collections of the Cochin ports for the same period, (Rupees 603)...	„	7,114
Net revenue...	„	1,05,962

against 1,06,842 in 1042, showing a slight decrease (Rupees 883) during the year under review.

This is however only nominal, and is occasioned by the moiety of the customs receipts of British Cochin, for the period intervening between the end of the British official year and the Malabar year, not having been received in time to be included in the year's account. This item was included in the accounts of 1042.

Abkarry and Opium.

362. The collections from Abkarry were Rupees 23,685, and from Opium 6,500, being in excess of those in 1042 by Rupees 933 and Rupees 2,876 respectively.

Salt.

363. There was a decrease in the salt revenue of 1867-68 (1043), as compared with that of 1866-67 (1042), of Rupees 10,285. This is mainly attributable, or, at least, attributed, to the ruling of the Madras High Court, that the private manufacture of salt in Malabar was not illicit. As the interests of the Cochin Sirkar, as well as of the British district of Malabar, were seriously affected, it was hoped that the Salt Excise Bill, under discussion in the Madras Legislative Council, would speedily become law; but the bill has been vetoed by the Governor-General since the close of the year.

Forest.

364. The total forest revenue of the year was Rupees 53,902, showing an increase of over Rupees 20,000 on that the previous year, mainly due to increased sales of teak and collections on the felling of other specified timber.

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365. There are now four English Schools situated at Ernacollum, Trichoor, Chittoor, and Iranjalacoda. That at Ernacollum continued to flourish and sent up seven boys for the Marticulation examination, of whom two passed. The new school building was considerably advanced. The English School in the Chittoor district was newly opened during the year. The State expenditure on education was close on Rupees 10,000. **Education.**

366. There has hitherto been no regularly organized Department of Public Works; the revenue authorities being entrusted with the execution of all works except the Shoranoor bridge. Steps were taken, towards the close of the year, for the constitution of a Special department. The expenditure during the year amounted to nearly two lakhs of Rupees, being some 31,000 Rupees in excess of that of 1042 (1866-67). **Public Works.**

The expenditure may be classed approximately as under :—

Agricultural	Rs.	7,135
Communications	„	57,311
Buildings	„	1,12,855
Miscellaneous	„	14,119
	„	1,91,420

31,684 Rupees were spent on the Shoranoor bridge, which is now completed; and of the sum expended on buildings, Rupees 37,710 were laid out on palaces, 26,510 on pagodas, 18,000 on the Ernacollum School, and 12,219 on public bungalows.

367. Fourteen vessels, with a tonnage of 8,315 tons, visited Narakal in 1867-68 (1043), against thirty-seven vessels, with a tonnage of 19,030 tons in 1866-67 (1042). The place maintained its reputation as a port of refuge. **Narakal Port.**

368. The receipts at the treasury during the year were Rupees 11,05,458, and the disbursements Rupees 10,58,166, leaving a surplus of Rupees 47,292. The increase in receipts over 1866-67 (1042) was Rupees 25,745. The items of receipt call for no special remarks. **Financial.**

The increase of Rs. 27,357 in disbursements on account of religious institution is said to be rather nominal than real, and due to a very proper correction of the accounts, the increased sums paid in past years for the provisions required for the pagodas having been entered as "charges extraordinary," but now, for the first time, debited to the pagodas. The additions, Rupees 2,812 and Rupees 3,248, to the expenditure on the administrative and judicial establishments are satisfactory, and are owing to the entertainment of additional teachers in the school at Ernacollum, the opening of the free school at Chittoor, and the augmentation of the salaries of several judicial officers.

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The cash balances in the treasury, at the end of the year, amounted to Rupees 5,68,845, and there stood 12½ lakhs invested in Indian Government Securities at the credit of the Sirkar. It is to be regretted that such large sums should lie idle, instead of being expended, at least, in considerable part, in improving the State machinery, and providing for the many wants of the country and people.

CARNATIC.

Stipends and lapses.

369. The payments to Carnatic stipendiaries (including Jaghiredars) amounted, during the official year 1868-69, to Rupees 5,34,524. The total amount claimed from Her Highness Nabob Khire-oon-Nissa Begum Sahibah for the settlement of arrears due to persons prior to 1855 was Rupees 80,219, which was recovered from her stipend, and all demands under that head have been paid and settled. The number of persons receiving pensions on the 1st April 1869 was 1,125. The lapses by death, etc., in 1268-69, were forty-six persons, whose pensions, in the aggregate, amount to Rupees 16,795 per annum.

Commutation.

370. Bonuses to the amount of Rupees 38,038 were granted in commutation of stipends not exceeding ten rupees per mensem, with one exception, amounting to Rupees 3,817 per annum.

371. Petty claims against the late Nabob were settled to the amount of Rupees 402.

Debts of H. H. Prince Azeem Jah.

372. 3,915 claims were received by the Commissioner appointed under Madras Act No. III. of 1867, of which 3,784 have been examined and reported upon. The Secretary of State for India consented to a loan of twelve lakhs being advanced to His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor for the liquidation of His Highness' secured debts, repayable at one lakh per annum; and at the close of the year His Highness was engaged in effecting a settlement.

JEYPORE.

Boundary between Jeypore and Bustar.

373. During the year, the boundary between the Jeypore Zamindari and the territory of Bustar, in the Central Provinces, was settled by a Commission consisting of Colonel Saxton, as President, assisted by an officer from this Presidency, and one from the Central Provinces. A fruitful source of disputes has thus been removed.

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Section IX.—MILITARY.

374. There are few subjects calling for particular notice in the report of administration of this Department for the official year which has just closed.

375. On the termination of the Abyssinian Expedition, the services of the three Companies (G., H., and K.) of Sappers and Miners ordered on field service, and the two Regiments of Native Infantry and one of Cavalry sent to garrison stations in the Bombay Presidency, were re-placed at the disposal of this Government. Return of Troops from Abyssinia and Bombay.

376. Of the two Regiments of Madras Native Infantry, temporarily retained in the Straits' Settlements until relieved by corps which are to form the future Military Force there, one Regiment has been recently withdrawn from Singapore, Penang being still garrisoned by the other. Straits' Settlements.

377. On a requisition from the Government of India, for the services of four Madras Regiments of Native Infantry and one of Cavalry, to be permanently stationed in the Saugor District, in the place of a corresponding force of the Bengal Native Army, required to garrison other stations in that Presidency, this Government were enabled, by a re-arrangement of the strength of the troops maintained in each garrison, and by the abolition of Samulcottah as a Military Station, to place the following corps at the disposal of the Government of India for the occupation of the stations specified below :— Troops for Saugor District.

3rd Regiment L. C.	Head Quarters and Wing...	... Saugor.
	Wing	... Jubbulpore.
6th Regiment Native Infantry	... ...	... Nagode.
15th Regiment N. I.	Head Quarters and Wing...	... Banda.
	Wing	... Nowgong.
21st Regiment Native Infantry	... ...	... Jubbulpore.
40th do. do.	... ...	... Saugor.

378. The Regiments of Native Infantry being now all armed alike with the new pattern musket, the necessity for maintaining rifle companies with certain corps, with their present peculiar dress and appointments, no longer exists. On the recommendation, therefore, of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, such distinctive companies are to be gradually abolished, as their accoutrements become unserviceable, when those of the established pattern for battalions will be adopted instead. Rifle Companies.

379. Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, three Garrison Batteries attached to the Brigades of Artillery serving in the Madras Presidency, viz., one from the 20th Brigade, and two from the 23rd Brigade, have been broken up, their places Artillery Force.

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being supplied by the transfer from Bombay of three Garrison Batteries (4th, 5th, and 6th) of the 5th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Regimental Libraries.

380. It having been brought under the consideration of Government, that Station Libraries were abolished in Bengal so far back as 1836, Regimental Libraries being established in lieu, and Her Majesty's Government having arranged to supply books separately to each British Regiment serving in India, this Government have directed the extension, from the commencement of the official year under review, of the Bengal system of maintaining Regimental Libraries in the Madras Presidency, in substitution of Garrison Libraries.

Industrial Exhibitions.

381. In accordance with the course pursued in Bengal for the encouragement of industry among the Military classes, it has been announced to the Army in this Presidency that when Annual Exhibitions of the produce of Regimental Workshops are held in future, State assistance will be granted in the shape of money prizes, to the extent of 150 Rupees per Regiment, and 50 Rupees per Battery, to such corps and batteries as may compete, and free carriage of articles for exhibition and of selected workmen ordered to attend. The whole outlay on the part of Government, however, for prizes and conveyance charges is not to exceed 6,000 Rupees. Following this announcement, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has notified that a Military Workshop Exhibition will be held at Madras in the month of December 1869.

Substitution of Mules for Camels.

382. The termination of the Abyssinian campaign having left some thousands of mules available for shipment to India, and the Government of Bombay having inquired whether any of these animals would be required by this Government, advantage has been taken, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to try the experiment of substituting mules for camels for the carriage of field equipments, camels being delicate animals, and the mortality among them at some stations, more especially at Secunderabad, during the preceding two years having been very great, and rendering the purchase of these animals to re-place casualties, a work of some difficulty. 500 mules were accordingly commissioned from Bombay, and some of these are reported to have made a successful trial trip, as part of the carriage with a Battery of Royal Artillery, from Secunderabad to Tadputtry (Bellary District).

Provisions for European Troops.

383. The prices of ration articles have been generally favourable, and contracts have been carried on satisfactorily.

Public Cattle.

384. All the public cattle have been generally healthy this year, no disease of any consequence having appeared among them.

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385. This Amrut Mahal establishment is reported to progress satisfactorily notwithstanding a very severe outbreak of murrain in June, July, and August, proving very fatal in some herds. The total loss was 350 head, the number attacked or exposed to the disease being 2,657. The per-centage of loss is, therefore, small compared with the ravages of former years. The total number of cattle on the strength of the establishment was 7,123 on the 31st March 1869, against 6,693 on the close of the previous official year.

Amrut Mahal.

The herds of public cattle belonging to the Mysore State having, in consequence of the death of the late Maharajah, been offered to Government, at a certain estimated value, together with the transfer of a considerable extent of pasture lands, at a nominal annual rental, their purchase has been effected, with the object of securing the produce of the old superior Mysore breed, of which a large portion of the stock consisted; all inferior animals, both from those tendered for sale, and from the Government herds, having been weeded out and disposed of.

386. The number of horses which remained at the Depôt on the 1st April 1868 was 615. The number purchased between that date and the 31st March 1869 was 703, making a total of 1,318 horses, disposed of thus:—

Purchase of Horses. Transactions of the Remount Depôt, Oossoor.

Passed for the service in June and September 1868 ...	681
Died during the year	24
Sold	28
Remaining on hand for the next Remount in October 1869	585
	1,318

387. The horses purchased during the year were picked out of lots, to the extent of about 1,000, submitted from time to time by dealers and importers, and they were considered to be superior to those of the preceding year. Of 600 last bought, upwards of eighty were above fifteen hands high, and well limbed, whilst only about the same number were under fourteen hands two inches, the remaining number (340) varying but two inches in height.

Quality of Horses.

388. The 703 fresh horses consisted of—

Caste and Price.

	Australians.	Arabs.	Persians.	Northerns.
	57	1	63	582
Bought at Rs.	522	575	512	473

on the average of the castes; the average of the whole 703 horses being Rupees 481 each horse, excluding annas and pies, or Rs. 22 per head less than the average price in the previous year.

389. The outstanding retrenchments in the Pay Department on the 31st March 1869, amounted to Rupees 12,364, the annual expenditure being Rupees 2,54,23,748. The unadjusted

Transactions of the Military Account Department.

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advances to the same date may be estimated at Rupees 4,07,484. The unadjusted retrenchments of the Commissariat Department on the 31st March 1869, amounted to Rupees 12,214, the expenditure being Rupees 42,75,940.

The following is a summary of supplementary charges authorized during the year :—

	RS.
The introduction of Iron Targets for the use of Regiments of Native Infantry	2,900
The addition of three Sub-Assistants, 3rd Class, to the Commissariat Department	5,400
The entertainment of a Mechanical Engineer to superintend the working of the machinery in the Government Bakery establishments at Madras and Bangalore	4,200
The revised scale of establishment for the Amrut Mahal, involving an additional expenditure of	1,428
Re-organization of the establishment of Medical Subordinates	80,000
Employment of an officer (Lieutenant-Colonel O'Connell) in revising the General Regulations of the Army	5,100
An addition to Dry Earth Conservancy establishment of Fort Saint George	6,258
A supplementary grant to complete the allotment of camp equipage for the several Divisions of the Army	60,000
The establishment of three Lock Hospitals in Burmah ...	9,522
The grant of Command allowance for sections at the Convalescent Depôts	1,440
The permanent transfer to the Saugor Division of four Regiments of Native Infantry and one of Light Cavalry, involving a probable charge on account of the purchase of huts by Government	44,000
The grant of revised rates of pay and allowances to Paymasters of H. M.'s European Regiments serving in India...	15,752
Compensation payable to certain Officers removed from the Command of their Regiments	50,000
The unusually large requirements of Mounted Corps, caused by the Epizootic disease, and the necessity of providing funds for the purchase of horses early in the Calendar year, involving a supplementary grant to meet the demands of the service	2,62,195
Increase to the Office Establishment of the Quarter-Master General's Department	1,980
Total Increase ...	5,50,175

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The Budget-Estimate of the whole year 1868-69, exclusive of the cost of stores from England, amounted to Rs. 3,12,46,770
The Regular Estimate of 1868-69 amounted to ... „ 3,13,72,600
The actual expenditure of 1867-68 was ... ... „ 3,07,28,722

390. There has been a great immunity among European Troops in the Presidency from epidemic diseases for the last two years.

Health of the British Troops. Epidemics.

391. In 1867-68 there were sixteen cases and seven deaths from cholera, or in the average annual ratio of 1·52 and 0·66 per mille of strength. During the past year 1868-69 there were twelve cases and eight deaths, or in the average annual ratio of 1·21 and 0·81 per 1,000 of strength, showing a decrease in the number of cases, but an increase in the average mortality of those attacked. Of the twelve cases four occurred in the 91st Regiment, of which two proved fatal; one fatal case in C-D Brigade Royal Horse Artillery; one death C-14th Royal Artillery; one death F-20th Royal Artillery, all at Kamptee.

Cholera.

On the march, from Secunderabad to Madras, the 2-21st Fusiliers had three cases and two deaths just after leaving Secunderabad, but though they continued their march the disease did not follow them, and they arrived at Arconum in an improved state of health. Two more cases occurred in men belonging to corps in this Presidency, but who were not attacked within its limits, one at Chinsurah, Bengal, and one at Kirkee, Bombay.

Cholera has not appeared in an epidemic form at any station, or on the line of march, during this period, and it is all the more remarkable when it is considered how it was raging, at the latter end of last year, in and around Secunderabad among the native population.

392. The European Troops have been particularly free from small-pox. In 1867-68 eighteen cases and one death occurred. In 1868-69 nine cases and no death, or in the average annual per mille the ratio of cases being 1·71 and 0·91 in the two years. Of the nine cases five occurred at Kamptee, two at Bellary, one at Rangoon, and one at Wellington.

Small-pox.

393. The general health of the European Troops may be considered as good as it was last year, though the table given below shows a slight increase of 68·88 in the average annual ratio per 1,000 of sick treated.

General Health.

In the Presidency, Mysore, and Burmah Circles, there was an increase in the average sick treated, while in Secunderabad there is a further decrease on last year of 73·17 per mille, or 121·95 on 1866-67, while in the Mysore Circle there is an increase of 244·45 per 1,000 on the same year.

The following Return shows the rate per mille of sick to strength during the three past years :—

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Year.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1866-67.		1867-68.	
Circle.	Sick treated to strength.	Sick treated to strength.	Sick treated to strength.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Presidency ...	1906·96	1578·84	1703·32	...	203·64	124·48	...
Mysore ...	1151·88	1067·93	1232·13	80·25	...	164·20	...
Secunderabad ...	1668·89	1693·28	1620·11	...	48·78	...	73·17
Burmah ...	1699·85	1381·43	1531·19	...	168·66	149·76	...
Average...	1543·26	1423·60	1492·48	...	50·78	68·88	—

394. In the rate of mortality there is again a decrease this year of 2·88 per 1,000, as shown in the following table, or 4·15 per 1,000 on 1866-67:—

Rate of mortality.

1866-67	... ...	21·70 per 1,000.
1867-68	... ...	20·43 „
1868-69	... ...	17·55 „

Decrease 2·88. Total decrease on 1866-67 4·15.

Decrease in strength.

395. The decrease in the average strength of the British Troops during the past year is 557, and 1,144 on 1866-67, thus—

1866-67	... ...	11,059
1867-68	... ...	10,472, including Burmah for ten months.
1868-69	... ...	9,915, do. do. for twelve months.

Sickness and Mortality.

396. The following table shows the extent of sickness and mortality among Her Majesty's British Troops during the official years 1867-68 and 1868-69 :—

Circles.		EUROPEANS.						
		Average strength.	Treated.	Died in Hospital from all causes.	Average daily sick.	Per-centage of Treated to strength.	Per-centage of Deaths to strength.	Per-centage of Deaths to treated.
Presidency..	1867-68 ...	1,947	3,074	38	160	157·88	1·95	1 23
	1868-69 ...	1,864	3,175	28	155	170·33	1·50	0·88
	Increase ...	...	101	...	...	12·45	...	..
	Decrease ...	83	...	10	5	...	0·45	0·35
Mysore ...	1867-68 ...	3,268	3,490	31	145	106·79	0·94	0·88
	1868-69 ...	3,261	4,018	51	180	123·21	1·56	1·26
	Increase ...	...	528	20	35	16·42	0·62	0·38
	Decrease ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad..	1867-68 ...	3,469	5,874	97	227	169·33	2·79	1·65
	1868-69 ...	3,043	4,930	70	186	162·01	2·30	1·42
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	426	944	27	41	7 32	0·49	0·23
Burmah ...	1867-68 ...	1,788	2,470	20	142	138·14	1·12	0·81
	1868-69 ...	1,747	2,675	25	105	153·12	1·43	0·93
	Increase ...	...	205	5	...	14·98	0·31	0·12
	Decrease ...	41	...	...	37	...	...	...
Total... ...	1867-68 ...	10,472	14,908	186	674	142·36	1·77	1·25
	1868-69 ...	9,915	14,798	174	626	149·25	1·75	1·18
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	6·89	...	...
	Decrease ...	557	110	12	48	...	0·02	0·07

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397. The average strength of the Native Army was 29,467, the total number treated in Hospital 18,356, and the total number of deaths from all causes 269. The corresponding numbers for the year 1867-68 were as follows:—Average strength 27,220; total treated in Hospital 21,157; and total deaths 211.

Health of the Native Army. Averages for the year compared with 1867-68.

398. From this statement it appears that the per-centage of 'treated' to 'strength' has fallen considerably, viz., from 77·7 to 62·3. In the per-centage of 'deaths' to strength there is a slight rise (0·7 to 0·9), and in that of 'deaths' to 'treated' a still further increase, viz., from 0·9 to 1·4. This increase is sufficiently accounted for by the outbreaks of cholera, to be mentioned in the next paragraph.

Decrease in ratio of sickness to strength.

Increase in the death-rate.

399. There was no general or extensive epidemic of cholera in any part of the Presidency during the year; but minor epidemics occurred at Kamptee, Secunderabad, and Kurnool, and to those as has just been stated, is owing the increase in the death-rate of the Native Army, as compared with that of the preceding year, during which the Army enjoyed an almost entire immunity from cholera.

General immunity from Cholera.

400. The epidemic at Kamptee occurred in the months of June and July 1868, and affected chiefly the 1st Regiment Native Infantry —the apparent cause of that corps suffering specially being that the receipt of the Kirwee prize money had drawn many of the relatives and friends of the men to Kamptee, causing great over-crowding of their lines.

Minor epidemics at Kamptee.

401. At Secunderabad the disease appeared on the 14th November 1868, having for some months before occurred in a sporadic form in several parts of the Hyderabad country. The troops that suffered in this epidemic were the G. and H. Companies of Sappers and Miners, in which the disease broke out on the 11th of January, and continued till the middle of February.

At Secunderabad.

402. A wing of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, on its march from Samulcottah to Kurnool, was attacked with cholera when encamped one march from its destination. It was not permitted to enter Kurnool till the 12th of February, when the disease had apparently ceased. Occasional cases have, however, continued to occur since, and the disease was still hanging about the station. It had been prevalent in the district for some time before the outbreak in the 19th Regiment occurred.

And at Kurnool.

403. At Secunderabad an epidemic of intermittent fever affected the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, stationed in the Turban Lines, during the monsoon months, from May to October 1868. It was attributed chiefly to the prevalence of cold and boisterous weather, to which these lines are specially exposed.

Epidemic of Intermittent Fever in 24th Regiment Native Infantry at Secunderabad.

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Beriberi and Intermittent Fever in Northern Districts.

404. In the Northern Districts beriberi prevailed to some extent in the 2nd and 31st Regiments; and the left wing of the latter corps suffered much from intermittent fever from June to November.

No other epidemics affecting the troops are reported in any of the Divisions.

Diseases most prevalent during the year.

405. The diseases most prevalent thoughout the Army have been, as in former years, those of the miasmatic order, notably intermittent and remittent fevers and rheumatism.

406. The following table affords more detailed information regarding the admissions and deaths in the several divisions of the Madras Native Army during the year 1869 :—

Divisions.	NATIVES.						
	Average strength.	Treated.	Died in Hospital from all causes.	Average daily sick.	Per-centage of		
					Treated to strength	Deaths to strength	Deaths to treated.
Presidency...	3,400	2,847	47	146	83·73	1·38	1·65
Northern	3,038	1,913	37	72	62·96	1·21	1·93
Southern	2,667	987	15	41	37·00	0·56	1·51
Mysore...	7,240	4,051	39	197	55·95	0·53	0·96
Ceded Districts	4,166	1,515	25	124	36·12	0·60	1·65
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.	3,377	2,965	49	89	87·79	1·45	1·65
Nagpore Force	3,024	2,446	43	83	80·88	1·42	1·75
Pegu*	2,555	1,632	14	114	63·87	0·54	0·85
Total...	29,467	18,356	269	866	62·29	0·91	1·46

Lock Hospitals.

407. The return of women treated in Lock Hospitals, during the past official year, shows an increase, as compared with the previous year, of 163—the numbers being as follows :—

Official year.	Number treated.
1867-68	1,217
1868-69	1,380
Increase...	163

Disease was generally of a mild and tractable kind.

* For three quarters ending December 1868.

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Venereal Diseases in the European Army.

408. During the same period there has been an increase also in the number of admissions in the European Army of this Presidency from venereal diseases, as shown by the subjoined statement:—

Official year.	No. of admissions from Venereal Diseases.
1867-68	2,276
1868-69	2,537
Increase...	261

Working of the Lock Hospitals.

409. The working of the Lock Hospitals themselves is considered very satisfactory, but the means available for the detection of diseased women are still defective, and in stations where the "Contagious Diseases Act" has been brought into operation, many difficulties have been experienced in carrying out its provisions, and to overcome these will no doubt be a work of some time.

Table showing the number of persons treated and died in Lock Hospitals during the year 1868-69:—

Year.	Stations.																		Per-centage of deaths to treated.
	Bangalore.		Bellary.		Cannanore.		Kamptee.		Saint Thomas' Mount.		Secunderabad.		Trichinopoly.		Wellington.		Total.		
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	
1868-69.	378	7	179	...	110	1	168	1	204	1	198	1	112	...	81	...	1,380	11	0·79

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Section X.—EDUCATIONAL.

Number of Schools and Pupils.

410. At the close of the year the number of Colleges and Schools connected with the Educational Department was 2,421, attended by 86,982 pupils, being in excess of the returns for 1867-68 by 43·5 per cent. of the number of institutions, and 38·1 per cent. of pupils. The increase belongs mainly to lower class schools. 75,994 pupils were in private schools under inspection, and of these 20,575 were in unaided institutions, against 10,992 in 1867-68. The greater portion of the pupils in unaided schools belonged to institutions, which, brought under inspection, were being improved, so as to become eligible for grants under the system of payment for results. The average daily attendance was in Government Institutions 9,237, and in private schools 60,807, total 70,044. The pupils on the roll were to the population in the ratio of 1 to 299.

411. The distribution of the schools and pupils in the several divisions is shown in the margin. The increase in the district of Kurnool, in the 2nd division, has, owing to special efforts to remedy the backward state of education in that district, been especially marked. That district has now sixty-one schools, attended by 1,232 pupils, against five schools, with 202 pupils, in 1867-68.

Distribution of Schools and Pupils.

	Schools.	Pupils.
1st Division	224	8,586
2nd do.	500	10,761
3rd do.	261	16,409
4th do.	800	14,161
5th do.	379	24,587
Malabar and Canara ..	257	12,478
Total..	2,421	86,982

Classification.

412. In the following table the schools are classified according to the agency by which they are managed :—

	Schools.		Pupils.	
	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.
Government Schools ...	115	117	10,757	10,988
Rate Schools, most of which are aided ...	107	104	3,441	3,665
Private Schools aided ...	835	1,164	37,785	51,754
Do. under inspection merely... ...	630	1,036	10,992	20,575
Total...	1,687	2,421	62,975	86,982

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The increase in the number of Government Schools is really only one, the legal branch of the Presidency College having been in 1868-69, for the first time, reckoned as a separate institution. Of the "Private Schools aided," 465 schools, with 25,346 pupils, are managed by Missionary Societies. The statement above given shows that the policy of not extending purely Government Schools has been steadily followed.

Distribution of Schools.

413. The annexed table shows the distribution of the schools with reference to the standard of instruction :—

	Schools.		Pupils.	
	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.
Collegiate Schools ...	14	17	319	364
Highest class Schools ...	37	42	8,873	10,905
Middle class Schools ...	451	575	23,089	31,993
Lowest class Schools ...	1,171	1,772	28,464	41,448
Normal Schools	10	11	1,685	1,797
Professional Schools ...	4	4	545	475
Total...	1,687	2,421	62,975	86,982

Distribution of Pupils.

414. The 86,982 pupils entered in the foregoing statements were, as to race, distributed as follows :—Europeans, 542; East Indians, 4,204; Native Christians, 11,045; Hindoos, 68,479; Mahomedans, 2,712. The numbers studying different languages are shown in the annexed statement :—

	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Greek.	German.	Latin.	Uriya.	Tulu.
Number of Pupils instructed in.	37,985	47,956	22,096	634	8,132	3,541	125	530	15	5	12	1,170	302

Inspecting Agency.

415. The Inspecting Agency employed at the close of the last two official years was as follows :—

	1867-68.	1868-69.
Inspector of Schools	5	5
Deputy do.	18	19
Inspecting Schoolmasters ...	10	25
Superintendent of Hill Schools. ...	1	1
	34	50

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416. The following statement exhibits the expenditure of the department under the several heads for the years 1868-69 and 1867-68 :—

Expenditure.

	1868-69.						1867-68.		
Imperial Funds.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges ...	...	...	...	36,317	13	8	34,110	8	5
Inspecting agency ...	...	...	...	1,18,636	1	10	1,01,735	10	11
Govt. Colleges. General	48,810	0	8						
Govt. Colleges. Professional.	9,276	12	2						
Govt. Schools. General ...	1,47,732	0	5						
Govt. Schools. Special ...	1,31,674	3	10						
				3,37,493	1	1	3,32,320	7	11
Govt. Scholarships ...	...	...	...	17,838	12	10	16,181	5	1
Grants-in-aid—									
Salaries ...	2,16,071	2	4						
Results grants ...	23,862	13	5						
Scholarships ...	2,056	3	11						
				2,41,990	3	8	1,60,638	15	9
Other grants	...	...	...	69,555	7	7	41,530	0	4
University of Madras...	....	...	...	35,819	13	3	24,222	15	1
				8,57,651	5	11	7,10,739	15	6
Deduct receipts from fees, &c., paid to the credit of Govt. ...	...	...	...	82,992	11	3	59,702	6	2
Net expenditure...	...	...	...	7,74,658	10	8	6,51,047	9	4
Other Funds.									
Educational Building Fund—									
New works ...	1,31,434	15	11						
Repairs ...	3,868	15	9						
Building grants ...	3,641	7	9						
				1,38,945	7	5	77,835	8	8
Charges borne from fees and various sources...	...	...	...	59,422	11	9	54,822	6	2
Total...	...	...	...	1,98,368	3	2	1,32,657	14	10
Grand Total...	...	..	...	9,73,026	13	10	7,83,695	8	2

Increase Rupees 1,89,331-5-8, or 24·1 per cent. Of the total increase Rupees 81,251-3-11 was for grants-in-aid of schools.

The expenditure per pupil was in 1867-68 Rupees 13-6-2, and in 1868-69 Rupees 12-2-2. This decrease is mainly due to the expansion of inspecting operations. Exclusive of Government grants, the income of private schools amounted to Rupees 5,49,155, the receipts from endowments, etc., being Rupees 3,92,261, and from fees Rupees 1,56,894.

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417. During the past year the rules relating to the examinations in the Faculties of Arts and Law underwent revision. But the changes not having been enforced during the year do not here call for notice. The new scale of fees for the several examinations, devised in 1867-68, was introduced during the year under review.

University.

In the Appendix will be found a statement showing the results of the University Examination for twelve years, from 1857-58 to 1868-69. The annexed table, prepared in the form prescribed by the Statistical Committee, exhibits the number of registered candidates, and the results for the year under report:—

NAME OF EXAMINATION.	Number of affiliated Colleges.	Number of their Students.	Number of Candidates.	Average age.	EDUCATED IN			RELIGION.				PASSED.			Net cost to State.
					Government Schools.	Private Schools.	Private Tuition.	Christian.	Hindoo.	Mahomedan.	Other.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	
Matriculation (Entrance) Examination			1,378	20	523	706	149	203	1,146	29	...	42	282	...	
First Examination in Arts..			472	20	217	197	58	94	372	6	...	37	117	...	
B. A. Examination... ...			55	21	37	14	4	8	47	...	...	1	29	10	
M. A. Examination ...			5	22	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	
B. L. Examination	19	815	35	25	26	4	5	5	30	..	...	2	5	9	14,535-14-3
B. M. and M. C. Examination			2	28	2	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	
M. D. Examination ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
B. C. E. Examination ...			3	20	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Total...	19	*815	1,950	...	813	921	216	314	1,601	35	...	82	434	20	14,535 14 3

The following statement contains further particulars as regards the candidates examined and passed:—

	Number of Candidates examined.	Number of passed Candidates.		
		From Government Institutions.	Private Schools and study.	Total.
Matriculation	1,320	131	193	324
First Examination in Arts.	443	53	101	154
Bachelor of Arts... ...	53	26	14	40
Bachelor of Laws... ...	31	2	14	16
Bachelor of Civil Engineering	3	1	...	1
Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery ...	2	2	...	2
Total...	1,852	215	322	539

* Includes the number of pupils of the College Department and of the Highest (Matriculation) Classes of the Junior Department of certain of the Collegiate Institutions. Two Colleges situated beyond the limits of the Educational Department of the Madras Presidency did not send in Returns of the number of students studying therein. The College Department of the Calicut Provincial School was in abeyance from 1st January 1868 to the close of 1868-69. Two candidates obtained the B. M. and M. C. degree, but as there are no classes at this examination, the successful candidates are not shown in this statement.

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Five candidates were examined for the degree of Master of Arts, but only one was successful.

Though the number of candidates who presented themselves for examination in 1868-69 was larger by 254 than in the previous year, the number passed was less by fourteen. Compared with 1867-68, there was an increase of successful students from Government Schools, and a decrease from Private Institutions; a falling off also occurred in the number of Private Schools sending up passed candidates.

Fifty-six of the successful candidates at the First Examination in Arts were private students; and this fact is noteworthy, as it indicates that there is a large number of matriculated youths employed as teachers, and in other walks of life, who devote their leisure time to improving themselves.

The results of the Bachelor of Arts Examination show a most gratifying advance upon former years. Up to 1867-68, the largest number of candidates that obtained the degree in any year was fourteen; but, in the past year, no fewer than forty were successful, being, in fact, nearly equal to one-half of the total number of Graduates up to that time. Of the passed candidates, the Presidency College contributed fifteen, one of the number being the only 1st class Bachelor; Combaconum Provincial College contributed eleven; the Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland had five; and nine appear under the head of private students.

The number of candidates corresponding to each of the optional languages in the three lower examinations of the Faculty of Arts is shown below:—

Languages.	Matriculation Examination.		First Arts Examination.		Bachelor of Arts Examination.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Latin	77	20	43	28	4	2
Sanskrit	15	3	2	1	...	...
Tamil	682	201	218	82	29	21
Telugu	245	39	81	15	13	12
Malayalum	125	24	43	8	5	5
Canarese	151	36	50	16	2	...
Hindustani	25	1	6	2	...	...

The several classes of the community to which the candidates belonged are noted in the following table:—

Classes of the community.	Matriculation Examination.		First Arts Examination.		Bachelor of Arts Examination.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Brahmans	703	199	252	85	33	27
Other Hindoos	388	71	95	15	12	9
East Indians	82	20	27	20	5	3
Europeans	38	11	24	16	...	...
Mahomedans	28	2	6	2	...	...
Native Christians... ...	78	21	39	15	3	1

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The expenditure of the University in 1868-69 was as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Establishment	4,344	0	0
Fees to Examiners	26,325	0	0
Stationery	1,100	8	4
Printing charges	2,516	7	8
Furniture	4	8	0
Other contingent charges	1,529	5	3
Total...	35,819	13	3

The fees received from candidates amounted to Rupees 21,199, of which sum Rupees 11,024 came from candidates for Matriculation. In 1867-68 the total amount collected in fees was only Rupees 10,555.

During the past year Government referred to the Senate a proposal to found some Professorships in connexion with the University, and thus increase the influence of that body on education. The proposal is still under consideration in regard to details; but the general principle of the measure has been approved by the Senate.

Beside certain prizes offered for competition at the examinations of the year, permanent endowments were founded in connexion with the University by His Excellency the Governor and the Dewan of Travancore. Lord Napier's endowment provides a Scholarship, amounting to Rupees 300 per annum, to be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, and is intended to assist a deserving student, born in the Collectorate of Madras, in reading for the Bachelor of Arts Degree. Sir T. Madava Rau's endowment provides prizes to be competed for by Natives of Tanjore at the Matriculation and First in Arts Examinations.

Presidency College.

418. There has been again a considerable increase in the numerical strength of the Senior department of the College, there being 127 matriculated students in the department against eighty-five in 1867-68. Fifteen students, or four more than last year, were successful at the examination for the degree of B.A.; the Matriculation results are much the same as in 1867-68, but there is a decided falling off (from twenty-three to seventeen) in the number of students who passed the First Arts Examination. The Law class is still in an unsatisfactory condition, only five students having attended the Professor's lectures. The Professor of Sanskrit, Mr. Pickford, took up his appointment during the year, and Sanskrit classes have been formed. Of the students in the Senior department, fifty-four belong to either the town or the district of Madras, and seventy-three to other localities, Malabar and Travancore contributing eighteen, North Arcot thirteen, South Arcot nine, Salem eight, Bellary seven, and Ceylon seven. The new College building has occupied considerably more time in erection than was anticipated; it

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is certain, however, that it will be ready for the reception of the students before the close of the current year.

Provincial College, Combaconum.

419. The Bachelor of Arts Examination in February 1869, was the first to which the Provincial College at Combaconum contributed candidates; and the results of that test were highly creditable to the College. Of twelve students who attended the Bachelor of Arts Examination, eleven passed, several taking very fair positions in the list. The success of the students who were sent up to the other University Examinations was in the highest degree satisfactory. The numerical strength of the Collegiate department has risen to eighty-two, while the attendance in the School department has also increased. The time has clearly arrived for taking steps to erect an appropriate building for the Provincial College; and the Director hopes that the wealthy inhabitants of Combaconum and the District of Tanjore generally will exhibit their interest in, and appreciation of the usefulness of, the College, by contributing for the purpose.

Medical College.

420. At the opening of the Session in June 1868, the Senior department of the Medical College consisted of seven students, the Second of fifty-seven, and the Junior department of fifty-four. Two of the students in the Senior department passed the final examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery; another student passed the first examination for the same Degree; and four others passed the preliminary scientific examination. Ten students of the Second department were admitted into the Subordinate Medical Service as Assistant Apothecaries, and twenty-four of the Junior department passed into the service as 3rd Class Hospital Assistants. At the same time, seven students of the Second and six of the Junior department were discharged for incompetence. There were sixty admissions during the year.

Civil Engineering College.

421. At the close of the Session there were ninety-eight pupils on the roll, six in the First department, fifty-five in the Second, and thirty-seven in the Special department for Drawing and Surveying; sixteen were Military students. In December last six students in the Senior department were examined, and found qualified for certificates as Assistant Engineers; the results of the examination were creditable to the College. Three of the young men who obtained certificates went up to the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering; but only one succeeded in passing. The First department has to contend against the absence of suitable openings for passed students. The results for the 1st Class, Second department, were unfortunately highly unsatisfactory in Mathematics, the most striking failures occurring in Algebra, Mensuration, and Statics. In Civil Engineering, Steam appears to have been the

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only subject in which there was a decided failure. Of the members of the class, eighteen were awarded certificates as Overseers; two others, though deemed unworthy of such certificates, were found qualified as Surveyors. In the Special Class, eleven students obtained certificates as Draughtsmen, and ten as Surveyors. It is to be regretted that the conduct of some of the students was so bad as to necessitate their removal; no fewer than five Military students had to be remanded to their Regiments for drunkenness and insubordination. Under an order which requires Commanding Officers to send to the Principal, along with applications for admission into the College, the defaulter-sheets of the candidates, it is hoped that such a state of things will not have to be noticed hereafter.

Attendance and expenditure in Government Colleges.

422. The following statement shows the attendance and expenditure of the several Government Colleges, excluding the schools attached to them :—

	General Education.	Special Education.
Number of Institutions	5	3*
Number on the Rolls during 1868-69 (monthly average)	182	37
Average daily attendance during 1868-69..	162	29
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Total expenditure from Imperial Funds ...	†54,141 0 8	‡10,296 12 2
Total expenditure from other Funds ...	4,435 0 7	600 0 0

Highest Class Schools. Government Institutions.

423. The number of schools of the highest class was forty-two, and of these twelve, viz., the Provincial Schools at Bellary, Calicut, and Mangalore, and nine Zillah Schools were Government Institutions. The Provincial Schools are intended to contain Collegiate classes, educating up to the standard of the B.A. Examination. The Bellary School contains 409 pupils, and in consequence of the large accession, numbering 100 pupils, which it gained during the year, the lowest class was abolished, as the staff of teachers had become insufficient. The results of the University Examinations were creditable to the school, which passed five out of eight candidates for the First Arts, and eight out of fourteen for the Matriculation, tests. At the Mangalore School, which contains 361 pupils, much was done during the year to advance the classes and to render the instruction imparted of a sound and intelligent stamp. The pupils sent up from this school acquitted themselves well at the University Examinations, but the Calicut

* The Legal branch of the Presidency College has been reckoned as a separate Institution.

† Inclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rupees 5,331.

‡ Do. do. do. „ 1,020.

Provincial School, which numbers 294 students, had but poor success, only six out of twenty-seven candidates having been declared to have passed. A permanent head master was expected from England, and it is hoped that on his arrival the school may improve. The nine institutions ranked as Zillah Schools are shown in the marginal table, together with the attendance in them for two years, which in the aggregate exhibits an unimportant decrease. The decrease at Berhampore is due to the abolition of the lowest class. To provide for these pupils an aided school was successfully established in the town, which is gratifying as showing an increasing desire for English education in the district. The standard of instruction in the schools at Berhampore and Kurnool is somewhat below that which they are intended to attain. In the case of the latter, the backward condition of the district has no doubt a prejudicial effect on the standard attained; but it is hoped that the efforts made to stimulate education in the district generally may exercise a favourable reaction on its chief school. The Madrissa-i-Azam has considerably fallen off, and notwithstanding repeated efforts for its improvement, holds an inferior position among Zillah Schools. The evil is accounted for partly by the fact that the Musalmán boys are, as a general rule, but poor school material, and by the great difficulty experienced in securing energetic and well-trained Musalmán teachers. The school at Rajahmundry is still without a permanent head master, but under the acting head master considerable improvement has been effected. The remaining Zillah Schools are in a healthy state. The Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland's Missions holds the first place among the private schools of the highest class. When inspected there were thirty-one students in the College Department, and 727 in the upper and lower schools. The school for the first time sent up candidates for the B.A. Degree, at which four candidates from it were successful; but in the lower examinations the success obtained was less than in 1867-68. The Gospel Society's High Schools at Tanjore and Trichinopoly, the Church Mission's School at Tinnevelly, where the staff is purely Hindu, and the Coimbatore High School, are most favourably reported on by the Director. The two latter attained especially gratifying success at the University Examination. Efforts have been made to render the Free Church Mission's School at Nellore equal to the work of an efficient Zillah School, a Hindu Bachelor of Arts having been placed at its head. It is hoped that the measures taken may obviate the necessity for establishing a Zillah School in the town, where an institution of that class is much desired. The success attained by Pacheappa Mudali's High School, which is a purely Hindu Institution, deserves special mention.

	1867-68.	1868-69.
Berhampore ...	235	184
Rajahmundry ...	201	202
Kurnool ...	91	108
Cuddapah	195	226
Cuddalore ...	212	222
Chittoor	365	339
Salem	321	360
Madura	282	300
Madrissa-i-Azam ...	307	260
Total...	2,209	2,201

Private Institutions.

424. From the statement in paragraph 413 *supra*, it will be seen that the schools of the middle class have increased by 124, and numbered in 1868-69 575, with 31,993 scholars. The Government Institutions of this class are sixty-six in number, or three less than last year, eleven being Anglo-Vernacular, and the remainder Talook Schools. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Bimlipatam is reported to be in a highly satisfactory condition. An Anglo-Vernacular School was newly established at Ongole in the Nellore District, where the inhabitants subscribed Rupees 1,000 towards the adaptation of a building made over by Government for school purposes, and towards the provision of school furniture. It was in contemplation to abolish the school at Elur in the Godavery District, which had fallen off owing to the establishment of another school at that place under the auspices of the Church Mission Society. The Talook Schools in Ganjam are backward, owing, it is said, to the irregularity of the attendance. The enhanced scale of fees, recently introduced in Government Schools, was in consequence not extended to Ganjam. In the other districts the Talook Schools have generally been well worked, and have made some progress. The firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. have, with commendable liberality, determined upon erecting a building for the Talook School at Palcondah. The instability of private schools aided by Government, and set on foot by Native managers, was specially exemplified in the Godavery District, where sixteen middle class schools were opened, and fifteen closed during the year. The difficulty of securing intelligent and influential managers, and of making them feel their responsibility is very great, and, even where it is possible to secure Government servants on the management, the constant changes are a source of uncertainty. The same evils are reported to have been felt in the second division. The best of the private middle class schools is stated to be the Town School at Combaconum, which was established to relieve the Provincial College of its elementary classes, and which has upwards of 500 scholars. The Mission Boarding Schools in Tinnevelly, which are located at ten different stations, and include at each a girls' as well as a boys' school, are institutions of very considerable importance and utility, and are in a highly creditable condition.

Middle Class Schools.

425. There has been a large expansion in the operations of the department in connection with lowest class schools, chiefly owing to the extension of the system of inspection and payment for results. There were at the close of the year under review 1,772 schools of this class, with 41,448 pupils, against 1,171, with 28,464 pupils, in 1867-68. The Hill Schools in Ganjam are the most important of these schools under Government management, but owing to the feverish character of the hills, educational progress is attended with great difficulty. The private schools of the lowest class call for no special remark.

Lowest Class Schools.

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426. The Government Normal Institutions are six in number, as shown in the margin. The Normal School at Madras, under Mr. Bickle's management, continued to improve; and owing to the scrutiny exercised at the admission of students, the material of the Normal class is superior to what it was in former years. The professional work appears to have been conducted with regularity and attention. Ten students passed out from the institutions during the year. The pupils who attended the University Examinations were not very successful, but it is to be remembered that these examinations are not fair tests of the work done in Normal Schools. Fourteen students passed out of the Vizagapatam School; and notwithstanding the educational backwardness of the surrounding districts, the success of the pupils at the University and Teachers' Examinations seem to indicate that the school is in an efficient state. This cannot be said of the Cannanore Normal School, where the results afforded at inspection were unsatisfactory, especially with reference to the general knowledge of the students; and those obtained at the Matriculation Examination were a decided failure. The falling off is attributed to the mental condition of the officiating head master, who unfortunately became affected in his mind, and had eventually to be placed under restraint. Nine students left for appointments during the year, and of twenty candidates for the Teachers' Examination eighteen were successful, eleven of them in the fifth grade. The Vellore Normal School was carefully conducted. Nineteen students passed out, and thirteen were successful at the Teachers' Examination. The progress of the Trichinopoly Normal School was impeded by insubordination on the part of some of the pupils, and the evil was aggravated by the want of judgment of the head master. The school, however, passed sixteen candidate masters, and twelve pupils obtained appointments during the year. The stipends attached to the Nursapore normal class were increased, with a view to secure a better description of students. Summing up the results for the Government Normal Schools in 1868-69, it is found that nine students passed the First Arts Examinations, seven the Matriculation test, fifteen secured a certificate of the fourth, and forty-seven one of the fifth grade; also, seventy-three pupils passed out and took up masterships in schools.

Normal Schools.

	Pupils, Normal class.	Practising class.
Madras	44	256
Cannanore	34	218
Vizagapatam	43	69
Trichinopoly	17	190
Vellore	22	194
Normal Class, Nursapore	15	...
	174	927

The private Normal Schools are five in number; three of them are situated in the 5th Division at Sawyerpuram, Palamcottah, and Dindigul, and are managed by several Missionary Societies. The institution at Vediarpuram, in the Director's opinion, scarcely merits the name of a Normal School, though hitherto ranked as such. These institutions had in all 165 students at the close of the year. Forty students obtained Teachers' Certificates, and one passed the Matriculation Examination.

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Examination for Teachers' Certificates.

427. An Examination for Teachers' Certificates was held at twenty-six different stations in the beginning of August 1868. It was attended by 691 Candidate Masters, of whom 179 sought certificates of the fourth grade, 486 of the fifth, and twenty-six aimed at supplementing University Examinations with a test in Method. Of the examinees 262 succeeded in passing, twenty-eight obtaining certificates of the fourth grade, 217 of the fifth, and seventeen receiving credit for the test in Method. The result of the fifth grade Examination may be regarded as fairly satisfactory; but that of the fourth grade is very poor indeed. No doubt the circumstance that, while the fifth grade is a purely Vernacular test, English enters for the first time into the fourth grade, would account for the number of failures being rather large; but that only about one out of six candidates should pass is highly unsatisfactory. The candidates were drawn from all districts except the exceptionably backward ones, Ganjam and Kurnool. The Candidate Mistresses examined for certificates were thirty-eight in all, five coming up for the first grade, twelve for the second, and twenty-one for the third. The number that passed for the first grade was two; for the second, seven; and for the third, seven also, giving a total of sixteen. The candidates came from only two districts, Madras and Tinnevelly.

Female Education.

428. The number of girls receiving instruction in 1868-69 was 8,099, against 6,510 in the previous year. The marginal table shows the number of, and pupils in, girls' schools and the standard of instruction in 1867-68 and 1868-69.

	Schools.		Pupils.	
	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.
Highest class...	4	1	433	162
Middle class ...	60	83	3,391	4,728
Lowest class ...	46	33	1,377	1,078
Total...	110	117	5,201	5,968

Besides those shown in the table 298 girls attended the lower class boys' schools in 1868-69, against seventy in 1867-68, and in mixed schools, which have increased from 164 to 250, the number of female pupils was 1,833, against 1,239. On the whole progress has been made, though the higher class instruction imparted has decreased. Of the girls under instruction, 234 were Europeans, 1,707 East Indians, 3,461 Native Christians, 2,694 Hindoos, and 3 Mahomedans. English was studied by 2,569 girls; Tamil by 4,447; Telugu by 985; Malayalum by 437; Canarese by 154; and Tulu by 117. The numbers under instruction in those districts in which female education is most extended are shown in the margin.

Madras	2,900
Tinnevelly	2,212
Malabar	806
Tanjore	631

His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagaram has, with his usual enlightened liberality, made great efforts to further the cause of female education. He has established at Vizianagaram a school for 195 girls, of whom twenty-five are Bráhmanís, at an annual cost of Rupees 12,000. Instruction is conveyed to the children under the direction of four nuns of the Order of St. Joseph. The establishment of a Female Normal School at Madras, under

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the auspices of Government, was sanctioned by the Government of India as an experimental measure for five years. The school was not opened during the year under review, but the preliminary arrangements were completed in the face of considerable difficulty. Further notice of the institution will be more appropriate in next year's report.

Rate Schools.

429. There were in all 104 schools, with 3,665 pupils, supported by rates levied under the Madras Education Act. Two of the institutions, at Sydapett and Palghaut, were of the highest class; forty-eight of the middle, and fifty-four of the lowest class. The total aid received from Government was 20,091, and the cess collections Rupees 28,558. The same difficulty, as was above noticed, with regard to the management of private schools generally, is found in the Rate Schools; the Act is only capable of working to advantage where there is a real demand for education, and where intelligent and active men are available as Commissioners, conditions which are rarely fulfilled. In some places the Act has been introduced without a sufficiently decided expression of the wishes of the people in favour of the measure.

System of payment for results.

430. The plan of grants proportioned to results, first systematically introduced in January 1868, received considerable development during the year under review. At the close of 1867-68, in five districts, 209 schools had been aided, and 512 were under inspection, Rupees 4,628 having been disbursed. At the close of the year under review, in sixteen Districts, 494 schools, with 15,071 pupils, had received aid amounting to Rupees 23,863, while 929 schools, with 17,634 pupils, were under inspection. The districts noted in the margin are those in which most was done.

	Schools aided.	Inspected.
Coimbatore ...	143	224
Nellore ..	74	185
Malabar ..	85	30
Madura ..	35	117
South Canara..	44	46

The system, which aims at the improvement of indigenous schools, affords the best hope of reaching the masses; but its introduction is usually much hampered at first by the prejudiced opposition of the people. The tangible advantages of a grant-in-aid are, however, quickly appreciated; and though fears have been expressed that, after the receipt of a grant in one year, teachers will find it difficult to secure one the next, the Director remarks that the system appeals so strongly to self-interest, that it can scarcely fail to prove effective after a little time. The reports of its operation so far, are generally favourable; and the figures above given as regards numbers of pupils, prove that care has been taken to begin with the largest, and, therefore, probably most advanced of the village schools. It is probable that before long a compulsory education rate will take the place of the systems hitherto in operation for the extension and improvement of primary education.

Book Department.

431. The Government Book Department was worked during the year in a more efficient manner, and an important saving was effected by obtaining books direct from a London firm which

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allows a large discount. This system, however, was adopted late in the year, and produced little effect within it. The operations of the department in the matter of printing elementary books received considerable extension, as the following statement shows:—

	1868-69.		1867-68.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		RS.		RS.
Books purchased	32,547	18,737	52,463	37,084
Books sold	106,477	41,048	148,459	54,237
Books printed (copies)	120,500	26,906	67,719	9,334

432. Revised scales of fees to be demanded in Government Schools were introduced from 1st January 1869, and the opportunity was taken advantage of for assimilating the fees at schools of the same grade in different districts. The revised scale is as follows:— Increase of Fees in Government Schools.

Classes.	7th.	6th.	5th.	4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.
Provincial Schools ...	2 Rs. }	$1\frac{1}{2}$R.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ R.	1 R.	1 R.	8 As.	8 As.
Zillah Schools ...	... }						
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	...	...	...	12 As.	8 As	8 As.	4 As.
Talook Schools ...	...	...	8 As.	8 As.	6 As.	6 As.	4 As.

In consequence of the poverty and apathy of the Musalmáns, lower rates, as shown below, were introduced into the Madrissa-i-Azam and Mylapore Anglo-Vernacular School:—

Classes.	6th.	5th.	4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.
Madrissa-i-Azam	1 R.	1 R.	12 As.	12 As.	8 As.	8 As.
Mylapore Anglo-Vernacular School	...	...	8 As.	6 As.	6 As.	4 As.

The old rates were also allowed to continue in force in Ganjam, South Canara, and in one Talook School in Vizagapatam, in consequence of the backwardness of those districts. It does not appear that the increase of fees has had any injurious effect in the great majority of cases.

433. The examinations held during the year were two, that for the Special Tests held in August 1868, and that for the General Test in February 1869. Uncovenanted Service Examinations.

434. The number of candidates registered for the Special Test Examinations was 3,032, against 2,866 in 1867-68. Of these 382 were candidates for the Police Test. The following table Special Tests.

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shows the per-centage of successful candidates for the principal tests in the last three years :—

Tests.	1866.	1867.	1868.
I. A.—Judicial, Civil, Higher Grade	48	41	48
II. A.— Do. Criminal, Higher Grade ...	42	51	43
I. B.— Do. Civil, Lower Grade	75	61	74
II. B.— Do. Criminal, do.	35	29	39
III. A.—Revenue Test, General, Higher Grade ...	40	34	23
III. B.— Do. do. Lower Grade ...	59	21	32
VII. B.—Translation Test, Lower Grade	52	18	17
VIII. A.—Precis Writing, Higher Grade	29	37	41
VIII. B.— Do. Lower Grade	66	15	62
Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts	...	14	12

There has thus been considerable improvement in the proportion of candidates declared to have passed the Judicial Tests and the Tests in Precis Writing. The low per-centage of passed candidates in the Translation Test, Lower Grade, is again remarkable, and is assigned to the same cause as in 1867, viz., the extension of a merely superficial knowledge of English. The large number of candidates, utterly unqualified, who present themselves for examination for the test prescribed for Pleaders and District Moonsiffs, seems to show that some restrictions on entrance for it are necessary. 4,257 sets of papers were received for all the tests taken together, and of these 51 per cent. were in English, 28 per cent. in Tamil, 13 per cent. in Telugu, and 3 per cent. in Malayalum. Only four papers were in Hindustani.

The following statement shows the numbers of persons who have completed their qualifications for the several more important offices since the introduction of the Special Tests, and in 1868 :—

Offices.	1863—68.	1868.
Principal Sudder Ameen, District Moonsiff, and Pleader	366	36
Deputy Collector and Magistrate	112	36
Court Sheristadar	205	19
Tahsildar, Sub-Magistrate, and Taluq Sheristadar	390	98

435. 275 candidates came up for the Police Test, but only twenty-six, or less than ten per cent., were successful. No fee or other restriction being imposed on members of the Police force, many men came up unprepared ; but from January 1869, a fee of Rupees 4 will be required.

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436. The General Test was held as usual in February. The following table gives particulars of the numbers of candidates, and the results in the several branches :— **General Test.**

	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Per cent. of examined.
English Branch	692	648	249	38·7
Anglo-Vernacular	2,427	2,319	182	7·8
Vernacular	873	827	202	24.4
Total...	3,992	3,789	633	16·7

The low per-centage of success is attributed to a gradual raising of the standard, a certain minimum being now exacted in each subject, as well as to ignorance of the candidates as to what is required of them, and the belief that any one presenting himself may possibly scrape through. The latter cause would evidently have special force in the Anglo-Vernacular Branch, as natives, possessing a slight acquaintance with English, usually form an over-weening estimate of their knowledge.

The following statement shows the agencies by which the passed candidates were instructed :—

	English.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.
Government Schools	94	81	86	267
Schools receiving grants-in-aid ...	87	74	67	228
Other Schools	48	13	8	69
Private Tuition	20	8	41	69
Total...	249	182	202	633

437. The receipts and disbursements are shown in the following statement :— **Expense of the Commission.**

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
	RS.		RS.
General Test	23,958	General Test	13,520
Special Tests	16,796	Special Test	15,133
		Office Establishment... ...	3,645
		Furniture	5,690
		Contingencies	280
			38,268
		Surplus in favour of Government	2,486
Total...	40,754	Total...	40,754

Section XI.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

438. The number of Clergy belonging to the Diocese of Madras on the 31st March 1869 was 197, of whom forty were Government Chaplains; sixty-two European and East Indian Missionaries; seventy-seven Native Clergymen; thirteen Clergymen not Chaplains ministering to English Congregations; five employed in Education. Of those who were not Government Chaplains, twelve were receiving grants-in-aid from Government.

Ordinations. 439. Two Ordinations were held, as follows:—

On 13th December 1868, at Cottayam, three Europeans, Priests; three Natives, Priests; four Natives, Deacons.

On 31st January 1869, at Palamcottah, two Europeans, Priests; ten Natives, Priests; twenty-two Natives, Deacons.

Making a total of eighteen Priests and twenty-six Deacons.

Changes. 440. One Chaplain has retired, the Reverend W. S. Taunton; the Reverend Clement Smith has been appointed in his place. The Reverend T. A. C. Pratt, who had been employed, by the Government of India, as Chaplain of Seetabuldee, was restored to this Presidency in November 1868.

Railway Chaplain. 441. By means of liberal subscriptions from shareholders in the Madras Railway, amounting finally to between nineteen and twenty thousand Rupees, and of a monthly grant-in-aid from the Government, a Chaplain, the Reverend F. W. Jackson, has been appointed for ministering to the persons employed on the line, from Perambore to Beypore, and entered upon his duties in January 1869.

Bishop's Visitation. 442. The Bishop's visitation tour embraced Bangalore, Mysore, Mercara, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Quilon, Trevandrum, Tuticorin, Palamcottah, Madura, and all the principal Mission Stations in Travancore and Tinnevelly.

Confirmations. 443. The number of persons confirmed in the year was 4,622, viz., 418 Europeans and East Indians, and 4,204 Natives.

Churches and Burial Grounds. 444. One new Church was consecrated at Tellicherry. Four Burial grounds were consecrated, viz., at Bangalore, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Tuticorin. It was expected that two more new Churches would have been completed and consecrated, viz., at Ootacamund and at Cuddapah. The former is nearly finished, the latter scarcely begun. Funds have been raised, with the help of a Government grant, and a design sanctioned for erecting a Church at Coimbatore.

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Section XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SANITARY.

445. The Sanitary Commission and its operations have not hitherto been noticed in administration reports; and it, therefore, appears fitting to furnish on the present occasion a general but brief resumé of what has been done, more especially as such a resumé was officially rendered by order of the Secretary of State during the year under review. In consequence of the comparative feasibility of reforms, the immediate financial interest of the State, and the comparatively small sphere of operation, the efforts made and results obtained have heretofore been chiefly limited to the military and jail populations; and civil sanitation, though some encouraging progress has been made, is as yet in a rudimentary condition.

Despatch, dated 23rd April 1868.

446. The report on Military sanitation has special reference to Lord Herbert's "Suggestions in regard to sanitary works required for improving Indian stations," and shows that, in most important points, these suggestions have been carried into effect in this Presidency. The Military statistics are furnished in the forms in use in England; and the sanitary regulations contained in Section XX. have been enforced, so far as the circumstances of the country and the habits of Native troops permit. It is reported that subsoil and surface drainage of barracks has not been attended to; nor has sewerage been satisfactorily carried out. Pipe sewerage was about to be tried. For the deodorization of sewage and excreta, the dry earth system has been used, and latrines, etc., are conserved on this principle with eminent success. The excreta are usually buried daily at spots outside the station limits, and beyond danger of contamination of the water-supply; but no attempt to manufacture poudrette, or to utilize either the fresh sewage or the earth mingled with excreta, has yet been made. The expense of the dry earth system is considerable, but at Bangalore, the value of the mingled earth and excreta as manure was so far appreciated that native cultivators incurred the expense of its removal. Provision has been made for the careful chemical analysis of water at the several Cantonments, and arrangements for filtration on a large scale have been made at Bangalore and Fort St. George; but from their costliness, no extensive distribution works have been carried out.

Military Sanitation.

447. The chief principles of barrack construction have long been understood and applied in India, and the "Suggestions" have been anticipated in most matters of importance. The necessity of basements raised, though not on vaulted arches, and of double storied buildings, has been recognized, and great progress has been made in providing day recreation-rooms, ball courts, gymnasia, etc. The number of men which each room in new barracks on the standard plan is designed to accommodate is from

Barrack construction.

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16 to 24, 90 superficial and 1,800 cubic feet of space being allowed per man in the plains, and on the Hills 77 superficial and from 1,232 to 1,408 cubic feet. Ventilation has received careful attention, and great improvement has been effected. Swimming-baths and wash-houses have been provided.

Hospital accommodation.

448. Hospital accommodation is provided for British troops at the rate of from 10 to 12 per cent. of strength for the men, at 10 per cent. for the women, and 1½ per cent. in addition for children. Hospitals are double storied, and the space allowed per bed is 120 superficial and 2,400 cubic feet on the plains, and 102 superficial, and from 1,632 to 1,836 cubic feet at Hill stations. Provision is also made for the accommodation of convalescents. For Native troops the standard plans sanctioned provide room for fifty beds for a regiment of Infantry, and twenty-five for one of Cavalry, at 99 superficial and 1,584 cubic feet per bed; and include out-houses and subsidiary buildings in sufficient quantity. The only hospital for Native troops on the standard plan is that newly erected at Bellary.

Sanitary Police of Cantonments, bazaars, and Native Lines.

449. Ample provision is made in the rules framed under the Military Cantonments Act for the sanitation of Cantonments. Commanding Officers, and the Cantonment Committees appointed under those rules, of which the Medical Officers are invariably members and advisers, are vested with ample powers in regard to the removal of nuisances, the restriction of building, the supervision of food sold, and control of slaughter-houses, markets, and burial grounds; and similar functions are performed by the Municipal Commissioners of large towns adjoining Cantonments. The Cantonment Committees are empowered to sanction the immediate execution from the Cantonment Fund of any sanitary works costing less than Rupees 200. Native Lines are now under complete supervision, and usually, from a sanitary point of view, in a wholesome state, though much has not generally been done in the way of drainage. Considerable expenditure has been incurred in building impervious drains in the Royapooram and Perambore Native Infantry Lines at the Presidency. During the year under review, it was ordered that annual Sanitary Reports should be furnished by Stational Committees, which would enable the Sanitary Commissioner to judge of the sanitary condition of each station, to point out omissions, and suggest remedies.

Precautions against epidemics.

450. Instructions for early information of the outbreak of epidemics being given by the Civil authorities, for precautions against cholera in Cantonments or on the line of march, for the formation of encamping grounds, and for the disinfection of tents and clothing, have been issued and systematically carried out.

Lock Hospitals.

451. The establishment and working of Lock Hospitals in Military Cantonments has been adverted to in the Military Section. There was an increase in the number of women treated in the

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Lock Hospitals, and also in the numbers of admissions to hospital of soldiers affected with venereal diseases. The rules framed under Act I. of 1866, for the control of prostitution, are sufficient for the purpose, but the system is still in its infancy. During the year under review, the Contagious Diseases Act was brought into operation in the town of Madras, and at the close of the year, after six months' working, the number of prostitutes registered and under supervision was 826. The town of Madras has been divided into five districts, in each of which a Health Office, for the registration and examination of prostitutes, has been established. On information regarding prostitutes being obtained, they are required to appear for registration, and after registration to come up for weekly examination. If found diseased they are sent to the Lock Hospitals for treatment; and the number of patients at the hospital at first opened at Black Town, so rapidly increased that it was found necessary to establish a second in Vepery. Of the registered prostitutes, 77·23 per cent. were found diseased, and of the European and East Indian prostitutes, no less than 93·75 per cent. Those sent twice to hospital were 12·7 per cent. of the whole. There has been little overt resistance to the law, which has been worked with great care, and with the least possible resort to its penal provisions. There were only twenty-one prosecutions, in nineteen of which convictions followed. The working of the Act is regarded as satisfactory, though the sphere of operation is as yet restricted.

Contagious Diseases Act.

452. The effort which have been made to improve the health of the jail population, can best be appreciated by the great reduction which has been made in the per mille rates of sickness and mortality among the prisoners as shown in the marginal table. Large Central Jails, constructed on the most approved principles, have been erected for the accommodation of long sentenced prisoners. The mean mortality per mille in these jails and in district jails for two years is shown below, and the comparison is, for both years, highly favourable to the former :—

Civil Sanitation. Jails.

	Admission to Hospital.	Deaths.
1861-62...	1502·6	98·0
1862-63...	1319·0	89·4
1863-64...	1373·6	107·6
1864-65...	1491·1	101·5
1866 ...	1290·6	126·3
1867 ...	1012·4	53·9
1868 ...	869·5	33·8

			1867.	1868.
Central Jails	...	...	31·5	22·9
District Jails	...	...	54·4	34·7

Much has been done to improve the sanitary condition of the district jails, and new ones are in course of erection at stations, where, as especially at Calicut, the old buildings have become saturated with the germs of disease. An improved dietary has been introduced into all jails, and the greatest attention is paid to cleanliness, drainage, and the removal of nuisances. The dry earth system of conservancy is enforced.

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453. Though much has thus been done to introduce sanitation in respect of the military and prison population, but little progress, except in large towns where Municipal Commissions have been established, has been made in civil sanitation. The first condition is the organization of a public health service to extend operations to every village and hamlet, and bring home to the people the necessity of sanitary measures to avert and mitigate epidemic visitations of disease. The question has engaged attention, and it is hoped a solution will shortly be arrived at, as proposals have been submitted for the orders of the Supreme Government.

Health Service.

454. Registration of deaths was initiated in this Presidency in 1865, and that of births in 1868. The returns are made by the ordinary revenue establishments, and in Government villages may be considered correct. The system fails in Zemindaries and large towns from the absence of Government establishments in the one, and from their inadequacy in the other. New forms, which provide for the separate exhibition of mortality, etc., for the Christian, Hindu, and Muhammadan sections of the community, and for each sex, were introduced in January 1869. The returns, however, come in irregularly, and from many villages none are received. The population of such villages is excluded in striking rates. In 1867, the calculations were framed upon a population of 21,897,713, and during 1868, on 24,367,323, the census returns giving 26,089,052. The subjoined statement gives the per mille rates for each district and for the whole province, the mortality from all causes and from cholera, small-pox, and fevers being separately shown. The nearly complete immunity from cholera, which has been enjoyed during the last two years, is remarkable, and the slightly increased mortality from small-pox also calls for notice.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

Districts.	All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Age.
Ganjam	11·8	0·1	0·2	6·03	......
Vizagapatam	12·3	0·09	0·3	4·5	......
Godavery	14·4	0·006	1·2	5·8	......
Kistna	17·4	0·1	1·3	2·4	......
Nellore	16·08	0·005	1·8	1·6	......
Cuddapah	16·6	0·01	1·5	6·5	......
Bellary	20·8	......	2·2	7·6	......
Kurnool	19·3	......	1·5	10·03	......
Madras	23·7	0·03	3·8	8·1	......
North Arcot...	17·9	0·2	2·6	4·9	......
South Arcot...	14·6	0·5	1·5	2·4	......
Tanjore	19·4	1·4	2·07	3·4	......
Trichinopoly	16·09	2·2	0·7	2·5	......
Madura	9·9	0·1	0·9	2·2	......
Tinnevelly	12·6	0·06	1·4	1·5	......
Coimbatore...	11·1	0·2	0·7	2·4	......
Salem	12·1	0·7	0·8	3·7	......
South Canara	21·09	0·1	0·2	8·3	......
Malabar	16·08	0·05	1·6	5·1	......
	15·4	0·3	1·3	4·2	1·5
1867	16·4	1·4	1·2	5	1·6

455. At Madras both births and deaths are registered, and the amended Municipal Act provides for a census being taken, but this has not yet been

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done. The new system of registration is not working satisfactorily, and there is no doubt that registration is largely evaded. The want of a census renders the information recorded regarding mortality of comparatively little use.

456. Following on suggestions of the International Cholera Conference, the regulation of fairs and festivals and the enforcement of sanitary observances among the masses of people collected on such occasions has been commenced, and gratifying success obtained. A set of rules for general guidance were drawn up by the Sanitary Commissioner, providing for laying out suitable encamping grounds, with reference to elevation, water-supply, prevailing winds, etc.; for the erection of latrines and disposal of excreta; for preserving sources of drinking water from contamination; for the prevention of nuisances, and for medical supervision and aid. During the official year 1868-69, the rules were enforced as far as seemed necessary at twenty-four fairs or festivals, at ten of which the numbers of visitors were from twenty to two hundred thousand; and at none was there any outbreak of disease. Rupees 6,528-15-7 were expended by Government, and an additional sum of Rupees 941-7-0, realized from contributions and other sources, was laid out. The festivals, at which the concourse is greatest, are those at Conjeveram, Humpi, Trinomalai, Tripatty, and Trichinopoly.

Sanitation at fairs and festivals.

457. Act X. of 1865, under which Municipal Commissions, now forty-three in number, have been organized in nearly all towns the population of which is above 5,000, has worked most successfully, and the operations of the Commissioners have beyond doubt much improved the towns as regards healthfulness and cleanliness. The Act vests the Commissioners with powers for conservancy purposes, similar to those exercised by Cantonment Committees, and provides for local and special necessities by allowing the force of law to bye-laws passed by the Commissioners with the sanction of Government. The Commissioners provide in most places for scavenging the streets and cleansing drains, for the removal of night-soil from the houses, and of the sweepings and other rubbish accumulated in receptacles built for the purpose, for the erection of public latrines, for the regulation of bathing ghauts and tanks, and for the supervision of markets and bazaars. In several towns, markets and slaughter-houses have been erected at the expense of the Commissions, and have proved profitable as investments, as well as useful in a sanitary point of view. The erection of public latrines has been nearly universal, excreta being deodorized either with dry earth or sand, and carted to places outside Municipal limits. The water supply usually engages attention. At Wallajapett tanks were dug sufficient to supply water for the whole population; at Trichinopoly a closed conduit of some length was constructed for bringing water from a river channel to one of the densely populated quarters of the town;

Sanitation in Municipalities.

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at Nellore a somewhat similar project was being carried out; and in nearly all Municipalities expenditure has been incurred for cleansing and deepening wells. Large quantities of prickly-pear and other rank vegetation, both on Government waste and private lands, have been eradicated, many impure tanks and ponds have been filled up, streets have been widened and straightened, and insanitary blocks of huts removed. On the whole the Commissions have effected marked improvement, which is acknowledged by all, in the sanitation of the towns, though much remains to be done. At Salem, especially, the labours of the Commissioners have produced fruit. The town, which had been "proverbial for cholera," was entirely free from it in 1868-69, and in the previous year, though cholera appeared, the epidemic was mild and of short duration. Though cholera was rife in the villages near Kurnool, a notoriously unhealthy station, and though it appeared three times in the town, it did not spread, nor could it be said to have been epidemic. This was attributed to the improved cleanliness of the town, and the special precautions taken. There was no cholera in Trichinopoly during the year under review, and similar reports, regarding the absence of epidemic diseases, have been received from other towns. It is true that the last two years have been exceptionally healthy, but the Commissions are justified in claiming the improvement of the health of the population of the towns as being to some extent due to their operations. The expenditure of Municipalities (excluding the Madras Town) under the head "Conservancy," which does not include drainage works, was in 1867-68 Rupees 1,65,016, and in 1868-69 Rupees 2,15,463, an increase of 30·5 per cent.

MEDICAL.

Public health.

458. The public health throughout the Madras Presidency during the past official year has been on the whole satisfactory.

Cholera.

459. As in the previous year there was a general immunity from cholera, though it made its appearance in a few places. In Kamptee it prevailed to some extent during May, June, and July 1868. In the Hyderabad country scattered cases occurred in various places, from the month of July onwards; and in November the disease broke out in Secunderabad, whence it spread, within a fortnight afterwards, to Chudderghaut and the city of Hyderabad. In the Southern Division two outbreaks are reported, one in South Arcot, the other in the Madura District, but both appear to have been very local, and of a mild character. In Kurnool, cholera, which had prevailed for a short time in the district, showed itself in the Jail on the 27th January 1869, and continued in a mild epidemic form from that date till the 2nd March, when a severe outbreak occurring, the prisoners were moved out into camp. From that time to the close of the official year there was only one fresh case. Throughout the Northern Districts, the Mysore country, and the Presidency and Centre Divisions, no epidemic of cholera occurred.

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Small-pox.

460. Small-pox is reported to have been prevalent in various parts of the country, but not to the same extent, or in so severe a form generally, as last year. In Madras, however, it caused a considerable mortality in the second quarter of 1868. Malabar, which suffered so severely from this disease in 1867-68, was almost entirely free from it during the year under review.

Malarious Fevers.

461. Malarious fevers prevailed in several districts: in North Arcot, in the neighbourhood of Nellore, and in Canara, conjoined with dysentery, during the monsoon. In the Kurnool District, fevers were prevalent, but to a less extent than during the previous three years.

Health of the population of the Town of Madras.

462. During the whole of the official year under review only two deaths are recorded from cholera in Madras, a fact altogether unprecedented in the history of the town. The general health of the population, nevertheless, was not on the whole satisfactory during the first-half of the year. In the second quarter of 1868, small-pox prevailed extensively, and caused considerable mortality; and during the third quarter of the same year, though there was a marked decrease in small-pox, the general mortality was still high, owing chiefly to that arising from 'fevers' and 'other diseases.' During the last quarter of 1868 and the first of 1869, the health of the Town population was exceedingly good.

Working of Civil Dispensaries.

463. The working of Civil Dispensaries, during the year under review, has been generally satisfactory. There has been an increase in the number of sick treated, compared with the previous year, as shown in the annexed table, which gives the numbers treated and died of in and out-patients in Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for the official year 1868-69 :—

	IN-PATIENTS.				OUT-PATIENTS.				TOTAL.			
	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Per-centage of deaths to treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Per-centage of deaths to treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Per-centage of deaths to treated.
Presidency ...	9,289	584	713	6·28	1,04,541	56	782	0·05	1,13,830	64⁰	1495	0 56
Northern ...	1,112	91	98	8·18	26,756	12	292	0·04	27,868	103	390	0·36
Southern ...	3,950	255	244	6·45	88,724	70	700	0·07	92,674	325	944	0·35
Mysore ...	1,220	161	89	13·19	20,649	25	212	0·12	21,869	186	301	0·85
Ceded Districts	906	69	42	7·61	29,829	41	301	0·13	30,735	0 11	343	0·35
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	250	30	19	12·	3,516	...	62	...	3,766	30	81	0·7
Nagpore Force	302	85	12	28·14	5,917	1	63	0·01	6,219	86	75	1·3
	17,029	1,275	1,217	7·48	2,79,932	205	2,412	0·07	2,96,961	1,480	3629	0·49
								Total of 1867-68...	2,78,276			
								Increase in 1868-69...	18,685			

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Financial condition of the Civil Dispensaries.

464. In the Appendix will be found a statement showing all the Civil Dispensaries, sixty-nine in number, with the funded capital, and the average monthly income of each, for the calendar year 1868, from private contributions and sources other than receipts from Government. Twelve Institutions, of which ten are at the Presidency, are maintained entirely by Government. In the provinces, medical attendance and medicines are provided by the State, but the local public are expected to furnish clothing, food, furniture, and menial attendance. The Dispensaries are mainly dependent on current subscriptions, which are very uncertain and variable. The funded capital, belonging to twenty-six Dispensaries, was, at the close of 1868, Rupees 4,05,217-3-8, against 4,10,503-15-2 at the end of 1869. The average monthly income (of fifty-seven Dispensaries) was Rupees 15,005-15-0, and of this (roughly) ten-elevenths were from sources other than interest on funded capital. Efforts continue to be made to place the Dispensaries on a more satisfactory footing. The decrease in the funded capital during 1868 is owing to the expenditure of a large sum on building and repairs at Palamcottah and to the purchase of a suitable house for a new Dispensary at Tranquebar.

		RS.
Maximum Endowment,	Palamcottah..	78,500
Minimum do.	Masulipatam..	1,000
Average of twenty-six Institutions	..	15,585

New Dispensary opened.

465. Only one new Dispensary has been opened during the year, viz., at Munjeri (Malabar), in connection with the Police Hospital at that place.

VACCINATION.

Total number of vaccinations.

466. The total number of vaccine operations during the official year, from 1st April to 31st March 1869, was 2,61,819, showing a decrease of 12,763 below the returns for 1867-68, this being accounted for by the sudden removal of experienced Superintendents, and the delay occasioned in getting other qualified men to take up their appointments. The ratio of success during the year under review was 90·29, being slightly in excess of that obtained last year, which was 89·79. The vaccine operations of Municipalities have more than doubled, but the ratio of success, though raised during the year, is still much below the average. In the Appendix will be found a general statement of the work of the Department.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Presidency.

467. The report of the Presidency Municipality is for the calendar year 1868. The affairs of the Municipality were managed during the year by a Commission organized under Act IX. of 1867

(which was passed in November of that year), and consisting of a paid President appointed by Government, with a paid Assistant; and thirty-two honorary Commissioners nominated by Government for the eight districts into which the town is divided. The changes introduced by Act IX. of 1867 are believed to have produced the intended effect of rendering the institution more of a representative one, and of extending the interest felt in the Commission and its operations by the community.

Receipts and Disbursements.

468. The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements of the Commissioners during the year :—

RECEIPTS.	RS.	A.	P.	DISBURSEMENTS.	RS.	A.	P.
Balance from 1867	1,19,073	0	8	Supervision and Management.	85,685	3	10
House and Land rate	2,60,663	12	5	Lighting	24,281	0	7
Trades Tax	1,34,524	11	1	Conservancy	1,68,759	15	5
Tax on Vehicles, Animals, and Registration of Carts	56,887	10	10	Roads	82,931	9	10
				Repairs and Improvements ...	19,109	12	4
Tolls	47,543	0	0	Police	1,07,232	0	0
Government Contribution ...	6,689	12	5	People's Park	19,531	7	1
Do. Grant for Roads ...	35,000	0	0	Miscellaneous	22,119	5	4
Rent, Fees, etc.	28,557	5	8	Red Hills Water Works ...	6,900	9	10
Fines, Interest, and Miscellaneous	11,798	3	4	Total...	5,36,551	0	3
Other Receipts	9,310	2	2	Balance...	1,73,526	10	4
Total...	7,10,077	10	7	Grand Total...	7,10,077	10	7

Conservancy.

469. The conservancy of the presidency town presents considerable difficulty from the enormous area which the town covers (twenty-seven square miles), and from the numerous parcherries or clusters of huts which defy sanitation. These are 112 in number, and contain 7,235 huts. The strength of the conservancy staff, during the year 1868, was 822, with 259 carts. The labour and expense of disposing of rubbish and sweepings is very great, the average quantity to be removed daily being 700 cart-loads. A cinerator for the purpose of reducing the rubbish to ashes was in course of erection. The public latrines have been closely supervised. Several experimental latrines of different forms had been tried, but it was found that a simple enclosure, with a sanded floor and constant service, was alone efficient. The removal of offensive and dangerous trades outside the city limits was being carried out, though with difficulty. The expenditure on conservancy was Rupees 1,68,759, against Rupees 91,320 in 1867.

Water-supply.

470. The project of supplying the town with water from the Red Hills lake was matured and submitted to the Supreme Government, with a recommendation that the expense, Rupees 12,80,000, to be borne by the Municipality, should be met by an advance of State funds. The water will be brought from the reservoir, a distance of six miles, in an open channel, and from the termination of the channel, iron pipes will be laid

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to 137 fountains, situated in all the principal streets. Some preliminary expenditure was incurred during 1868.

471. The Municipality repaired or reformed 152 miles of roads during the year; fourteen streets were newly metalled, nine widened, raised, and extended; 261 additional street lamps, making 898 in all, were erected. The number is insufficient, but the extension of lighting must, in the absence of gas, be necessarily slow. The People's Park was much improved. Much was also done in planting avenues of trees throughout the city.

Roads, etc.

472. Most of the Municipal Commissions in the Provinces are now in the fourth year of their existence. Act X. of 1865 was first enforced in August 1866, in Masulipatam and Kurnool, and in November of the same year, it was introduced into twenty-nine towns. The number rose to forty in 1867-68, and remained stationary during 1868-69. In April 1869, however, three towns were added to the list. The amounts raised and expended in 1866-67 were Rupees 2,48,274, and Rupees 1,81,589, and in 1867-68 Rupees 10,36,570, and Rupees 8,37,909 respectively. The receipts and expenditure are shown in the gross in the following statement, and in the appendix will be found a table giving details for each Municipality under the several heads :—

Mofussil Municipalities.

RECEIPTS.	RS.	A.	P.
Rate on houses, buildings, and lands	2,05,837	4	11
Tax on arts, professions, and trades	1,33,032	14	0
Tolls	2,87,629	14	5
Tax on vehicles and animals ..	55,449	1	11
Registration of Carts... ...	16,246	2	0
Government contribution ...	2,50,482	0	2
Miscellaneous	1,24,276	3	3
Balance of last year	176,437	7	2
	12,49,390	15	10

EXPENDITURE.	RS.	A.	P.
New Works	1,80,154	10	9
Repairs	1,68,755	1	2
Conservancy	2,15,463	10	4
Police	2,55,371	11	8
Establishment	1,30,200	2	2½
For purposes other than those specified in Section 25 ...	71,686	5	4½
Total...	10,21,731	9	6
Balance carried forward ...	2,27,659	6	4
	12,49,390	15	10

473. The amount raised by Municipal taxation, arrived at by excluding the balances and the Government contribution, was Rupees 8,22,472, being Rupees 87,497 in excess of the sum raised in 1867-68. The expansion of the Municipal taxation, during 1868-69, was, ther f)re, 11·9 per cent. The expenditure, excluding that on Police, increased by 30·7 pɛr cent. The sum given in the last paragraph as Government contribution, inclu les a sum of Rupees 20,000 advanced to the Municipality of Ootacamund for special sanitary works at that station. The expense of the Municipal Police has been nearly stationary, and, though in 1867-68, a considerable saving to the State (Rupees 84,636) was effected by the establish-

Comparison with former years.

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ment of Municipal Police, it will be seen that in consequence the expansion of Municipal operations, causing a corresponding increase in the State contribution, the saving in 1868-69 has been small, and may be expected to disappear during the current year. The tolls still form the largest item of municipal receipts. The levy of tolls has, as noticed in the last report, been strongly objected to, but it is believed that it is not yet possible to dispense with this source of revenue. The duty of collecting of vital statistics, of aiding primary education, and of contributing to the support of dispensaries, will probably be imposed upon the Commissions under the revised Act in course of preparation, and in addition to the increased demands for sanitary expenditure, and for improvements, will fully tax the municipal resources. The certificate tax, under Act XXI. of 1867, was found to press hardly on those persons who paid also a municipal tax on professions and trades, and consequently the refund of the imperial tax to the extent of municipal tax paid was sanctioned. The inferior limit of imperial taxation under the Act of 1868 having been raised, the incidence of the double tax in Municipalities caused much less hardship, as the municipal tax falls chiefly on petty traders. No refunds on account of that or the subsequent year were allowed.

Working of the Act.

474. The introduction of the Municipal Act, coming as it did at the close of the year 1866, which was a period of extreme distress, was viewed with great disfavour; but except at Vellore and Cuddalore, where some slight disturbances occurred, the merchants having closed their shops, the Act has been worked without overt resistance being experienced. The feeling of passive opposition, generally felt at first, quickly, became one of indifference, and there are now indications that a real interest in the operations of the Commission, and a sense of the benefits which the Act is intended to confer, are felt by the people. The President of the Commissions in Salem writes in his report for the year 1868-69 as follows :—

"The introduction of the Municipal tax was, like any other new tax, looked upon at first as an oppression. This feeling, however, I am glad to say, did not last long. The people soon began to see the purposes for which the funds were raised, and the manner in which they were appropriated, and their prejudices wore away. I have now reason to think that the tax is not only less unpopular, but that the majority look on it as an actual necessity. They have already begun to come forward with suggestions for improvements, etc., and take an interest in the Municipal affairs, and appreciate the labour of the Commissioners."

Similar encouraging testimony has been received from other districts, more especially Tanjore, which contains five municipal towns, one of them, Tanjore, being the richest in the Presidency. The following passage occurs in the report from Mayaveram :—

" The Commissioners observe with satisfaction that the sanitary measures largely adopted for the improvement of the town, and for the preservation of health and comfort

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of the people, such as repairing reservoirs of good water, putting roads and streets in good order, lighting the town, etc., have tended in a great measure to diminish the unpopularity of the Municipal law, and that the people are beginning to view the institution as one maintained purely for their own benefit."

Though the establishment of Municipalities has been undoubtedly successful, the revision of the Act in matters of detail, and in order to supplying certain omissions, has been found necessary, and will probably be effected during the now current year.

EMIGRATION.

English Colonies.

475. The renewal of emigration to the Mauritius, which had been suspended since September 1866 in consequence of the prevalence of fever there, had been sanctioned in March 1868, but in April 1868 emigration to the Colony was again prohibited. Upon a representation made by the Mauritius Government, the prohibition was revoked in July, but as the season was far advanced only two vessels with 730 emigrants were despatched. Three deaths, two from atrophy and one from dysentery, occurred amongst the Mauritius emigrants in depôt from August 1868 to March 1869. The proportion of females to males among them was 43·8 per cent.

Four vessels from the Mauritius arrived with return emigrants, three at Madras with 180, and one at Pondicherry with 57: total 237. Nine deaths occurred in the three Madras ships from various causes, which require no special notice.

French Colonies.

476. No emigrants embarked from Madras for any French Colony; but a number were brought into Pondicherry and Karikal by French recruiters, and shipped thence. Three ships have left for Guadaloupe with 1,407 persons, and two for Martinique with 947 : total 2,354. Of these emigrants, 1,511 were embarked at Pondicherry, and 843 at Karikal. In 1867-68, only 1,426 were shipped. Réunion has not called for emigrants during the past year. The proportion of women to men shipped for Guadaloupe was 46½, and for Martinique 45¼ per cent.

Eight ships arrived from Réunion during 1868-69, bringing 574 return emigrants, one from Guadaloupe with 312, and one from Martinique with 573, making a total of 1,459. Thirty-eight deaths occurred on board the ship from Guadaloupe, and twenty-three persons were reported sick on landing; on board that from Martinique, thirty-one persons died on the voyage. From enquiries made, it appeared that many of the emigrants embarked in these ships in a sickly and debilitated condition, but that every possible care was taken of them on the voyage. The track taken by the ships from the Antilles is deleterious to the health of men born and working in the tropics. Vessels have generally to make northing until they get into cold weather, and they

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again get into cold latitudes south of the Cape of Good Hope: these climatic changes are very trying to the health of Indian emigrants, and partly account for the serious mortality.

In the early part of 1868, consequent on a representation made by the British Consul at Réunion that many emigrants arriving there declared that the recruiting Maistries extorted from them the greater portion of the advances of wages paid, and the French Government when addressed on the subject having objected to a proposal that advances should altogether cease, it was ordered that the system, which it is understood prevailed at Karikal, should be introduced at Pondicherry. Under that system the advances are paid to the emigrants by the Emigration Agent in the presence of the Consular Agents, French and English, and the claims of the Maistries then adjusted. When, however, the emigrants are so completely in the hands of the Maistries, as to be induced to make false statements regarding the sums due, the efforts of the protecting agency are attended with much difficulty. In Pondicherry, in the year under review, 75⅓ per cent. of the men paid the Maistries twelve, eleven, and ten each out of 15 Rupees, and 82 per cent. of the women paid ten and nine out of 12 Rupees. It is impossible to believe that these sums could really be due to the Maistries. It is hoped that in time the emigrants will attain such confidence in the Consular Agents, as will make the exertions of these officers efficient to protect them from fraud.

The annexed statement shows the emigration for the past three years:—

	French Colonies.	English Colonies, exclusive of Ceylon.
1866-67	10,198	214
1867-68	1,426	...
1868-69	2,354	730

Indian Labourers' Act.

477. No labourers were recruited under the Indian Labourer's Act V. of 1866.

TELEGRAPH.

Uniform Tariff for all India.

478. The uniform Tariff for all India (1 Rupee for ten words) was introduced on the 1st October 1868, and payment by stamps on the 1st February 1869. The effect of the new Tariff can only be accurately ascertained from the Returns of the whole department; but, judging from the Returns of the principal Offices in this Division, it would seem that while the number of messages has increased about 21 per cent., the cash receipts have fallen off 6 per cent. A falling off in the receipts at first was to be expected. It is anticipated that the increase in the work will necessitate an

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increase in the establishment of Telegraph Masters and Signallers. The payment by stamps has lessened the opportunity for peculation, and also the responsibility of the Officers and Clerks; but it will not make any great reduction in the work until the public supply themselves with stamps, and affix them to the message drafts, without reference to the Signal Offices; at present stamps are purchased at the Telegraph Offices for each message transmitted.

Present extent of the Division.

479. The Division now extends from Hyderabad (Deccan) to Masulipatam, and from Bezwarah to Talla Manaar (Manaar Island), embracing 862 miles of line, and ten Signal Offices, arranged in Sub-Divisions as shown below:—

	Miles.
1st Sub-Division.—Hyderabad through Secunderabad to Bezwarah, including the Bezwarah Office	165
2nd Sub-Division.—Masulipatam through Bezwarah and Guntoor to Ongole, including the Masulipatam and Guntoor Offices	130
3rd Sub-Division.—Ongole to Madras, including the Nellore Office	181
4th Sub-Division.—Madras to Negapatam, including the Pondicherry, Cuddalore, and Karikal Offices ...	196
5th Sub-Division.—Negapatam to Talla Manaar, including the Negapatam and Paumben Offices, (about)... ...	190

A third wire has been added for one and a half miles between the Telegraph Office at Madras and the Railway Station at Royapoorum, to save the delay of passing by hand messages for transmission partly by Government, and partly by Railway lines.

First Sub-Division.

480. The line had been much tampered with during the year. In December 1868, it was discovered that the wire had been cut in six places in the 87th mile from Hyderabad. Proof of malevolence having been thus obtained, a representation was made to the Nizam's Government, and there has since been no trouble in working the line. A party was employed for three or four months in reducing sharp angles, and stopping the wire to the insulators, and improving the alignment in places. The whole line is now in good order, and quite secure for a single wire.

Second and Third Sub-Divisions.

481. In the second and third Sub-Divisions parties were employed in doubling the wire and strengthening the line. Forty-five miles of the section between Bezwarah and Ongole (eighty-six miles), were completed. The work was expected to be finished in May 1869. The section, Ongole to Nellore (seventy-five miles), has been completed. That from Nellore to Madras, 106 miles was expected to be completed in July. There will then be two wires from Madras to Bezwarah (267 miles).

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482. The reconstruction of the section between Madras and Pondicherry was finished in October last, and it is now one of the best working lines in the division. The reconstruction of the line between Pondicherry and Negapatam, which was commenced in March 1868, was from various causes greatly delayed throughout the year, and was stopped in January 1869. About twenty miles of line and four large river crossings remained unfinished.

Fourth Sub-Division.

483. The line between Negapatam and Rameswaram has been repaired temporarily during the year, but is still in a very weak state, and will require close attention during the next rainy season. A new line will probably be made, viâ Trichinopoly, Madura, and Ramnad, by the Construction branch of the department, during the next cold season.

Fifth Sub-Division.

484. A Signal Office for limited day service was opened at Guntoor, on the 1st March 1869, the merchants of Guntoor having guaranteed a sum of 90 Rupees per mensem. The Office at the Mount was closed, and the establishments at Cuddalore and Karikal reduced for limited day service in October, but these Offices are still worked at a loss, and the propriety of closing them is under consideration. There are now ten Signal Offices in the Division: excluding Guntoor, seven of these are worked at a profit.

Signal Offices.

485. There has been a great increase in the numbers of cases of total interruption and imperfect communication as compared with last year. The total interruptions numbered fifty-four against thirty-nine, and the imperfections of communication twenty-eight against twelve in 1867-68. The increase is due not to any defects in the lines, but mainly to the intentional injuries to the wires between Hyderabad and Bezwarah above alluded to, and to the operations of the working parties. The average duration of stoppage, estimating two hours of imperfect communication as equal to one of total interruption, was 19 hours 31 minutes.

Interruptions and imperfect communications.

486. During the first eleven months of the year, there were very few complaints, but during March frequent interruptions, involving complaints of slow communication with Calcutta, occurred on the East Coast lines north of Bezwarah. The number and amount of fines for errors in messages were 66 and 95-8-0, against 135 and 127-14-0 in 1867-68. The improvement in correctness of transmission noticed in the last Report has thus been continued.

Complaints and Fines.

487. Out of thirty boys admitted to the Telegraph Class attached to the Male Orphan Asylum, twenty-four good Signallers have been furnished to the Department. Arrangements were made to fill up the class by public competition, and the first examination was to be held on the 9th April.

Telegraph Training Class.

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REGISTRATION OF BOOKS.

Number of Books registered.

488. The following statement shows the total number of Books registered under Act XXV. of 1867, during the official year. The copy-right of 88 of these works was secured under Section 20, Act XXV. of 1867:—

Stations.	English Books.	Vernacular and other Books.	Total of Books registered during 1868-69.
Madras	91	279	370
North Arcot	...	6	6
Tranquebar	1	8	9
Madura	...	1	1
Tinnevelly	...	12	12
Palamcottah	...	5	5
Calicut	...	11	11
Mangalore	1	12	13
Vizagapatam	6	4	10
Cochin	...	3	3
Carwar	...	1	1
Total...	99	342	441

109 books were registered in the first quarter of the official year; 99 in the second; 81 in the third; and 152 in the quarter ending 31st March 1869.

Languages.

489. The following statement shows the numbers of books in the several languages:—

English	99
Sanskrit	23
Tamil	191
Telugu	59
Canarese	11
Malayalum	18
Hindustani	13
Persian	2
Greek	1
English and Tamil	5
Do. and German	1
Do. and Telugu	6
English, Sanskrit, and Telugu ...	1
Do. do. do. and Tamil	1
Do. and Hindustani... ...	1
Latin and Tamil	1
Do. Malayalum	1
Sanskrit and Telugu	3
Do. Canarese	1
Tamil and Telugu	1
Hindustani and Arabic ...	2
	441

Observations.

490. It is believed that a considerable number of books, especially vernacular works, are not brought for registration; but the detection of such cases, in order to the punishment of the delinquents, is not easy. Newspapers and periodicals, as well as books, maps, etc., printed for the Educational Department, or under orders of Government,

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were excluded during and subsequent to the second quarter of 1868-69, as it was held that these are exempted from the provisions of the Act. The vernacular publications are usually reprints, though a few books of value, and heretofore existing only in MS., for instance, some of the Upanishads, have been printed and published. The reprints are, for the most part, of common religious works and hymnals. The tables above given seem to show that there is most demand for literature among the Tamil population, and least among the Mahomedans.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Work done.

491. The amount of work executed in the Government Press, during 1868-69, is shown below in comparison with 1867-68. The work is as usual reduced to foolscap folio pages :—

	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.
Secretariat and Revenue Board { Original	72,750	82,152	9,402
Secretariat and Revenue Board { Re-made up ...	43,849	46,372	2,523
Gazette	7,286	7,314	28
Miscellaneous— Job, Books, and Pamphlets ...	22,435	24,270	1,835
Total...	1,46,320	1,60,108	13,788

The increase is thus 9·4 per cent. The number of impressions struck was 156,07,737, being 11,42,186 in excess of that struck in 1867-68. Of the Job and Book work, 3,558 pages were printed at the Branch Press, worked mainly by convict labour, established at the Penitentiary. Notwithstanding that the Gazette was, from September 1868, published only once a week, there has been a slight increase in the number of pages printed.

Cost and value.

492. The cost of the work, including allowances at 14 per cent. for depreciation of stock, and 6 per cent. for interest on capital, was Rupees 1,38,228-4-0, or Rupees 1-1-1 per page, the value of re-made up matter included. Estimating the work done at Messrs. Graves and Cookson's inadequate rate per foolscap folio page, and at the rates charged at other private Presses at Madras, the saving to Government is estimated at Rupees 20,474-5-10 and Rupees 1,00,484-7-8. If allowance be made for the charges which would be made for emergent work, the saving at Messrs. Graves and Cookson's rate would be Rupees 39,041-12-10.

Binding.

493. In the Government Press alone 97,216 books and pamphlets were bound, against 78,890 in 1867-68. Besides the work done at the Government Press, 61,599 books were bound, stitched or pasted at the Penitentiary, making the total outturn of work in 1868-69, double that of the previous year.

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OBSERVATORY.

494. The catalogue of stars, in progress since the erection of the new Transit Circle, has been well-advanced. The meridian operations of the year under consideration comprise fifty-seven observations of various minor planets in opposition, thirty-six of the planet Mars, fifty-eight of the moon, and 1,915 of fixed stars; in all 2,066 corresponding determinations of Right Ascension and Polar Distance. Eighteen observations of minor planets have been taken, and a new one, the 107th of the group situated between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, was discovered on November 17th, 1868. The new planet, since named Camilla, was between the eleventh and twelfth magnitudes at the time of discovery, and was situated in the constellation Cetus. Its orbit has not yet been calculated, but observations for that purpose were continued up to December 19th. The planet Sylvia was also re-found on November 24th, at the third opposition since her discovery here; but the search was one of considerable difficulty, and it was owing to the extent of sky which had to be accurately mapped for her identification that the new planet Camilla was discovered. The changes of light of some of the variable stars have been recorded, and the Atlas of Variable Stars, so many years in hand, has been considerably advanced, though it is still far from being completed or ready for publication. A third series of observations of the planet Mars, when in opposition in February 1869, was secured with the large equatorial, for the purpose of investigating the constant of Solar Parallax.

Observations.

495. The total eclipse of the sun, which occurred on the 18th August 1868, naturally excited interest, and a party, consisting of Messrs. Pogson, Walker, and Winter, was equipped and sent to Masulipatam. Raghunatha Charry, the First Assistant in the Observatory, was sent to Vanaparti in the Nizam's dominions. The operations of the party at Masulipatam consisted of micrometrical cusp measurements, spectroscopic examination of the red protuberances, and examination of the light from the corona for polarization. The results accorded with those obtained by other observers.

Eclipse of the sun.

METEOROLOGICAL.

496. The Meteorological establishment of the Madras Presidency comprises eighteen stations, fairly distributed in geographical position, and including the Observatory as head-quarters. Twelve of these are already in activity, and the remaining six will be started as soon as possible. No reductions of observations taken have as yet been commenced. The general superintendence of the whole scheme rests with the Government Astronomer, to whom the half-monthly registers are transmitted, and by whom the early publication of the whole has to be effected. Each station started has been supplied with

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new instruments by the best English makers, all carefully compared with the Madras standards. Observations are now in progress at Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Madras, Madura, Masulipatam, Negapatam, Salem, Secunderabad, and Trichinopoly. The six places, at which work has not yet been commenced, are Cannanore, Kamptee, Rangoon, Tinnevelly, Vizagapatam, and Wellington.

MUSEUMS.

Central Museum.

497. 12,422 specimens were added by presentation, exchange or purchase, to the collection in the Government Central Museum, Madras; and 1,339 were furnished from it to other Museums, or exchanged with naturalists.

The following additions have been made to the Library:—Thirty-four volumes of Standard Works, 136 numbers of scientific periodicals, 140 volumes of Government Reports, and 4,525 numbers of the London Patent Office papers.

The number of visitors during the year was 120,569, of whom 27,409 signed their names in the Visitors' book.

Rajahmundry Local Museum.

498. The number of visitors was 13,447. The reading-room affiliated to the Museum has been very successful; but little further advance has been made in making the Museum an industrial exhibition of the manufactures of the district.

The receipts, including the balance of last year, were Rupees 3,157, the disbursements Rupees 1,471, and the balance Rupees 1,686.

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APPENDIX I.

A.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1868-69, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act for the appointment of a Commissioner for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice, and for the superintendence and collection of the revenues on the Neilgherry Hills.	By the Local Government.	To constitute the Neilgherry Hills a separate district; to abolish the appointments of Civil and Sessions Judge and of Special Assistant Collector and Magistrate; to create, in their stead, the appointments of Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, and to assign to these Officers the whole of the duties, administrative as well as judicial, which were formerly discharged by the Judge, the Collector of Coimbatore, and the Special Assistant Collector.	6th June 1868.
An Act to enable land-holders in certain localities to levy tolls upon roads and bridges constructed by them at their own expense, and also on roads and bridges constructed at the expense of the State, the repair and maintenance of which may be undertaken by such land-holders.	By the Honorable A. J. Arbuthnot.	This Act has been passed with the object of enabling the Planters in Wynaad (Malabar) and other planting districts, who may join in constructing and maintaining cross-roads for the purpose of connecting their estates with the main lines of road constructed by the State, to reimburse themselves by levying tolls on such roads.	19th June 1868.
An Act to enable the Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills to hold the office and perform the duties of President of the Municipal Commissions for all towns situated within that district.	Do. Do.	To transfer the office of President of the Municipalities on the Neilgherries from the Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills, an Officer of comparatively junior standing in the service, to the Commissioner of that district.	15th February 1869.

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B.

Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1868-69.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.
A Bill for regulating the affairs of the Madras Equitable Assurance Society.	The Honorable J. B. Norton.	To protect the interests of the general body of shareholders in the Madras Equitable Assurance Society; to place its affairs on a firm and satisfactory basis; and to afford an indemnity to the Directors of the Society, past and present, against the effect of acts which, though not strictly legal, have been done by them in good faith, and for the best interests of the shareholders.	15th Jan. 1869.	....	Under the consideration of a Select Committee, to whom the Bill has been referred for report.
A Bill for the regulation of Jails within the Presidency of Fort St. George, and for the enforcement of discipline therein.	By the Local Government.	The primary object of this Bill is to provide for the punishment of persons conveying or attempting to convey intoxicating liquors or drugs, or forbidden articles of any description into the Jails in the Provinces of this Presidency, or to convicts employed outside the prison walls; to empower the Superintendent of the Jails in the Presidency Town to award corporal punishment in the case of refractory prisoners; and to render the offence of escape from lawful custody punishable by whipping. The Bill also repeals and re-enacts, with certain modifications, the existing law relating to Jails.	29th Jan. 1869.	....	The sanction of the Governor-General to the introduction of this Bill into the Local Legislature has been applied for, with reference to Clause 4, Section 43, of the "Indian Council's Act."

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C.

Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India, during the official year 1868-69.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	Fate, result, or present position of the Bill.
A Bill to appoint a Receiver of the Property of the late Nawab of the Carnatic.	By Madras Government.	To revive the powers of the Receiver of the Carnatic Property under Act XXX. of 1858, which Act was repealed by Act VIII. of 1868; certain property belonging to the estate of the late Nawab having been discovered in the Madras District and in the territories of His Highness the Nizam since the passing of the latter enactment.	Passed as Act No. XXI. of 1868, having received the assent of the Governor-General on the 10th September 1868.
A Bill for investing the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills with the powers of a Court of Small Causes.	Do.	The object of this Bill is sufficiently indicated by its title.	Passed as Act No. XVIII. of 1868, having received the assent of the Governor-General on the 15th July 1868.

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APPENDIX II.

A.

Statement showing the number of Suits instituted and disposed of by the High Court of Judicature at Madras in its Ordinary Original Jurisdiction, during the year 1868.

Suits		Disposed of on merits		Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn		Adjusted		Otherwise disposed of.	Depending on 31st December 1868.	Cases remaining from the late Supreme Court disposed of.
Remaining from 1867.	Instituted in 1868.	At settlement of issues.	On final disposal.		With leave to bring fresh suit.	Absolutely.	Before hearing.	At hearing.			
158	627	176	172	20	6	97	...	...	106	208	None.

B.

GENERAL ABSTRACT STATEMENT.

CIVIL.

No. 1.—Panchayets.

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Depending 1st January	47	71	101	159	147
Instituted during the year	348	582	588	350	226
Total...	395	653	689	509	373
Decided on merits	67	400	407	284	120
Dismissed on default	15	33	56	32	11
Adjusted or withdrawn	111	77	60	40	42
Otherwise disposed of	131	42	7	6	18
Total...	324	552	530	362	191
Depending 31st December	71	101	159	147	182

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No. 2.—Village Moonsiffs.

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Depending 1st January...	14,503	11,885	11,941	11,615	11,290
Instituted during the year	38,181	40,222	39,806	39,168	38,691
Total...	52,684	52,107	51,747	50,783	49,981
Decided on merits ...	15,359	18,290	21,012	21,226	21,100
Dismissed on default ...	8,153	6,919	7,208	6,900	6,603
Adjusted or withdrawn...	15,685	13,671	10,962	10,432	9,263
Otherwise disposed of ...	1,602	1,286	950	935	680
Total...	40,799	40,166	40,132	39,493	37,646
Depending 31st December	11,885	11,941	11,615	11,290	12,335

No. 3.—District Moonsiffs.

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Depending 1st January...	73,173	47,062	47,199	48,362	46,514
Instituted during the year	99,988	111,433	112,193	109,409	111,223
Remanded	376	1,908	1,849	1,958	1,821
Received by transfer ...	6,590	3,185	5,699	2,025	824
Total...	180,127	163,588	166,940	161,754	160,382
Decided on merits ...	73,336	74,264	76,564	77,014	80,977
Dismissed on default ...	12,548	6,677	5,701	7,101	6,800
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	34,107	29,669	28,499	26,223	26,365
Otherwise disposed of ...	13,074	5,779	7,814	4,902	4,454
Total...	133,065	116,389	118,578	115,240	118,596
Depending 31st December	47,062	47,199	48,362	46,514	41,786

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No. 4.—Cantonment Small Cause Courts.

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Depending 1st January	...	...	97	65	55
Instituted during the year	...	331	1,774	1,805	956
Remanded	...	...	...	...	...
Received by transfer	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	331	1,871	1,870	1,011
Decided on merits	..	183	1,170	1,169	622
Dismissed on default	...	14	128	236	136
Adjusted or withdrawn	...	36	184	410	109
Otherwise disposed of...	...	1	324	...	121
Total...	...	234	1,806	1,815	988
Depending 31st December	...	97	65	55	23

No. 5.—Principal Sudder Ameens.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	1,203	1,329	1,365	1,841	1,427	1,529	1,246	1,615	1,305	1,323
Instituted during the year	2,439	50	4,034	22	2,793	...	2,757	2	2,971	18
Remanded	29	21	20	55	39	44	71	48	86	57
Received by transfer	162	3,503	59	2,627	124	3,199	561	2,918	1,159	2,126
Total...	3,833	4,903	5,478	4,545	4,383	4,772	4,635	4,583	5,521	3,524
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant...	1,142	1,000	2,130	1,010	1,797	1,114	2,101	1,087	2,505	935
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	338	1,723	514	1,615	520	1,607	484	1,709	709	1,350
Remanded	...	80	...	84	...	131	...	165	...	127
Dismissed on default	186	115	197	121	88	97	80	104	157	72
Adjusted or withdrawn	652	86	1,063	81	680	112	570	124	688	58
Otherwise disposed of...	150	58	147	105	52	96	95	71	68	40
Total...	2,468	3,062	4,051	3,016	3,137	3,157	3,330	3,260	4,127	2,582
Depending 31st December	1,365	1,841	1,427	1,529	1,246	1,615	1,305	1,323	1,394	942

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No. 6.—Judges of the Court of Small Causes.

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
	Original.	Original.	Original.	Original.	Original.
Depending 1st January	706	671	683	367	367
Instituted during the year	8,251	10,205	9,934	9,064	8,585
Received by transfer	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	8,957	10,876	10,617	9,431	8,952
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant ...	4,967	6,158	5,841	5,559	4,973
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent..	573	937	850	632	587
Dismissed on default	539	512	518	431	316
Adjusted or withdrawn	2,207	2,586	3,041	2,442	2,136
Otherwise disposed of	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	8,286	10,193	10,250	9,064	8,012
Depending 31st December	671	683	367	367	940

No. 7.—Assistant Agents.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	1	...	5	...	10	...	8	...	9	...
Instituted during the year...	32	...	12	...	36	...	43	...	3	...
Remanded	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Received by transfer ...	2	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	1	4
Total...	35	...	36	...	48	...	51	...	13	4
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	19	...	9	...	21	...	26	...	4	...
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	4	...	2	...	6	...	2	...	1	1
Remanded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dismissed on default ...	...	...	12	...	5	...	...	...	1	...
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	6	...	2	...	8	...	11	...	1	...
Otherwise disposed of ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Total...	30	...	26	...	40	...	42	...	8	1
Depending 31st December...	5	...	10	...	8	...	9	...	5	3

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No. 8.—*Judges of Small Causes with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen.*

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ...	...	...	...	...	146	116	193	114	140	227
Instituted during the year...	...	...	348	...	312	27	266	27	238	62
Remanded...	...	...	5	2	6	3	3	2	8	2
Received by transfer ...	...	...	1	474	35	276	51	558	17	373
Total...	...	...	354	476	499	422	513	701	403	664
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	...	...	103	86	193	69	182	97	124	105
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	...	...	47	153	59	180	84	258	60	252
Remanded	...	...	...	17	...	6	...	13	...	27
Dismissed on default... ...	...	...	7	32	4	17	3	77	4	28
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	...	...	46	16	44	13	101	18	50	18
Otherwise disposed of ...	...	...	5	56	6	23	3	11	17	18
Total...	...	...	208	360	306	308	373	474	255	448
Depending 31st December.	...	...	146	116	193	114	140	227	148	216

No. 9.—*Civil Judges.*

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	503	3,755	582	3,782	717	4,918	829	5,377	566	4,050
Instituted during the year... ...	532	6,053	962	6,263	1,064	6,217	865	5,123	754	5,543
Remanded	2	13	15	49	24	35	22	50	18	43
Received by transfer	2,469	62	1,777	159	1,604	111	651	73	748	50
Total...	3,506	9,883	3,336	10,253	3,409	11,281	2,367	10,623	2,086	9,686
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant..	170	711	446	670	534	839	611	827	505	777
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	120	1,491	135	1,206	154	1,156	157	1,754	136	1,479
Remanded	...	112	...	80	...	161	...	216	...	156
Dismissed on default	40	128	35	129	20	119	33	101	26	109
Adjusted or withdrawn	143	161	198	122	269	142	247	181	160	157
Otherwise disposed of	2,451	3,498	1,805	3,128	1,603	3,487	753	3,494	746	2,512
Total...	2,924	6,101	2,619	5,335	2,580	5,904	1,801	6,573	1,573	5,190
Depending 31st December	582	3,782	717	4,918	829	5,377	566	4,050	513	4,496

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No. 10.—*High Court.*

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January	63	252	48	156	48	273	31	179	67	274
Admitted during the year	83	487	87	661	94	566	115	611	133	636
Total...	146	739	135	817	142	839	146	790	200	910
Dismissed on default...	5	30	...	22	...	23	2	10	4	35
Adjusted or withdrawn.	2	5	...	3	...	5	1	4	4	2
Confirmed	68	498	52	456	68	530	50	458	69	531
Amended	7	9	5	18	7	10	8	15	11	16
Reversed	10	31	19	28	20	48	13	18	17	29
Remanded	4	8	8	13	14	18	4	11	5	19
Otherwise disposed of.	2	2	3	4	2	26	1	...	2	...
Total...	98	583	87	544	111	660	79	516	112	632
Depending 31st Dec...	48	156	48	273	31	179	67	274	88	278

No. 11.—*Aggregate of Original Jurisdiction.*

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Depending 1st January.	90,136	61,641	62,321	62,844	60,393
Instituted during the year	159,401	168,129	168,500	163,727	163,647
Remanded or re-admitted (not including suits received by transfer)...	...	1,948	1,919	2,054	1,933
Total...	249,537	231,718	232,740	228,625	225,973
Decided on merits ...	96,095	103,618	109,128	109,531	112,423
Dismissed on default ...	21,481	14,406	13,728	14,816	14,054
Adjusted or withdrawn.	52,911	47,348	43,747	40,476	38,814
Otherwise disposed of (not including suits merely transferred)...	17,409	4,025	3,293	3,409	3,356
Depending 31st Dec. ...	61,641	62,321	62,844	60,393	57,326
Decided by European Judges	11,536	11,740	13,370	12,412	10,139
Do. by Native Judges	176,036	157,105	155,996	155,458	158,317
Do. by Panchayets ...	324	552	530	362	191
Total decided...	187,896	169,397	169,896	168,232	168,647

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No. 12.—*Aggregate of Appellate Jurisdiction.*

	APPEALS FROM																											
	CIVIL JUDGES.										ASSISTANT AGENTS.										PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.			
	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1864.		1865.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits appealable	219	2,202	280	1,876	237	1,995	317	2,581	313	2,256	17	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	528	250	713	324
Appealed	83	301	87	378	94	248	115	325	133	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	186	231	283
Appeals depending on the 1st January	63	142	48	80	48	164	31	73	67	134	28	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	107	234	76
Total...	146	443	135	458	142	412	146	398	200	515	28	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	293	465	359
Affirmed	68	312	52	236	68	276	50	232	69	319	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	184	155	220
Modified	7	6	5	8	7	4	8	8	11	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	3	42	10
Reversed	10	18	19	20	20	34	13	7	17	16	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	12	27	8
Remanded	4	5	8	10	14	11	4	8	5	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	12	3
Dismissed on default	5	16	...	13	...	7	2	6	4	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	11	9
Adjusted or withdrawn	2	4	...	3	...	2	1	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	8	...
Otherwise disposed of	2	2	3	4	2	5	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Total...	98	363	87	294	111	339	79	264	112	378	28	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	217	255	250
Depending 31st December	48	80	48	164	31	73	67	134	88	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	76	210	109

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No. 12.—*Aggregate of Appellate Jurisdiction.*—(Concluded.)

	APPEALS FROM																				
	PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.						COLLECTORS.					SUDDER AMEENS.					DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.				
	1866.		1867.		1868.		1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.	Regular.
Suits appealable	780	2,970	1,106	3,151	1,171	2,643	186	179	171	253	269	2	6	...	...	...	24,099	21,249	21,440	23,248	24,039
Appealed	317	318	381	286	365	255	53	117	65	165	154	1	...	...	...	...	9,404	9,303	9,580	8,255	7,759
Appeals depending on the 1st January	210	109	325	106	306	140	134	28	79	53	89	127	27	1	...	...	4,503	5,384	6,278	6,728	5,205
Total...	527	427	706	392	671	395	187	145	144	218	243	128	27	1	...	...	13,907	14,687	15,858	14,983	12,964
Affirmed	108	254	233	226	176	212	106	29	21	47	55	59	10	...	...	...	2,798	2,684	2,904	3,346	2,526
Modified	22	6	53	7	52	6	6	7	1	3	9	7	1	...	...	...	508	572	523	598	509
Reversed	31	14	60	11	54	13	13	25	29	37	29	19	...	...	...	...	1,145	1,188	1,326	1,349	1,189
Remanded	17	7	22	3	19	4	9	...	39	15	13	2	...	...	...	...	152	160	242	357	278
Dismissed on default ...	10	16	5	4	7	19	11	...	...	2	3	5	13	1	...	...	214	258	222	275	109
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	12	3	21	1	16	...	12	2	1	6	2	9	2	...	...	...	206	207	254	296	215
Otherwise disposed of ...	2	21	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	3,558	3,256	3,604	3,557	2,566
Total...	202	321	400	252	326	254	159	66	91	129	118	101	26	1	...	...	8,578	8,364	9,075	9,778	7,782
Depending 31st December...	325	106	306	140	345	141	28	79	53	89	130	27	1	...	...	...	5,384	6,278	6,728	5,205	5,182

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No. 13.—Description of Original Suits instituted.

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Connected with Land Revenue	3,420	5,646	5,775	5,580	5,225
Otherwise connected with land... ...	12,111	13,395	13,583	10,298	10,615
For houses or other fixed property ...	4,484	5,192	5,530	4,169	4,542
Connected with debts and wages, &c....	1,27,579	1,41,156	1,41,070	1,41,379	1,41,465
Do. with caste, religion, &c. ...	420	458	416	380	289
Do. with Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c.	1,757	2,282	2,126	1,421	1,511
Total...	1,49,771	1,68,129	1,68,500	1,63,727	1,63,647

No. 14.—Result of Original Suits.

In favor of Plaintiffs.	In favor of Defendants.
92,179	20,244

No. 15.—Average duration of Suits.

	1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
High Court, Appellate Side...	...	6	10	...	4	...	...	3	1	...	3	23	...	3	12
Civil Judges	1	2	23	1	2	27	1	1	27	1	1	13	1	1	17
Assistant Agents	...	...	23	...	9	18	2	7	20	...	6	7	1	...	...
Judges of the Small Cause Courts	...	...	23	...	...	22	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	21
Do. with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen..	...	...	...	...	9	10	...	4	19	...	6	27	...	7	19
Principal Sudder Ameens ...	...	10	2	1	4	7	1	1	26	...	9	11	1	1	5
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	12¼	...	...	11	...	...	14	...	...	12
District Moonsiffs	...	10	17	...	9	29	1	...	23	1	1	27	1	3	21

No. 16.—Total value of Suits depending.

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Before the High Court, Appellate Side	15,19,437	14,01,125	18,37,659	24,53,329	25,33,809
Do. other Courts, Original	1,27,77,335	1,50,22,438	1,74,84,076	1,69,96,355	5,77,73,058
Do. other Courts, Appeal	13,64,234	15,08,287	20,19,733	17,50,868	17,76,510
Total ...	1,56,61,006	1,79,31,850	2,13,41,468	2,12,00,552	6,20,83,377

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C.

RULES FOR THE SUPERVISION OF THE SUBORDINATE MAGISTRACY.

I. In all cases of a heinous nature, as murder, dacoity, and heavy cases of robbery or burglary, the Subordinate Magistrate shall send a brief report of the facts, immediately they come to his knowledge, to the Magistrate in charge of the Division.

II. The Magistrate of the Division, if he see sufficient ground for doing so, shall then proceed to make the preliminary inquiry himself, or shall require the Subordinate Magistrate to furnish reports from time to time of the progress made in the investigation.

III. The Police shall immediately report all cases of the nature specified in Clause I. of these Rules to the Division Magistrate, as well as to the Subordinate Magistrate.

IV. Notice of commencement of inquiry of all cases brought before the Subordinate Magistrate with a view to committal to the Session Court shall be given to the Superior Magistrate.

V. The whole record of cases in which the accused is discharged shall be submitted by the Subordinate Magistrate to the Division Magistrate.

VI. The Magistrate of each Division shall exercise a careful scrutiny of the record of every case submitted to him, and, on returning it to the Subordinate Magistrate, point out any errors or defects, and add any remarks that may seem to be called for.

VII. Every Magistrate with full powers shall occasionally visit the Court of each of the Subordinate Magistrates in his Division, for the purpose of observing and noting the manner in which the latter conducts his duties.

VIII. Each Magistrate in charge of a Division shall submit, through the Magistrate of the District, to Government, yearly, a report of all serious cases of murder, dacoity, &c., within his jurisdiction, with his remarks on the manner in which they were investigated, and the success or otherwise which attended the investigation, at the same time reporting on the general efficiency, or otherwise, of each Subordinate Magistrate within his jurisdiction.

IX. Each District Magistrate shall submit to Government, annually, Returns showing the number of trials held by himself, the number of cases committed in each Division, the number investigated by the Division Magistrates, and the number in which the District Magistrate or the Division Magistrates personally supervised the proceedings of the Sub-Magistrates.

RETURN *showing the number of cases tried by the Magistrate in the District of* __________ *during the year* ________

Name of Division.	NUMBER OF CASES						Remarks.
	Tried by the Magistrate.	COMMITTED TO THE SESSION COURT: By the District Magistrate.	COMMITTED TO THE SESSION COURT: By the Division Magistrate.	COMMITTED TO THE SESSION COURT: By the Sub-Magistrate.	Tried by the Division Magistrate.	In which the Magistrate personally supervised the Sub-Magistrates.	

NOTE.—The number of complainants, witnesses, and persons examined by each Magistrate should be appended as a foot-note to this Return.

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D.

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1868 *; and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	OPERATIONS				
	Number of offences committed and charges preferred in 1868.	Persons concerned.	Property		Number of cases detected in which convictions followed.
			Lost.	Recovered.	
No. 1.—Offences against the person.					
Murder	288	569	2,571	1,348	125
Attempt to murder	55	76	52	52	22
Culpable homicide	89	190	24	7	46
Attempt at do.	2	7	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	224	226	...	...	115
Causing miscarriage	87	170	...	...	21
Exposure or abandonment of children	19	18	...	...	7
Concealment of birth	59	66	...	...	25
Causing grievous hurt	440	1,086	...	...	270
Causing hurt	337	657	...	...	163
Causing hurt, (Petty cases)	5,955	16,963	...	...	2,610
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	42	154	...	...	6
Wrongful restraint...	1,242	3,304	28	...	362
Do. to extort confession... ...	11	27	...	...	4
Assault	196	487	6	3	109
Petty assault	18,410	45,692	...	...	4,239
Assault in attempting theft	48	159	122	15	13
Kidnapping or abducting	86	219	507	422	14
Do. with intent to take property ...	13	14	85	7	9
Slave dealing	1	2	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors	12	19	...	...	3
Compulsory labor	3	4	...	...	...
Rape	89	146	11	...	14
Unnatural offences...	8	8	...	...	5
Total of No. 1...	27,716	70,263	3,406	1,854	8,182
No. 2.—Offences against property with violence.					
Robbery	457	1,164	12,327	3,372	161
Robbery on the highway	150	407	24,633	13,488	49
Robbery (aggravated)	51	126	6,051	423	15
Attempt at robbery	20	44	...	...	5
Dacoity	459	5,861	1,12,581	5,886	117
Dacoity (aggravated)	27	326	21,255	3,934	6
Being a dacoit, &c.	4	12	...	...	1
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	8	63	...	...	5
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence.	188	761	396	42	118
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking ...	728	985	34,315	14,180	352
House-breaking by night...	5,684	8,309	3,55,952	46,050	1,174
Do. with aggravating circumstances. ...	7	22	1,459	...	1
Breaking open closed receptacle of property ...	167	334	1,892	454	32
Total of No. 2...	7,950	17,914	5,70,861	87,324	2,036

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D.

of persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings.

OF THE POLICE.					JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS. — SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.					
			Bailed by Police.		By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.			By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.		
Persons arrested with and without warrant.	Persons summoned.	Total persons compelled to appear.	Cases.	Persons.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
470	3	478	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
172	2	174	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
195	...	195	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	8	118	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	...	46	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
674	235	909	12	21	195	477	282	61	138	95
342	183	525	2	2	...	...	...	84	179	89
1,107	14,691	15,798	...	...	3,367	9,456	3,848	715	2,128	934
79	34	113	...	...	4	14	...	...	...	...
551	2,394	2,945	3	6	421	1,116	491	116	326	111
20	7	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
263	153	416	1	3	11	23	8	70	174	90
1,025	40,900	41,925	...	...	4,305	11,452	5,068	1,022	3,025	1,202
32	99	131	...	...	30	91	18	10	40	3
142	18	160	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
110	16	126	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,447	58,746	64,193	30	48	8,333	22,629	9,715	2,079	6,011	2,524
510	...	510	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	...	150	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	...	64	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,692	...	1,692	6	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	...	46	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
241	173	414	1	1	84	197	88	41	138	76
591	11	602	11	19	...	...	...	194	268	200
2,813	29	2,842	41	95	...	...	...	545	967	665
13	...	13	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	34	147	...	...	...	...	...	28	68	20
6,351	249	6,600	69	166	84	197	88	808	1,436	961

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D.—(*Con*

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1868; *and*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF — Summarily disposed of by Magistrates. — By Justices and Magistrates with full powers. — Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Total. — Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
No. 1.—Offences against the person.						
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	177	177	113	177	177	113
Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure or abandonment of children ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing grievous hurt	51	145	66	307	760	443
Causing hurt	120	208	118	204	387	207
Causing hurt, (Petty cases)	309	527	256	4,391	12,111	5,038
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	2	7	...	6	21	...
Wrongful restraint	98	293	81	635	1,735	683
Do. to extort confession	9	19	4	9	19	4
Assault	94	186	93	175	383	191
Petty assault	1,899	3,047	1,195	7,226	17,524	7,465
Assault in attempting theft	...	...	...	40	131	21
Kidnapping or abducting	3	3	...	3	3	...
Do. with intent to take property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slave dealing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compulsory labor	1	2	...	2	3	...
Rape	2	2	...	2	2	...
Unnatural Offences	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 1...	2,765	4,616	1,926	13,177	33,256	14,165
No. 2.—Offences against property with violence.						
Robbery	204	426	264	204	426	264
Robbery on the highway	46	91	66	46	91	66
Robbery (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at robbery	5	12	7	5	12	7
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Being a dacoit, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence	40	76	55	165	411	219
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking ...	213	275	209	407	543	409
House-breaking by night	868	1,444	891	1,413	2,411	1,556
Do. with aggravating circumstances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breaking open closed receptacle of property ...	32	60	29	60	123	49
Total of No. 2...	1,408	2,384	1,521	2,300	4,017	2,570

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tinued.)

of persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, the result of the proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.											
OPERATIONS IN COMMITABLE CASES.											
By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.				By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.				By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			
Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.	
		Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.
130	300	112	204	54	102	49	78	28	61	28	42
22	31	18	24	11	17	4	6	8	8	7	7
58	98	45	81	19	40	16	22	8	31	5	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	10	8	8	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
42	81	15	28	11	28	7	13	5	10	1	1
9	9	9	9	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
28	34	23	26	3	4	2	2	5	5	4	4
34	65	30	52	12	25	12	25	7	9	6	8
22	47	16	32	6	15	5	8	7	8	7	8
9	29	9	29	3	7	3	7	1	5	1	5
15	51	5	16	2	5	2	5	10	36	3	12
4	7	4	7	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	4
1	6	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
2	8	2	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	99	20	40	13	39	4	7	4	7	3	5
9	10	6	7	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	18	7	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	78	22	27	19	31	12	22	6	10	...	...
2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	5	4	4
497	990	353	610	161	317	122	202	97	201	67	124
21	49	18	37	2	5	2	5	8	14	7	13
16	43	13	33	2	5	1	3	5	7	2	4
17	39	11	22	2	7	2	7	8	16	6	1
1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
179	1,211	128	764	48	272	38	206	21	178	14	103
11	82	8	61	3	8	3	7	1	4	1	2
4	12	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	42	7	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	27	6	7	4	7	4	7	4	4	4	4
88	247	68	164	22	41	22	35	16	38	16	38
3	10	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	22	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
361	1,786	266	1,149	83	345	72	270	63	261	50	175

D.—(Con

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1868; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF — OPERATIONS IN — By Principal Sudder Ameens.				
	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Committed to Higher Court. Cases.	Committed to Higher Court. Persons.
No. 1.—Offences against the person.					
Murder	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at do.	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	8	8	2	...	...
Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure or abandonment of children	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	...
Causing grievous hurt	1	3	...	...	...
Causing hurt	3	3	2	...	...
Causing hurt, (Petty cases)	...	...	...	...	...
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint	4	7	2	...	...
Do. to extort confession	...	...	...	...	...
Assault	...	...	...	...	...
Petty assault	...	...	...	...	...
Assault in attempting theft	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping or abducting	...	...	...	...	...
Do. with intent to take property ...	...	...	...	...	...
Slave dealing	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors	...	...	...	...	...
Compulsory labor	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 1...	16	21	6	...	...
No. 2.—Offences against property with violence.					
Robbery	5	10	3	...	...
Robbery on the highway	2	5	...	...	...
Robbery (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at robbery	1	2	1	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	...
Being a dacoit, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence.	...	...	...	...	...
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking	5	6	4	...	...
House-breaking by night	21	37	23	...	...
Do. with aggravating circumstances	...	...	...	...	...
Breaking open closed receptacle of property ...	1	2	2	...	...
Total of No. 2...	35	62	33	...	...

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tinued.)

of persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

	Committable Cases. By Session Judges.			By High Court.			Total.			
	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Total number of cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates and tried by Courts.
	178	310	156	3	3	1	181	313	157	181
	27	35	24	2	2	2	29	37	26	29
	64	123	77	1	1	1	65	124	78	65
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	1	1	...	...	...	9	9	3	186
	23	37	23	...	...	...	23	37	23	28
	10	10	7	...	...	...	10	10	7	10
	28	32	27	...	...	...	28	32	27	28
	47	82	70	...	...	...	48	85	70	355
	22	42	35	3	3	3	28	48	40	282
	13	41	35	...	...	...	13	41	35	4,404
	10	33	12	...	...	...	10	33	12	16
	1	4	...	...	...	...	5	11	2	640
	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	2	2	10
	2	8	6	1	1	1	3	9	7	178
	1	4	2	...	...	...	1	4	2	7,227
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
	26	51	23	...	...	...	26	51	23	29
	9	10	10	...	...	...	9	10	10	9
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7	11	5	...	...	...	7	11	5	7
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	34	49	25	...	...	...	34	49	25	36
	6	6	4	1	1	1	7	7	5	7
	510	891	544	11	11	9	537	923	559	13,714
	22	45	34	...	...	...	27	55	37	231
	14	35	29	...	...	...	16	40	29	62
	19	40	31	...	...	...	19	40	31	19
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	6
	180	1,070	524	...	...	...	180	1,070	524	180
	12	68	41	...	...	...	12	68	41	12
	3	10	1	...	...	...	3	10	1	3
	7	39	22	...	...	...	7	39	22	7
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
	7	10	6	2	2	2	14	18	12	421
	80	186	114	4	10	10	105	233	147	1,518
	2	8	5	...	...	...	2	8	5	2
	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	61
	346	1,511	807	6	12	12	387	1,585	852	2,687

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D.—(Con

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1868; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS. Total Number of Persons convicted by Magistrates and Courts. Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Juveniles. Males.	Juveniles. Females.	Total.
No. 1.—Offences against the person.					
Murder ...	147	10	...	...	157
Attempt to murder	23	2	1	...	26
Culpable homicide	75	3	...	...	78
Attempt at do.	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide ...	87	29	...	...	116
Causing miscarriage ...	2	21	...	...	23
Exposure or abandonment of children	...	7	...	...	7
Concealment of birth ...	2	25	...	...	27
Causing grievous hurt...	496	16	1	...	513
Causing hurt ...	230	14	3	...	247
Causing hurt, (Petty cases) ...	4,752	305	14	2	5,073
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession.	12	...	...	...	12
Wrongful restraint	671	13	1	...	685
Do. to extort confession	6	...	...	...	6
Assault ...	191	6	1	...	198
Petty Assault ...	6,901	557	8	1	7,467
Assault in attempting theft ...	19	1	1	...	21
Kidnapping or abducting	23	...	...	...	23
Do. with intent to take property ...	7	2	1	...	10
Slave dealing ...	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors	3	2	...	...	5
Compulsory labor	...	...	...	...	...
Rape ...	25	...	...	...	25
Unnatural offences	5	...	...	...	5
Total of No. 1...	13,677	1,013	31	3	14,724
No. 2.—Offences against property with violence.					
Robbery ...	299	1	1	...	301
Robbery on the highway	94	...	1	...	95
Robbery (aggravated)...	31	...	...	...	31
Attempt at robbery ...	8	...	...	...	8
Dacoity ...	520	3	1	...	524
Dacoity (aggravated) ...	41	...	...	...	41
Being a dacoit, &c. ...	1	...	...	...	1
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	22	...	...	...	22
House-trespass, with intent to commit an offence...	210	8	1	...	219
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking ...	350	49	19	3	421
House-breaking by night ...	1,640	39	24	...	1,703
Do. with aggravating circumstances ...	5	...	...	...	5
Breaking open closed receptacle of property ...	49	2	...	...	51
Total of No. 2...	3,270	102	47	3	3,422

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tinued.)

of persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings.—(Continued.)

PUNISHMENTS.														
	TRANSPORTATION.				IMPRISONMENT.									
Death.	Life.	Fourteen years.	Ten years.	Seven years.	Life.	Not exceeding fourteen years.	Do. ten years.	Do. seven years.	Do. five years.	Do. three years.	Do. two years.	Do. one year.	Do. six months.	Do. one month.
97	56	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	6	6	6	...	1	...	...
...	3	1	3	1	...	...	6	4	16	4	17	10	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	50	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	3	6	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	15	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	9	9	27	18	88	240
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	4	13	18	83	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	75	985
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	1	2	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	18	77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	41	43
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	685
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	4	3	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	3	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	4	8	1	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...
97	60	1	15	3	...	2	9	22	54	37	75	100	420	2,155
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	9	7	9	77	96	88	12
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	8	29	14	16	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	9	7	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...
...	4	4	28	28	...	...	104	102	104	72	58	4	9	...
1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	28	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	4	1	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	31	133
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	27	33	198	71
...	1	...	...	4	...	...	4	12	46	46	202	206	752	108
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	15	12
1	21	4	29	33	...	...	112	147	194	170	399	366	1,116	338

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D.—(Con

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year* 1868; *and the

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	PUNISHMENTS.						
	Flogged.	Flogged in addition to other punishment.	Fined.		Fined in addition to other punishment.		Insane.
			Persons.	Amount.	Persons.	Amount.	
No. 1.—Offences against the person.							
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	...	...	2	35	5	86	...
Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure or abandonment of children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing grievous hurt	5	...	119	1,896	131	3,963	1
Causing hurt	3	...	78	1,134	21	1,000	...
Causing hurt, (Petty cases)	6	...	4,028	22,290	309	3,827	...
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint	1	...	584	4,800	27	984	...
Do. to extort confession... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assault	2	...	109	2,036	15	472	...
Petty assault	...	...	6,774	29,219	132	1,493	...
Assault in attempting theft	...	...	7	27	...	...	...
Kidnapping or abducting	...	...	...	...	1	390	...
Do. with intent to take property ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slave dealing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compulsory labor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 1...	28	...	11,701	61,437	641	12,215	4
No. 2.—Offences against property with violence.							
Robbery	5	2	...	...	15	831	...
Robbery on the highway	7	...	...	...	8	5,201	...
Robbery (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	7	...	...	...	51	3,040	...
Dacoity (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Being a dacoit, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	...	...	...	...	1	300	...
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence.	3	...	42	449	68	962	...
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking ...	85	12	2	35	11	552	...
House-breaking by night	307	65	13	176	95	6,154	1
Do. with aggravating circumstances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breaking open closed receptacle of property ...	19	...	1	20	2	35	...
Total of No. 2...	433	79	58	680	251	17,075	1

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tinued.)

of persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings. —(Continued.)

CASES OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.							
Dismissed for default and neglect to prosecute.		Withdrawn by parties.		Transferred to Military Authorities; Juveniles handed over to Parents; Cautioned; Escaped from custody; Died before conclusion of trial.		TOTAL.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
...	...	...	...	4	3	4	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	4	5	4
...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
7	18	5	10	1	1	13	29
1	2	41	62	2	2	44	66
263	805	1,092	2,870	...	...	1,355	3,675
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	183	415	1,006	...	...	501	1,189
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	5	12	1	1	9	21
4,688	9,042	6,124	15,843	1	1	10,813	24,886
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	2	7	1	2	5	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,050	10,060	7,684	19,810	20	19	12,754	29,889
...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3
...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	6	3	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3
...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	7	10	7	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	3	16	23	17	26

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D.—(*Con*

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1868; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	OPERATIONS				
	Number of offences committed and charges preferred in 1868.	Persons concerned.	Property		Number of cases detected in which convictions followed.
			Lost.	Recovered.	
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence.					
Frauds relating to weights and measures ...	58	114	...	...	30
Theft	18,823	30,938	3,72,345	1,20,074	8,041
Extortion	202	555	856	129	41
Misappropriation	967	2,205	8,697	2,654	494
Criminal breach of trust	610	846	35,471	6,621	250
Receiving or possessing stolen property ...	524	826	2,196	11,226	325
Cheating	382	629	10,448	550	108
Total of No. 3...	21,566	36,113	4,30,013	1,41,254	9,289
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.					
Mischief	3,936	12,517	3,316	221	1,103
Mischief to animals	173	436	1,214	112	66
Mischief with aggravating circumstances ...	171	787	177	...	74
Mischief by fire	258	440	23,178	5	30
Mischief by causing inundation to a public drainage	36	100	...	...	11
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	12	41	...	...	11
Total of No. 4...	4,586	14,321	27,885	338	1,295
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.					
Counterfeiting or altering coin	9	12	...	...	3
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin	111	129	...	...	51
Other offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	3	3	...	...	1
Forgery	172	476	4	...	37
Offences relating to trade and property marks.	1	2	...	...	...
Total of No. 5...	296	622	4	...	92
No. 6.—Contempt & Offences against Public Justice.					
Contempt of legal process or orders	1,789	4,062	...	...	1,504
Withholding information	35	55	...	...	15
Giving false information	69	89	...	...	40
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	6	7	...	...	6
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant	136	358	...	...	79
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence	271	343	...	...	164
Causing disappearance of evidence	17	34	...	...	11
False personation in Judicial proceeding ...	13	19	...	...	7
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims	42	139	...	...	9
False charge	159	233	...	...	56
Harbouring offenders	9	16	...	...	3
Compounding offences	55	89	1	...	28

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tinued.)

of persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings.—(Continued.)

OF THE POLICE.					JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS. — SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.					
			Bailed by Police.		By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.			By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.		
Persons arrested with and without warrant.	Persons summoned.	Total persons compelled to appear.	Cases.	Persons.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
55	45	100	...	...	...	...	...	15	47	21
17,499	1,936	19,435	162	292	5,415	11,122	7,170	2,037	3,901	2,579
305	184	489	...	...	...	...	...	12	57	10
960	1,062	2,022	1	1	604	1,489	669	135	277	114
468	267	735	1	3	...	...	...	157	236	88
764	16	780	4	4	...	...	...	121	198	120
264	272	586	...	..	...	...	...	137	289	66
20,315	3,782	24,097	168	300	6,019	12,561	7,839	2,614	4,955	2,998
856	10,114	10,970	1	2	1,438	4,220	2,052	345	1,149	479
221	112	333	1	1	...	...	...	68	176	89
320	326	646	1	1	...	...	...	90	412	153
170	17	187	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	31	85	...	...	...	...	...	14	37	23
19	22	41	...	...	...	...	...	10	26	19
1,640	10,622	12,262	6	11	1,438	4,220	2,052	527	1,800	763
8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
119	3	122	1	1	...	...	...	10	13	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
275	135	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
407	138	545	1	1	...	...	...	11	14	7
2,990	935	3,925	...	...	1,317	2,375	2,419	252	665	587
16	84	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	51	76	...	...	...	...	...	11	16	12
4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
76	258	334	...	...	...	...	...	55	151	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
264	61	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	3	30	...	...	3	5	5	1	1	...
13	5	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	73	112	...	...	...	...	...	5	18	4
115	86	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	26	84	...	...	15	22	13	6	7	6

4

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D.—(*Con*

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1868 ; *and*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF					
	SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.					
	By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			TOTAL.		
	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
No. 3.—Offences against property without violence.						
Frauds relating to weights and measures... ...	30	50	30	45	97	51
Theft	2,613	3,924	2,868	10,065	18,947	12,617
Extortion	180	338	73	142	395	83
Misappropriation	96	151	73	835	1,867	856
Criminal breach of trust	285	381	187	442	617	275
Receiving or possessing stolen property	332	506	309	453	704	429
Cheating	133	190	65	270	429	131
Total of No. 3...	3,619	5,540	3,605	12,252	23,056	14,442
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.						
Mischief	61	119	64	1,844	5,488	2,595
Mischief to animals	51	108	41	119	284	130
Mischief with aggravating circumstances... ...	46	168	60	136	580	218
Mischief by fire	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by causing inundation to a public drainage	12	38	13	26	75	36
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	2	15	1	12	41	20
Total of No. 4...	172	448	179	2,137	6,468	2,994
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.						
Counterfeiting or altering coin	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin.	26	28	10	36	41	17
Other offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	1	1	1	2	2	1
Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to trade and property marks ...	1	2	...	1	2	...
Total of No. 5...	28	31	11	39	45	18
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences against Public Justice.						
Contempt of legal process or orders	195	341	229	1,764	3,881	3,235
Withholding information	27	46	15	27	46	15
Giving false information	44	51	32	55	67	44
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	6	7	7	6	7	7
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant ...	60	148	88	115	299	148
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	...	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing disappearance of evidence	6	12	4	10	18	9
False personation in Judicial proceeding... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims.	29	88	18	34	106	22
False charge	96	134	39	96	134	39
Harbouring offenders...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Compounding offences	17	23	15	38	52	34

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tinued.)

of persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, the result of the proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

Operations in Commitable Cases.											
By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.				By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.				By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			
Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.	
		Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.
2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	93	45	88	4	9	4	9	9	17	9	17
25	67	4	13	2	2	...	...	6	23	4	10
2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
44	49	20	18	5	6	5	6	9	11	9	10
23	45	17	33	8	13	6	11	2	3	2	3
22	50	6	9	5	6	4	4	7	7	7	7
168	309	94	163	25	37	20	31	34	62	32	48
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	17	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
71	138	33	47	21	35	12	19	5	7	2	4
4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	175	34	48	24	38	14	21	6	8	3	5
4	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...
53	65	37	44	7	7	4	4	8	8	8	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	301	43	109	28	63	13	23	25	42	14	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
154	371	83	156	36	71	17	27	35	53	22	26
2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	21	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	152	92	105	34	39	28	33	96	121	78	90
2	4	1	3	3	7	3	6	1	1	1	1
11	16	7	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	45	22	29	4	4	2	2	3	6	3	5
3	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	17	2	4	...	...	...	...	2	15	2	15

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D.—(Con

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1868; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF — OPERATIONS IN — By Principal Sudder Ameens. Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Committed to Higher Court. Cases.	Committed to Higher Court. Persons.
No. 3.—Offences against property without violence.					
Frauds relating to weights and measures ...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	25	33	28	...	...
Extortion	2	4	...	...	...
Misappropriation	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust	14	15	3	...	...
Receiving or possessing stolen property	3	3	3	...	...
Cheating	3	4	3	...	...
Total of No. 3...	47	59	37	...	...
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.					
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief to animals...	1	1	...	...	...
Mischief with aggravating circumstances ...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by fire	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by causing inundation to a public drainage	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 4...	1	1	...	...	...
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.					
Counterfeiting or altering coin	...	...	...	...	...
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin..	1	2	...	...	...
Other offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...
Forgery	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to trade and property marks ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 5...	1	2	...	...	...
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences against Public Justice.					
Contempt of legal process or orders	2	2	1	...	...
Withholding information	...	...	...	...	...
Giving false information	1	1	1	...	...
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant ...	2	13	1	...	...
Illegal bidding at authorized sale...	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence	...	...	...	1	2
Causing disappearance of evidence	...	...	...	...	...
False personation in Judicial proceeding... ...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims...	...	...	...	...	...
False charge	7	7	5	...	...
Harbouring offenders	...	...	...	...	...
Compounding offences	1	1	1	...	...

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tinued.)

of persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

Committable Cases.									
By Session Judges.			By High Court.			Total.			Total number of cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates and tried by Courts.
Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
29	75	46	4	6	5	58	114	79	10,123
6	19	9	...	...	...	8	28	9	150
3	3	2	1	1	...	4	4	2	839
20	19	15	...	...	...	34	34	18	476
21	42	12	1	2	1	25	47	16	478
8	10	4	6	6	6	17	20	13	287
87	168	88	12	15	12	146	242	137	12,398
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1,846
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	120
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	137
46	69	34	...	...	...	46	69	34	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
48	71	36	1	1	1	50	73	37	2,187
3	3	3	...	...	...	3	3	3	3
48	54	38	...	...	...	49	56	38	85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
64	144	63	6	6	5	70	150	68	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
115	201	104	6	6	5	122	209	109	161
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1,766
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	1	117
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
203	233	172	4	5	5	207	238	177	207
5	10	8	...	...	...	5	10	8	15
8	9	7	...	...	...	8	9	7	8
1	3	3	...	...	...	1	3	3	35
20	29	16	...	...	...	27	36	21	123
2	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	3
3	18	17	...	...	...	4	19	18	42

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D.—(*Con*

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1868; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS. — TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED BY MAGISTRATES AND COURTS.				
	Adults.		Juveniles.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. 3.—Offences against property without violence.					
Frauds relating to weights and measures	51	...	...	...	51
Theft	11,782	613	275	26	12,696
Extortion	90	2	...	...	92
Misappropriation	821	34	3	...	858
Criminal breach of trust	283	4	6	...	293
Receiving or possessing stolen property	372	63	9	1	445
Cheating	142	2	...	...	144
Total of No. 3...	13,541	718	293	27	14,579
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against property.					
Mischief	2,557	38	2	...	2,597
Mischief to animals	130	...	...	...	130
Mischief with aggravating circumstances	213	1	...	...	214
Mischief by fire	32	1	1	...	34
Mischief by causing inundation to a public drainage.	31	5	...	...	36
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	20	...	...	...	20
Total of No. 4...	2,983	45	3	...	3,031
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.					
Counterfeiting or altering coin	3	...	...	...	3
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin...	52	1	2	...	55
Other offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	1	...	...	...	1
Forgery...	68	...	...	...	68
Offences relating to trade and property marks ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 5...	124	1	2	...	127
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences against Public Justice.					
Contempt of legal process or orders...	3,118	114	3	1	3,236
Withholding information	16	...	...	...	16
Giving false information	42	3	...	...	45
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	5	2	...	...	7
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant ...	142	6	1	...	149
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence	165	11	1	...	177
Causing disappearance of evidence	16	...	1	...	17
False personation in Judicial proceeding	7	...	...	...	7
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims...	25	...	...	...	25
False charge	58	2	...	...	60
Harbouring offenders	2	1	...	...	3
Compounding offences...	49	3	...	...	52

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tinued.)

of persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings.—(Continued.)

PUNISHMENTS.

	Transportation.				Imprisonment.											
Death.	Life.	Fourteen years.	Ten years.	Seven years.	Life.	Not exceeding fourteen years.	Do. ten years.	Do. seven years.	Do. five years.	Do. three years.	Do. two years.	Do. one year.	Do. six months.	Do. one month.	Flogged.	Flogged in addition to other punishment.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	28	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	8	256	314	1,774	6,637	1,564	271
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	18	9	25	11	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	55	289	8	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	6	1	14	30	127	70	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	33	41	196	82	41	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	7	59	26	...	...
...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	1	14	20	321	402	2,239	7,188	1,620	278
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	399	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	85	14	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	15	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	6	8	1	3	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	6	8	5	14	129	431	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	7	11	17	6	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	1	12	8	12	17	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	2	16	12	20	29	25	6	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	139	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	16	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	19	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	5	17	29	47	63	10	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	9	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	7	5	18	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	7	4	20	...	...

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D.—(Con

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1868; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	PUNISHMENTS.				
	Fined.		Fined in addition to other punishment.		
	Persons.	Amount.	Persons.	Amount.	Insane.
No. 3.—Offences against property without violence.					
Frauds relating to weights and measures	25	380	21	346	...
Theft	2,184	12,840	903	13,757	1
Extortion	30	773	7	860	...
Misappropriation	505	2,321	68	938	...
Criminal breach of trust	34	909	65	6,451	...
Receiving or possessing stolen property	43	1,598	45	5,493	...
Cheating	48	1,667	23	1,428	...
Total of No. 3...	2,869	19,988	1,132	29,273	1
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.					
Mischief...	2,200	10,272	86	1,346	...
Mischief to animals	17	331	25	310	...
Mischief with aggravating circumstances	173	2,388	7	376	...
Mischief by fire...	1	25	1	100	5
Mischief by causing inundation to a public drainage.	34	771	...	...	...
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	17	159	2	16	...
Total of No. 4...	2,442	13,946	121	2,148	5
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.					
Counterfeiting or altering coin	...	...	...	...	...
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin...	3	32	2	12	...
Other offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	1	4	...	...	...
Forgery	3	85	12	2,330	...
Offences relating to trade and property marks ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 5...	7	121	14	2,342	...
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences against Public Justice.					
Contempt of legal process or orders...	3,099	8,923	23	229	...
Withholding information	11	183	2	55	...
Giving false information	20	474	8	317	...
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	3	50	...	...	..
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant ...	124	1,577	7	190	...
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence	1	40	22	2,548	...
Causing disappearance of evidence	3	110	2	30	...
False personation in Judicial proceeding	4	55	1	100	...
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims...	10	330	5	200	...
False charge	19	713	8	1,075	...
Harbouring offenders	...	...	...	...	...
Compounding offences...	18	203	11	637	...

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tinued.)

of persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings.—(Continued.)

CASES OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.							
Dismissed for default and neglect to prosecute.		Withdrawn by parties.		Transferred to Military Authorities; Juveniles handed over to Parents; Cautioned; Escaped from custody; Died before conclusion of trial.		Total.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	15	4	12	24	24	36	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	113	20	52	...	...	56	165
29	31	18	15	...	...	42	46
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
27	35	6	9	...	...	33	44
101	195	48	88	24	24	168	307
514	1,573	1,378	4,096	...	...	1,892	5,669
6	26	3	24	...	...	9	50
5	33	2	9	...	...	7	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
525	1,632	1,383	4,129	...	...	1,908	5,761
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4
8	35	4	26	...	...	12	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	4	...	...	3	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	10	3	4	...	...	8	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	1	1	...	...	2	3
3	4	6	8	...	...	9	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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D.—(Con

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1868; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	OPERATIONS				
	Number of offences committed and charges preferred in 1868.	Persons concerned.	Property		Number of cases detected in which convictions followed.
			Lost.	Recovered.	
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c.—(Contd.)					
Taking gift to recover stolen property ...	15	21	196	134	7
Omission to apprehend by public servant ...	1	1	...	...	...
Negligent escape	77	109	...	...	63
Escape	259	392	...	...	186
Rescue	43	93	...	...	22
Return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	125	155	...	...	119
Total of No. 6...	3,121	6,215	197	134	2,319
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.					
Abetment	47	125	...	...	20
Concealment of criminal designs	2	8	...	...	2
Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours ...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval Offences ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly	100	2,272	...	...	49
Rioting	333	4,247	...	...	192
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot ...	...	...	...	...	...
Affray	212	947	...	...	194
Giving or receiving illegal gratification ...	151	221	42	...	52
Breaches of duty by public servant	25	64	...	...	13
Personating public servant	18	30	...	...	9
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c.	7	7	...	...	5
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c. ...	6	10	...	...	5
Nuisance	924	3,735	...	...	760
Acts against public safety	179	807	33	...	125
Acts against decency	48	79	...	...	33
Offences against religion...	33	106	...	...	14
Criminal trespass...	7,760	24,506	1	1	1,819
House-trespass	552	1,424	15	...	252
Criminal breach of contract	16	47	9	9	8
Bigamy	16	37	27	...	5
Adultery	111	155	...	...	24
Other offences relating to marriage	131	227	639	8	38
Defamation	133	365	...	...	35
Insult	847	1,939	...	...	362
Criminal intimidation	63	188	...	...	21
Misconduct in public by a drunken person ...	119	165	...	...	113
Attempts not otherwise provided for	1,730	2,433	...	...	136
Total of No. 7...	13,563	43,639	766	18	4,286
Grand Total...	78,798	1,89,087	10,33,132	2,30,922	27,499

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tinued.)

of persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings.—(Continued.)

OF THE POLICE.					JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS. SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.					
			Bailed by Police.		By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.			By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.		
Persons arrested with and without warrant.	Persons summoned.	Total persons compelled to appear.	Cases.	Persons.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
14	6	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
90	14	104	...	...	...	...	...	23	32	24
278	40	313	...	...	...	...	...	83	115	95
69	16	85	...	...	...	...	...	20	40	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	61	142	...	...	100	128	127	10	12	11
4,158	1,674	5,832	...	...	1,435	3,030	2,564	467	1,058	821
60	58	118	1	1	14	60	18	4	5	1
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
416	428	844	2	7	59	674	344	11	95	37
1,422	1,485	2,907	1	2	228	1,984	992	45	365	180
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
362	532	894	...	...	157	646	505	34	133	111
76	122	198	1	5	7	8	7	7	7	4
22	40	62	...	...	1	1	1	10	32	8
23	2	25	...	...	7	16	13	5	6	3
2	3	5	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	4
1,019	2,530	3,549	2	5	714	2,863	2,407	108	466	386
196	99	295	...	...	103	158	123	40	57	45
50	20	70	...	...	...	...	...	18	31	22
48	34	82	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,232	18,923	20,155	2	13	2,859	7,962	3,226	581	1,471	599
484	721	1,205	1	1	302	757	291	111	259	99
1	41	42	...	...	...	...	...	6	23	9
10	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	61	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	82	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	292	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
396	1,445	1,841	...	...	442	899	353	84	206	84
36	136	172	...	...	1	2	...	31	82	28
123	35	158	...	...	90	120	115	18	23	22
279	32	311	5	11	67	115	67	48	71	40
6,492	27,135	33,627	16	48	5,052	16,266	8,463	1,164	3,338	1,682
44,810	1,02,846	1,47,156	290	574	22,361	58,903	30,721	7,670	18,612	9,756

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D.—(*Con*

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1868*; and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF — Summarily disposed of by Magistrates. — By Justices and Magistrates with full powers. — Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Total. — Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c.—(Contd.)						
Taking gift to recover stolen property ...	12	19	9	12	19	9
Omission to apprehend by public servant ...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Negligent escape	50	72	56	78	104	80
Escape	115	181	136	198	296	231
Rescue	15	40	18	35	80	40
Return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	13	13	11	123	153	149
Total of No. 6...	686	1,176	678	2,588	5,264	4,063
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.						
Abetment	18	39	18	36	104	37
Concealment of criminal designs	1	2	2	1	2	2
Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly	12	103	44	82	872	425
Rioting	37	405	249	310	2,754	1,421
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Affray	16	78	48	207	852	659
Giving or receiving illegal gratification ...	100	141	41	114	156	52
Breaches of duty by public servant	8	20	10	19	53	19
Personating public servant	2	2	2	14	24	18
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c.	4	4	4	5	5	5
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c. ...	2	2	2	5	8	6
Nuisance...	34	84	59	856	3,413	2,852
Acts against public safety	22	74	44	165	289	212
Acts against decency	22	35	21	40	66	43
Offences against religion	24	76	36	24	76	36
Criminal trespass	65	204	59	3,505	9,637	3,884
House-trespass	50	95	43	463	1,111	433
Criminal breach of contract	4	16	6	10	39	15
Bigamy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adultery	1	3	...	1	3	...
Other offences relating to marriage	86	136	33	86	136	33
Defamation	94	264	79	94	264	79
Insult	57	78	43	583	1,183	480
Criminal intimidation	9	23	5	41	107	33
Misconduct in public by a drunken person ...	9	18	9	117	161	146
Attempts not otherwise provided for... ...	69	87	53	184	273	160
Total of No. 7...	746	1,984	905	6,962	21,588	11,050
Grand Total...	9,424	16,179	8,825	39,455	93,694	49,302

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tinued.)

of persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

OPERATIONS IN COMMITABLE CASES.											
By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.				By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.				By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			
Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.	
		Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	14	13	13	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
3	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206	291	149	187	44	54	85	44	103	144	84	111
3	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	3	7	3	7
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	28	2	19	1	9	1	9	2	21	2	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	15	2	2	3	6	3	6	8	16	8	15
3	4	3	4	3	5	3	5	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	9	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	8	3	4
43	64	16	16	17	24	6	7	30	33	11	11
15	27	7	12	2	5	...	...	2	2	1	1
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	15	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	2	2	3	7	3	8	7	8	7	8
89	173	40	64	33	60	18	32	58	97	37	67
1,558	4,095	1,019	2,377	406	922	298	627	396	826	295	556

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D.—(*Con*

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1868 *; and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF — OPERATIONS IN — By Principal Sudder Ameens. Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Committed to Higher Court. Cases.	Persons.
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c.—(Conld.)					
Taking gift to recover stolen property	1	1	1	...	...
Omission to apprehend by public servant ...	...	...	...	...	...
Negligent escape	...	...	...	...	...
Escape	7	7	7	...	...
Rescue	...	...	...	...	...
Return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 6...	21	32	17	1	2
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.					
Abetment	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment of criminal designs...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the State...	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...
Rioting	1	16	...	...	...
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot ...	...	...	...	...	...
Affray...	...	...	...	...	...
Giving or receiving illegal gratification	2	4	...	...	...
Breaches of duty by public servant	2	2	...	...	...
Personating public servant	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c...	...	...	...	...	...
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuisance	...	...	...	...	...
Acts against public safety	...	...	...	...	...
Acts against decency	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contract	...	...	...	...	..
Bigamy	...	...	...	...	...
Adultery	...	...	...	...	..
Other offences relating to marriage	5	9	5	...	...
Defamation	1	1	1	...	...
Insult	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation.	...	...	...	...	...
Misconduct in public by a drunken person ...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempts not otherwise provided for	1	1	1	...	...
Total of No. 7...	12	33	7	...	...
Grand Total...	133	210	100	1	2

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tinued.)

of persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.									
COMMITABLE CASES.									Total number of cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates and tried by Courts.
By Session Judges.			By High Court.			Total.			
Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
7	8	8	...	...	...	14	15	15	212
2	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
252	315	235	4	5	5	277	352	257	2,865
3	4	3	3	7	4	6	11	7	42
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
4	31	23	...	...	...	5	47	23	315
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207
10	18	7	1	1	...	13	23	7	127
4	7	2	...	...	...	6	9	2	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	856
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,505
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	463
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
4	5	5	1	1	1	5	6	6	5
29	30	23	4	4	1	33	34	24	34
3	4	2	...	...	...	8	13	7	94
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	95
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	583
5	5	3	...	...	...	5	5	3	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
9	9	5	2	3	3	12	13	9	196
72	114	74	11	16	9	95	163	90	7,057
1,430	3,271	1,888	51	66	53	1,614	3,547	2,041,	41,069

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D.—(*Con*

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1868; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS. — TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED BY MAGISTRATES AND COURTS.				
	Adults.		Juveniles.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c.—(Contd.)					
Taking gift to recover stolen property	10	...	...	...	10
Omission to apprehend by public servant	...	..	...	...	...
Negligent escape	80	...	...	...	80
Escape...	236	7	3	...	246
Rescue	40	1	...	...	41
Return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	147	2	...	...	149
Total of No. 6...	4,158	152	9	1	4,320
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.					
Abetment	40	4	...	...	44
Concealment of criminal designs	2	1	...	...	3
Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly	425	...	...	...	425
Rioting	1,407	37	...	...	1,444
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot... ...	...	...	...	...	...
Affray	562	96	1	...	659
Giving or receiving illegal gratification	59	...	...	...	59
Breaches of duty by public servant...	21	...	...	...	21
Personating public servant	18	...	...	...	18
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c.	1	4	...	...	5
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c. ...	6	...	...	...	6
Nuisance	2,740	110	2	...	2,852
Acts against public safety	201	11	...	...	212
Acts against decency	31	12	...	...	43
Offences against religion	36	...	...	...	36
Criminal trespass	3,761	117	6	...	3,884
House-trespass...	409	24	...	...	433
Criminal breach of contract	14	1	...	...	15
Bigamy	2	4	...	...	6
Adultery	24	...	...	...	24
Other offences relating to marriage	40	...	...	...	40
Defamation	77	3	...	...	80
Insult	426	54	...	...	480
Criminal intimidation...	33	3	...	...	36
Misconduct in public by a drunken person	144	2	...	...	146
Attempts not otherwise provided for	162	6	1	...	169
Total of No. 7...	10,641	489	10	...	11,140
Grand Total...	48,394	2,520	395	34	51,343

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tinued.)

of persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings.—(Continued.)

PUNISHMENTS.

Death.	Transportation.				Imprisonment.										Flogged.	Flogged in addition to other punishment.
	Life.	Fourteen years.	Ten years.	Seven years.	Life.	Not exceeding fourteen years.	Do. ten years.	Do. seven years.	Do. five years.	Do. three years.	Do. two years.	Do. one year.	Do. six months.	Do. one month.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	36	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	22	113	76	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	21	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	7	25	60	100	286	338	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	7	12	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	22	60	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	86	223	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	11	10	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	54	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	9	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	402	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	131	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	15	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	12	4	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	59	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	19	46	76	11	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	4	17	52	274	1,223	15	1
98	81	5	51	48	...	2	127	181	294	276	897	1,063	4,489	11,629	2,104	353

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D.—(*Con*

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and
for the year 1868 *; and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	PUNISHMENTS.				
	Fined.		Fined in addition to other punishment.		
	Persons.	Amount.	Persons.	Amount.	Insane.
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c.—(Conld).					
Taking gift to recover stolen property	8	30	4	135	...
Omission to apprehend by public servant	...	...	...	...	...
Negligent escape	20	523	2	120	...
Escape	18	123	8	390	...
Rescue	6	117	11	875	...
Return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	141	618	2	55	...
Total of No. 6...	3,500	14,074	116	6,956	...
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.					
Abetment	19	337	3	580	...
Concealment of criminal designs	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly	342	2,419	38	1,785	...
Rioting	1,134	10,599	66	1,797	...
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot... ...	...	...	...	...	...
Affray	568	2,239	26	170	...
Giving or receiving illegal gratification	31	3,243	3	30	...
Breaches of duty by public servant...	13	407	2	40	...
Personating public servant	7	41	...	...	...
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c.	1	2	...	...	...
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c. ...	5	94	...	...	...
Nuisance	2,796	4,983	8	97	...
Acts against public safety	192	1,091	5	175	...
Acts against decency...	34	186	1	10	...
Offences against religion	7	161	7	130	...
Criminal trespass	3,486	18,068	63	578	...
House-trespass...	286	3,018	36	685	...
Criminal breach of contract	8	50	...	...	...
Bigamy	...	...	...	...	...
Adultery	...	...	3	115	...
Other offences relating to marriage	17	1,415	6	238	...
Defamation	71	1,348	3	145	...
Insult	416	1,531	8	33	...
Criminal intimidation...	23	640	2	25	...
Misconduct in public by a drunken person ...	103	243	2	8	...
Attempts not otherwise provided for	12	302	2	150	...
Total of No. 7...	9,571	52,417	288	6,811	...
Grand Total...	30,148	1,62,668	2,568	76,820	11

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tinued.)

of persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, result of the proceedings.—(Concluded.)

CASES OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.							
Dismissed for default and neglect to prosecute.		Withdrawn by parties.		Transferred to Military Authorities; Juveniles handed over to Parents; Cautioned; Escaped from custody; Died before conclusion of trial.		Total.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	52	17	43	1	1	36	96
...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	22	5	52	...	...	8	74
5	40	4	62	...	...	9	102
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	40	1	9	...	...	3	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	33	28	108	...	...	41	136
...	...	4	5	...	...	4	5
3	3	1	1	...	...	4	4
...	...	2	3	...	...	2	3
1,291	3,359	2,839	7,517	2	2	4,132	10,878
11	86	19	66	...	...	30	102
1	1	2	3	...	...	3	4
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
5	7	7	11	...	...	12	18
6	8	5	13	1	1	12	22
9	12	17	50	...	...	26	62
82	288	154	402	...	...	236	690
2	13	1	33	...	...	3	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	1	3	...	...	2	9
1,434	3,868	3,092	8,336	4	4	4,530	12,208
7,132	15,811	12,220	32,409	65	71	19,417	48,291

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D.—(*Continued.*)

Table showing the total number of offences committed in 1868, and the Judicial action with respect to them, as compared with the results of the three preceding years.

UNDER.	Offences committed and charged.	Persons arrested and summoned.	TRIED BY ALL MAGISTRATES AND COURTS.				CASES AND PERSONS CONVICTED AND PUNISHED.				WENT BY DEFAULT, &c.				PROPERTY		
			Cases.	Per-centage.	Persons.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Per-centage.	Persons.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Per-centage.	Persons.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
1868.																	
Penal Code	78,798	147,156	41,069	52·1	97,241	66·1	27,499	34·9	51,343	34·9	19,707	25	48,865	33·2	10,33,182	2,30,992	22·3
Special Laws	52,582	86,975	44,192	84·1	75,713	87·1	38,798	78·8	62,453	71·8	7,465	14·2	11,393	13·1	3,865	2,666	69
Total...	131,330	234,131	85,261	64·9	172,954	73·9	66,297	50·4	113,796	48·6	27,172	20·7	60,258	25·7	10,36,997	2,33,588	22·5
Compare 1867.																	
Penal Code	75,311	128,969	39,332	52·2	90,974	30·5	27,135	36	51,047	39·6	15,265	20·2	36,982	28·6	10,78,366	2,26,659	21
Special Laws	57,075	94,791	47,582	83·4	82,518	87·1	40,284	70·6	65,756	69·4	7,848	13·8	12,411	13·1	15,543	6,429	41·3
Total...	132,386	223,760	86,914	65·6	173,492	77·5	67,419	50·9	116,803	52·2	23,113	17·4	49,393	22·1	10,93,909	2,33,088	21·3
1866.																	
Penal Code	79,414	133,797	42,069	52·9	96,414	72·1	29,948	37·7	56,931	42·5	15,652	19·7	35,644	26·6	13,02,715	3,14,242	24·1
Special Laws	67,877	106,706	55,688	82	92,440	86·6	47,501	69·9	74,321	69·6	9,544	14	14,496	13·5	24,307	12,945	53·2
Total...	147,291	240,503	97,757	66·4	188,854	78·5	77,449	52·6	131,252	54·6	25,196	17·1	50,140	20·8	13,27,022	3,27,187	24·6
1865.																	
Penal Code	74,420	121,971	37,545	50·4	85,678	70·2	25,078	33·7	45,031	36·9	16,642	22·3	38,358	31·4	9,24,048	1,82,551	19·7
Special Laws	62,585	108,291	52,724	84·2	89,541	86·7	44,141	70·5	71,303	69	8,661	13·8	13,892	13·4	20,518	8,731	42·5
Total...	137,005	225,262	90,269	65·8	175,219	77·8	69,219	50·5	116,334	51·6	25,303	18·5	52,250	23·1	9,44,566	1,91,282	20·2

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D.—(*Continued.*)

Do. Offences under the Indian Penal Code.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	Offences committed and charged.	Persons arrested and summoned.	CASES, &C., BROUGHT TO TRIAL.				CONVICTED AND PUNISHED.				WITHDRAWN AND WENT BY DEFAULT.				Property		
			Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.				
			Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
I.—Offences against person ...	27,716	64,193	13,714	49·5	34,179	53·2	8,182	29·5	14,724	22·9	12,784	46·1	29,987	46·4	3,406	1,854	54·4
II.— Do. do. property with violence	7,950	6,600	2,687	33·8	5,602	84·9	2,036	25·6	3,422	51·8	86	1·1	192	2·9	5,70,861	87,324	15·3
III.— Do. do. do. without violence	21,566	24,097	12,398	57·5	23,298	96·7	9,289	43·1	14,579	60·5	336	1·5	607	2·5	4,30,018	1,41,254	32·8
IV.—Malicious offences against property	4,586	12,262	2,187	47·7	6,541	53·3	1,295	28·2	3,031	24·7	1,914	41·7	5,772	47·1	27,885	338	1·2
V.—Forgery and offences against currency	296	545	161	54·4	254	46·6	92	31·1	127	23·3	5	1·7	5	·9	4	...	...
VI.—Contempt and offences against public justice	3,121	5,832	2,865	91·8	5,616	96·2	2,319	74·3	4,320	74·1	36	1·1	96	1·6	197	134	68
VII.—Miscellaneous	13,563	33,627	7,057	52	21,751	64·7	4,286	31·6	11,140	33·1	4,546	33·5	12,256	36·5	766	18	2·3
Total...	78,798	1,47,156	41,069	52·1	97,241	66·1	27,499	34·9	51,343	34·9	19,707	25	48,865	33·2	10,33,132	2,30,922	22·4
Compare																	
1867	75,311	1,28,969	39,332	52·2	90,974	70·5	27,135	36	51,047	39·6	15,265	20·2	36,982	28·7	10,78,366	2,26,659	21
1866	79,414	1,33,797	42,069	52·9	96,414	72·1	29,948	37·7	56,931	42·5	15,652	19·7	35,644	26·6	13,02,715	3,14,242	24·1
1865	74,420	1,21,971	37,542	50·4	85,678	70·2	25,078	33·7	45,031	36·9	16,642	22·3	38,358	31·4	9,24,048	1,82,551	19·7

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D.—(Continued.)

Do. under all Special Laws.

Years.	Offences committed and charged.	Persons arrested and summoned.	Brought to Trial.				Detected and Punished.				Went by Default.				Property		
			Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.				
			Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
1868 ...	52,532	86,975	44,192	84·1	75,713	87·1	38,798	73·9	62,453	71·8	7,465	14·2	11,393	13·1	3,865	2,666	69
1867 ...	57,075	94,791	47,582	83·4	82,518	87·1	40,284	70·6	65,756	69·4	7,848	13·7	12,411	13·1	15,548	6,429	41·3
1866 ...	67,877	106,706	55,688	82	92,440	86·6	47,501	69·9	74,321	69·5	9,544	14	14,496	13·6	24,307	12,945	53·2
1865 ...	62,585	103,291	52,724	84·2	89,541	86·7	44,141	70·5	71,303	69	8,661	13·8	13,892	13.5	20,518	8,731	42·5

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D.—*(Continued.)*

Do. under Madras Town Police Act (VIII. of 1867.*)*

OFFENCES.	Number of cases committed and charged.	Persons arrested and summoned.	Brought to Trial.				Convicted and Punished.			
			Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.	
			Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Offences against property without violence.	93	119	92	98·9	118	99·1	80	86	104	87·5
Breaches of peace ...	1,759	3,226	1,694	96·3	3,143	94·3	1,617	93·9	2,930	90·8
Miscellaneous offences.	984	1,243	902	91·7	1,125	90·5	801	81·4	986	79·3
Total...	2,836	4,588	2,688	94·8	4,386	95·7	2,498	88·1	4,020	87·6
Compare 1867... ...	8,841	12,852	5,923	66·9	9,183	71·5	4,388	49·6	6,604	51·4
1866... ...	12,065	17,327	8,598	71·3	13,186	76·1	6,458	53·6	9,501	54·8
1865... ...	22,977	29,883	19,289	83·9	25,137	84·1	15,931	60·9	19,803	66·3

Do. under Revenue Laws.

OFFENCES.	Number of cases committed and charged.	Persons arrested and summoned.	Brought to Trial.				Convicted and Punished.			
			Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.	
			Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Offences against Salt Laws I. of 1805, XVII. of 1840, and VII. of 1852	334	1,189	313	93·7	1,189	100	295	88·3	1,048	88·1
Do. do. Abkarry Act XIX. of 1852 [Madras Town]	4	4	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100
Do. do. Abkarry Act III. of 1864	1,378	2,195	1,336	96·9	2,157	98·3	1,074	77·9	1,614	73·5
Do. Stamp and Registration Acts X. of 1862 and XX. of 1866 ...	110	231	104	94·5	230	99·6	94	85·4	209	90·5
Do. do. Consolidated Sea Customs Act VI. of 1863	4	7	4	100	7	100	4	100	7	100
Total...	1,830	3,626	1,761	96·2	3,587	98·9	1,471	80·4	2,882	79·5
Compare 1867	2,004	4,332	1,872	93·4	4,296	99·2	1,642	81·9	3,586	82·8
1866	2,320	5,432	2,140	92·2	5,406	99·5	1,919	82·7	4,661	85·8

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D.—(Continued.)

Abstract of Criminal Proceedings in cases summarily determined.

Offences under the Penal Code.

GRADE OF MAGISTRATES.	1868.				1867.				1866.				1865.			
		Persons				Persons				Persons				Persons		
	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.
With full powers	9,424	16,179	8,825	54·5	7,362	13,233	7,139	53·9	7,818	15,485	9,444	60·9	6,125	10,895	6,750	61·9
With 1st Class do.	7,670	18,612	9,756	52·4	7,228	16,361	9,336	57	7,956	17,749	11,091	62·4	4,395	10,279	6,181	60·1
With 2nd do. do.	22,361	58,903	30,721	52·1	22,968	57,598	32,408	56·2	23,754	56,213	32,186	57·2	24,402	58,788	28,564	48·5
Total...	39,455	93,694	49,302	52·6	37,558	87,192	48,883	56	39,528	89,447	52,721	58·9	34,922	79,962	41,495	51·8

D.—(Continued.)

Do. under Special Laws.

CLASS OF MAGISTRATES.	1868.				1867.				1866.				1865.			
		Persons				Persons				Persons				Persons		
	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.
With full powers	8,528	11,706	10,459	89·2	12,773	17,278	13,132	76	15,719	21,711	16,663	76·7	22,086	29,516	22,913	77·6
With 1st Class do.	1,785	4,431	3,469	78·2	1,633	4,851	3,847	79·3	1,528	4,095	3,388	82·7	902	3,461	3,074	88·8
With 2nd do. do.	11,284	26,055	21,383	82	10,118	25,804	21,539	83·4	8,023	21,755	18,021	82·8	7,609	22,762	19,008	83·5
Total...	21,597	42,192	35,311	83·6	24,519	47,933	38,518	80·3	25,270	47,561	38,072	80	30,597	55,739	44,995	80·7
Add—																
Heads of Villages	22,589	33,512	27,140	80·9	23,018	34,538	27,195	78·7	30,400	44,841	36,231	80·7	22,078	33,729	26,260	77·8
Grand Total...	44,186	75,704	62,451	82·4	47,537	82,466	65,713	79·6	55,670	92,402	74,303	80·4	52,670	89,468	71,255	79·6

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D.—(Continued.)

Table showing the operations of the Magistracy in respect to cases committed to Higher Courts.

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.				By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.				By Magistrates with full powers and Principal Sudder Ameens.				Total.			
	Preliminary inquiry.		Committed.		Preliminary inquiry.		Committed.		Preliminary inquiry.		Committed.		Preliminary inquiry.		Committed.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Under Indian Penal Code.																
1.—Offences against the person ...	497	990	353	610	161	317	122	202	97	201	67	124	755	1,508	542	936
2.— Do. against property with violence	361	1,786	266	1,149	83	345	72	270	63	261	50	175	507	2,392	388	1,594
3.— Do. without violence	163	309	94	163	25	37	20	31	34	62	32	48	222	408	146	242
4.—Malicious offences	88	175	34	48	24	38	14	21	6	8	3	5	118	221	51	74
5.—Forgery, &c.	154	371	83	156	36	71	17	27	35	53	22	26	225	495	122	209
6.—Offences against public justice ...	206	291	149	187	44	54	35	44	103	144	85	118	353	489	269	344
7.—Miscellaneous	89	173	40	64	33	60	18	32	58	97	37	67	180	380	95	163
Total...	1,558	4,095	1,019	2,377	406	922	298	627	396	826	296	558	2,360	5,843	1,613	3,562
Under Special Laws	6	9	5	6	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	7	12	6	9
Grand Total...	1,564	4,104	1,024	2,383	407	925	299	630	396	826	296	558	2,367	5,855	1,619	3,571
Proportion of the total number of cases investigated and committed by each Class of Magistrate ... ... 1868...	66·1	70·1	63·2	66·7	17·2	15·8	18·5	17·6	16·7	14·1	18·3	15·6				
1867...	69·5	71·1	66·8	68	16·2	16·6	15·6	16·2	14·2	12·2	17·4	15·7				
1866...	74·5	75·6	73·7	74·9	13·4	14·5	13·1	13·7	12	9·7	13·2	11·4				

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D.—(*Continued.*)

Table showing operations of the Higher Courts.

	PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.				SESSIONS COURT.				HIGH COURT.				TOTAL.			
		Persons				Persons				Persons				Persons		
	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.
Under Penal Code	133	210	100	47·6	1,430	3,271	1,888	57·7	51	66	53	80·3	1,614	3,547	2,041	57·5
Do. Special Laws	3	4	1	25	2	2	1	50	1	3	...	...	6	9	2	22·2
Total...	136	214	101	47·2	1,432	3,273	1,889	57·7	52	69	53	76·8	1,620	3,556	2,043	57·4
Compare																
1867	181	327	187	57·1	1,401	3,312	1,873	56·5	147	195	147	75·3	1,819	3,834	2,207	57·5
1866	360	651	421	64·6	1,987	5,914	3,441	58·2	217	440	366	83·2	2,564	7,005	4,228	60·3
1865	659	995	642	64·5	1,888	4,606	2,810	61	127	170	132	77·6	2,674	5,771	3,584	62·1

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D.—(*Concluded.*)

Table showing Punishments for eleven years.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Deaths	57	51	53	42	37	65	105	101	91	96	98
Transportation											
For life	...	...	...	...	70	80	140	124	106	123	81
,, 10 years and upwards	41	33	37	37	...	...	169	183	111	24	56
,, 7 do. do.	...	...	...	...	109	372	307	188	320	39	43
Total...	41	33	37	37	179	452	616	495	537	186	180
Imprisonment											
For life	2	1	1	...	2	...	11	2	...	...	...
Not exceeding 14 years	365	286	219	328	109	7	4	12	...	5	2
Do. 10 do.	107	76	61	104	239	65	73	68	150	84	127
Do. 7 do.	318	223	177	188	272	122	225	236	295	220	182
Do. 5 do.	208	224	168	266	270	264	331	487	651	388	294
Do. 3 do.	86	112	78	114	264	312	274	363	584	254	276
Do. 2 do.	325	266	310	470	764	765	799	803	1,150	844	899
Do. 1 do.	761	609	587	922	867	1,010	1,149	989	1,427	1,001	1,076
Do. 6 months	1,307	1,172	1,340	2,040	2,989	2,725	3,404	3,837	7,105	4,446	4,665
Do. 1 month	14,878	14,671	14,375	19,057	24,745	28,886	31,162	39,532	54,237	42,161	40,418
Imprisoned, Total...	18,352	17,640	17,306	23,489	30,521	34,156	37,432	46,329	65,549	49,403	47,939
Whipping, simple...	880	785	604	1,102	...	...	2,436	3,753	5,767	2,932	2,132
Do. with other punishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	233	311	375	353
Whipped, Total...	880	785	604	1,102	...	...	2,530	3,986	6,078	3,307	2,485
Fined, simple	48,178	45,983	48,147	57,426	36,524	44,258	66,395	65,633	59,214	63,823	62,836
Do. with other punishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,610	2,333	2,909	2,734	2,635
Fined, Total...	48,178	45,983	48,147	57,426	36,524	44,258	69,005	67,966	62,123	66,557	65,471
Punished, Grand Total...	67,508	64,492	66,147	82,096	67,261	78,981	1,09,688	1,18,877	1,34,378	1,19,549	1,16,178

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E.

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	POLICE ESTABLISHMENT AND COST FOR THE YEAR 1868-69.											
		Area.	Population.	Sanctioned Strength.	Strength of Force on 31st March 1868.	POLICE ESTABLISHMENTS. Supervising Staff.	Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Office Establishment.	Inspectors.	Constables General Duty.	Salt Guard.	Jail Guard.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				No.	No.	No	No	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.
	Inspr. General & Asst. Inspr. Genl. of Police & Chief Office.	...	...	58	65	2	...	...	48	...	18	...	...
	Town of Madras	27	4,60,000	1,158	1,129	3	2	...	25	13	*1,029	...	40
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Police.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	7,757	11,86,926	1,536	1,570	...	1	2	...	23	1,227	220	26
	Vizagapatam ...	9,935	14,15,652	1,516	1,487	...	1	2	...	28	1,331	100	47
	Jeypore	9,000	3,00,000	425	382	...	1	...	...	7	399	...	...
	Godavery ...	7,534	13,66,831	1,464	1,392	..	1	1	...	29	1,129	95	98
	Kistna	8,353	11,94,421	1,422	1,424	...	1	1	...	23	1,195	133	31
	Total...	42,579	54,13,830	6,364	6,256	1	5	6	...	110	5,281	548	202
Central Range.	Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Police.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	8,341	9,99,254	1,428	1,404	...	1	1	...	25	1,095	210	22
	Kurnool	7,470	7,25,768	1,007	839	...	1	1	...	20	862	...	25
	Bellary	11,496	12,84,674	1,388	1,400	...	1	2	...	30	1,238	...	47
	Cuddapah ...	9,177	10,50,104	1,220	1,106	...	1	2	...	24	1,045	...	26
	North Arcot ...	7,526	16,54,557	1,402	1,420	...	1	1	...	27	1,177	..	78
	Madras District	3,100	6,75,390	1,006	986	...	1	...	...	15	595	299	34
	Total...	47,110	68,89,747	7,447	7,156	1	6	7	...	141	6,007	509	227
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Police.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot ...	4,765	11,28,430	1,219	1,254	...	1	1	...	21	899	117	34
	Tanjore	3,736	16,52,170	1,479	1,491	...	1	1	...	21	1,184	178	53
	Trichinopoly ...	3,097	9,39,400	833	793	...	1	...	...	14	717	...	67
	Madura	8,790	18,56,406	1,354	1,315	...	1	2	...	25	1,133	67	71
	Tinnevelly ...	5,144	16,70,262	1,124	1,017	...	1	1	...	22	932	45	33
	Total...	25,532	72,46,668	6,010	5,871	1	5	5	...	103	4,865	407	258
Western Range.	Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Police.	...	...	1	1	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Salem	7,617	14,93,221	1,189	1,126	...	1	1	...	25	1,056	...	51
	Coimbatore ...	8,417	12,15,920	1,292	1,237	...	1	2	...	24	1,028	...	267
	South Malabar. } North Malabar. }	6,259	17,09,081	{ 844	857	...	1	1	...	20	792	...	30
				{ 590	545	...	1	...	...	11	408	...	23
	South Canara...	4,205	7,88,042	860	724	...	1	...	...	13	682	104	16
	Total...	26,498	52,06,264	4,776	4,490	1	5	4	...	93	3,961	104	387
	Grand Total...	1,41,746	2,46,66,509	25,813	24,967	9	23	22	68	460	21,156	1,568	1,114

* Includes Mounted Police 26 Horsemen and 60 Menials, also 65 Boatmen of the Marine Police.

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POLICE ESTABLISHMENT AND COST FOR THE YEAR 1868-69.—(Concluded.)

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	Land Custom Guard.	Total Strength.	Pay and Allowances.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Rent, Stationery, and other charges.	Total.	Village Police.		Grand Total.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22
		No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
	Inspr. General & Asst. Inspr. Genl. of Police & Chief Office.	...	58	64,495	292	4,662	69,449	...	...	69,449
	Town of Madras	...	1,112	2,03,786	18,216	14,924	2,36,926	...	...	2,36,926
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Police.	...	1	11,968	...	3,050	15,018	...	...	15,018
	Ganjam	...	1,499	1,94,817	13,538	13,649	2,22,004	59	2,341	2,24,345
	Vizagapatam ...	...	1,509	1,83,734	14,875	11,360	2,09,969	54	1,236	2,11,205
	Jeypore	...	407	47,002	3,220	3,743	53,965	172	4,292	58,257
	Godavery... ..	13	1,366	1,63,699	12,731	8,022	1,84,452	36	869	1,85,321
	Kistna	...	1,384	1,61,884	15,402	5,197	1,82,483	20	720	1,83,203
	Total...	13	6,166	7,63,104	59,766	45,021	8,67,891	341	9,458	8,77,349
Central Range.	Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Police	...	1	12,000	...	2,781	14,781	...	...	14,781
	Nellore... ...	...	1,354	1,64,177	15,786	5,507	1,85,470	93	3,457	1,88,927
	Kurnool... ...	...	909	1,14,531	10,625	4,440	1,29,596	...	...	1,29,596
	Bellary... ...	...	1,313	1,79,307	16,021	5,922	2,01,250	...	...	2,01,250
	Cuddapah ...	...	1,098	1,46,229	13,389	7,921	1,67,539	...	...	1,67,539
	North Arcot ...	...	1,279	1,60,869	12,407	7,106	1,80,382	...	...	1,80,382
	Madras District.	...	944	1,16,291	10,107	4,167	1,30,565	...	...	1,30,565
	Total...	...	6,898	8,93,404	78,335	37,844	10,09,583	93	3,457	10,13,040
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Police.	...	1	12,000	...	1,989	13,989	...	...	13,989
	South Arcot ...	83	1,156	1,49,214	11,452	6,889	1,67,555	...	...	1,67,555
	Tanjore ...	30	1,468	1,73,642	11,517	7,781	1,92,940	...	...	1,92,940
	Trichinopoly ...	...	799	92,038	9,823	5,352	1,07,213	...	...	1,07,213
	Madura ...	...	1,299	1,63,724	14,367	7,710	1,85,801	...	...	1,85,801
	Tinnevelly ...	...	1,034	1,39,268	8,153	5,750	1,53,166	...	...	1,53,166
	Total...	113	5,757	7,29,881	55,312	35,471	8,20,664	...	...	8,20,664
Western Range.	Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Police.	...	1	11,600	...	2,407	14,007	...	...	14,007
	Salem	...	1,184	1,47,368	12,453	8,061	1,67,882	...	...	1,67,882
	Coimbatore ...	...	1,317	1,69,052	14,963	12,535	1,96,550	13	574	1,97,124
	South Malabar..	...	844	1,15,685	7,783	8,113	1,31,581	...	...	1,31,581
	North Malabar.	28	471	67,420	5,056	2,380	74,856	8	469	75,325
	South Canara...	...	816	89,807	9,473	2,943	1,02,223	...	...	1,02,223
	Total...	28	4,583	6,00,932	49,728	36,439	6,87,099	21	1,043	6,88,142
	Grand Total...	154	24,574	32,55,602	2,61,649	1,74,361	36,91,612	455	13,958	37,05,570

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Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	STRENGTH OF FORCE, ENLISTMENTS, AND CASUALTIES DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1868-69. Sanctioned strength of Force.	Actual strength of Force on the 31st March 1868.	Actual strength of Force on the 31st March 1869.	CASUALTIES DURING THE YEAR. Dismissed and discharged.	Resigned, deserted, and transferred.	Died.	Total.	Per-centage.	Enlisted during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Madras Town*.	1,139	1,090	1,083	81	40	9	130	12·0	137
Northern Range.	Ganjam	1,533	1,567	1,505	239	93	20	352	23·4	290
	Vizagapatam ..	1,513	1,484	1,506	115	45	34	194	12·8	216
	Jeypore	424	381	402	39	28	6	73	18·1	94
	Godavery ...	1,461	1,390	1,396	35	59	26	120	8·6	126
	Kistna... ...	1,420	1,422	1,401	100	34	20	154	10·9	133
	Total...	6,351	6,244	6,210	528	259	106	893	14·3	859
Central Range.	Nellore	1,426	1,402	1,352	98	75	13	186	13·7	136
	Kurnool... ...	1,005	837	908	73	156	10	239	26·3	310
	Bellary	1,380	1,397	1,314	87	104	13	204	15·5	121
	Cuddapah ...	1,217	1,103	1,110	136	62	5	203	18·2	210
	North Arcot ...	1,400	1,418	1,348	99	77	9	185	13·7	115
	Madras	1,005	955	947	129	86	6	221	23·3	213
	Total...	7,433	7,112	6,979	622	560	56	1,238	17·7	1,105
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	1,217	1,224	1,200	96	46	9	151	12·5	127
	Tanjore	1,477	1,459	1,466	29	82	13	124	8·4	131
	Trichinopoly...	832	792	802	43	51	7	101	12·6	111
	Madura	1,351	1,312	1,302	55	68	14	137	10·5	127
	Tinnevelly ...	1,122	1,009	1,032	30	82	8	120	11·6	143
	Total...	5,999	5,796	5,802	253	329	51	633	10·9	639
Western Range.	Salem	1,187	1,124	1,132	65	76	8	149	13·1	157
	Coimbatore ...	1,289	1,235	1,318	77	92	9	178	13·5	261
	South Malabar	842	855	846	24	26	20	70	8·3	61
	North Malabar	589	544	536	30	22	13	65	12·1	57
	South Canara..	859	707	771	26	103	4	133	17·2	197
	Total...	4,766	4,465	4,603	222	319	54	595	12·9	733
	Grand Total...	25,688	24,707	24,677	1,706	1,507	276	3,489	14·1	3,473

* Including Marine and Mounted Police.

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Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	STATE OF EDUCATION ON 31ST DECEMBER 1868. Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	Passed General Test.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Madras Town	565	408	2	
Northern Range.	Ganjam	584	919	*4	* Of these one has passed the Matriculation Test.
	Vizagapatam	860	605	1	
	Jeypore	173	213	1	
	Godavery	968	413	6	
	Kistna	973	382	5	
	Total...	3,558	2,532	17	
Central Range.	Nellore	658	664	8	
	Kurnool	294	568	5	
	Bellary	752	626	12	
	Cuddapah	323	805	†5	†Four of these are exempted from General Test Examination and one passed Matriculation Test.
	North Arcot	998	263	12	
	Madras	650	284	4	
	Total...	3,675	3,210	46	
Southern Range.	South Arcot	746	419	8	
	Tanjore	1,374	105	10	
	Trichinopoly	693	115	4	
	Madura	1,194	117	16	
	Tinnevelly	767	276	5	
	Total...	4,774	1,032	43	
Western Range.	Salem	773	380	10	
	Coimbatore	912	407	3	
	Ootacamund	170	119	...	
	North Malabar	‡474	72	2	‡ This includes eight Village Watchers.
	South Malabar	694	168	2	
	South Canara...	482	244	5	
	Total...	3,505	1,385	22	
	Grand Total...	16,077	8,567	130	

Abstract of the above according to Grades.

RANK.	Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	Passed General Test.
Inspectors	459	...	92
Head Constables	1,222	42	24
Deputy Constables	1,736	91	10
Constables	12,660	8,434	4
Total...	16,077	8,567	130

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Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	INSTRUCTION DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1868.		
		Number who have been in District Head Quarter School.	Passed prescribed Test of Rank.	Passed Inspectors' Test.
1	2	3	4	5
	Madras Town.	143	48	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam	704	160	4
	Vizagapatam	388	236	5
	Jeypore	159	20	...
	Godavery	286	193	2
	Kistna	273	195	5
	Total...	1,810	804	16
Central Range.	Nellore	288	101	3
	Kurnool	347	52	1
	Bellary	138	36	2
	Cuddapah	176	54	...
	North Arcot	318	89	3
	Madras	207	38	2
	Total...	1,474	370	11
Southern Range.	South Arcot	85	38	3
	Tanjore	268	218	11
	Trichinopoly	194	167	...
	Madura	309	223	2
	Tinnevelly	70	17	1
	Total...	926	663	17
Western Range.	Salem	255	153	4
	Coimbatore	275	53	5
	Ootacamund	...	...	...
	South Malabar	159	105	2
	North Malabar	91	91	2
	South Canara	177	44	3
	Total...	957	446	16
	Grand Total...	5,310	2,331	60

Abstract of the above according to Grades.

RANK.	Number who have been in District Head Quarter School.	Passed prescribed Test of Rank.	Passed Inspectors' Test.
Inspectors	36	8	33
Head Constables ...	129	79	21
Deputy do. ...	313	181	6
Constables	4,832	2,063	...
Total...	5,310	2,331	60

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POLICE OFFICERS CONVICTED IN 1868.

CONVICTED BY MAGISTRATES.

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	Robbery.	Attempt at robbery.	Lurking House-trespass and House-breaking.	Theft and Receiving.	Extortion and Bribery.	Assault and Criminal Force.	Cheating.	Furnishing false information to a Public Servant.	Criminal Breach of Trust and Misappropriation.	Causing Hurt.	Negligent Escape.	Neglect of duty.	House-trespass and Wrongful confinement.	Receiving unauthorized fees.	Defamation.	Affray and Unlawful Assembly.	Criminal Intimidation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Northern Range.	Madras Town.	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	9
	Ganjam ...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	2	8	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	15
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	7	6	...	8	24	...	...	...	45
	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	2	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	19
	Godavery ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	2	1	...	...	...	5	18
	Kistna ...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	3	1	8	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	25
	Total...	2	...	...	7	2	15	1	...	7	5	29	16	3	5	24	...	...	6	122
Central Range.	Nellore ...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	14
	Kurnool ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	22	3	1	...	...	...	...	30
	Bellary ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	12
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	North Arcot ...	...	...	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
	Madras ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	13
	Total...	...	1	2	5	11	2	...	1	...	1	7	52	5	4	...	...	...	1	92
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	8	15
	Tanjore ...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	4	8	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	27
	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	19
	Madura ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Total...	...	...	...	3	6	9	...	2	1	5	20	28	...	...	...	1	1	10	86
Western Range.	Salem ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	16
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	1	20
	Neilgherries ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	12
	South Malabar.	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	North Malabar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5
	South Canara...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Total...	...	...	...	6	3	9	1	...	1	4	6	15	4	7	...	1	...	4	61
	Grand Total...	2	1	2	22	25	35	2	3	9	15	62	113	12	16	24	2	1	24	370

Abstract of the above according to Grades.

RANK.	Number convicted by Magistrates.
Inspectors	6
Head Constables	11
Deputy do.	27
Constables	323
Village Watchers	3
Total...	370

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(continued.)

POLICE OFFICERS CONVICTED IN 1868.—*(Concluded.)*

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	Murder.	Culpable Homicide.	Robbery.	Extortion, &c.	Causing Grievous Hurt.	Kidnapping.	Theft.	Criminal Breach of Trust.	False Evidence.	False Charge.	Adultery, Rape, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		CONVICTED BY COURTS.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Madras Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6
	Vizagapatam ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Godavery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Kistna ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
	Total...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	1	1	3	...	12
Central Range.	Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Kurnool ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11
	Madras ...	...	...	..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
	Total...	...	1	...	6	10	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	21
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
	Tanjore ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Madura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5
Western Range.	Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Neilgherries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	South Malabar ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	North Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	6
	Grand Total...	1	2	1	7	13	1	2	2	8	1	4	2	44

Abstract of the above according to Grades.

RANK.	Number convicted by Courts.
Inspectors...	3
Head Constables	2
Deputy do.	4
Constables...	35
Total...	44

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Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Foreigners, not British subjects.	Brahmins.	Rajaputs and Mahrattas.	Naidoos.	Moodeliars.	Sattanies.	Chetties.	Komaties.	Vunniers.	Weavers.	Yeddiers.	Conicopolies.	Nairs.	Moplas.	Teers.	Oryas.
		CASTES AND RACES																	
		INSPECTORS																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Madras Town*	11	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	3	3	...	2	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Vizagapatam ...	2	6	...	7	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jeypore ...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Godavery ...	6	2	...	4	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	8	1	...	6	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	14	13	...	19	3	44	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Central Range.	Nellore ...	2	2	...	8	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool ...	1	5	...	5	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary ...	1	3	...	15	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	3	2	...	8	2	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot ...	2	2	...	11	1	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras ...	3	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	12	16	...	48	10	24	13	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	4	3	1	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore ...	3	3	...	6	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly ...	2	8	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Madura ...	3	2	...	6	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevelly ...	4	2	...	4	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	16	18	1	23	1	9	27	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Western Range.	Salem ...	5	3	...	7	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	3	5	1	3	2	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Malabar. ...	2	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...
	North Malabar ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...
	South Canara. ...	1	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	18	16	1	19	2	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	5	...
	Grand Total...	66	60	2	110	16	86	48	...	...	2	3	...	2	...	11	1	5	3

* Including Marine and Mounted Police.

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ON 31ST MARCH 1869.

					Constabulary.									
Christians.	Mahomedans.	Pariahs.	Koravers, &c.	Total.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Foreigners, not British subjects.	Brahmins.	Rajaputs and Mahrattas.	Naidoos.	Moodeliars.	Sattanies.	Chetties.	Komaties.
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
...	...	...	...	15	31	16	...	23	103	284	173	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	23	...	1	...	1	16	311	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	28	...	4	...	30	23	1,018	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	5	6	115	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	29	2	2	...	36	53	657	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	23	...	2	...	40	64	657	1	...	...	...
1	11	...	...	109	2	9	...	112	162	3,258	1	...	...	1
1	...	...	1	25	1	2	...	55	80	528	21	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	20	1	...	...	39	103	219	4	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	30	4	...	...	69	81	274	26	1	...	...
...	1	...	...	24	...	4	...	35	78	383	28	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	27	1	2	...	33	161	331	135	...	...	...
2	2	...	2	15	1	9	...	11	29	280	100	...	5	...
4	7	...	4	141	8	17	...	242	532	2,015	314	1	5	...
...	1	...	2	21	1	12	1	7	39	263	172	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	21	4	10	...	25	117	552	312	5	5	...
1	1	...	...	14	5	5	...	10	33	136	123	2	12	...
1	...	...	1	25	2	2	...	20	38	279	374	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	22	3	2	...	12	40	266	327	...	...	...
4	3	...	3	103	15	31	1	74	267	1,496	1,308	7	17	...
1	2	...	...	25	1	3	...	77	77	268	166	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	24	6	7	...	61	76	304	204	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	20	...	3	...	...	6	20	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	11	...	7	...	7	10	2	5	...	6	...
1	...	...	2	18	...	...	...	52	16	310	...	...	...	...
3	4	...	2	98	7	20	...	197	185	904	375	...	7	...
12	25	...	9	461	63	93	1	648	1,249	7,952	2,171	8	29	1

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CASTES AND RACES ON 31ST MARCH 1869.—(*Concluded.*)

CONSTABULARY.—(*Concluded*).

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	Vunniers.	Weavers.	Yeddiers.	Oryas.	Nairs.	Moplas.	Teers.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Pariahs.	Koravers, &c.	Total.
		36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
	Madras Town*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	297	72	59	1,068
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	...	...	...	541	...	...	...	...	106	7	...	1,483
	Vizagapatam...	...	...	...	203	...	...	...	1	163	9	32	1,478
	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	167	...	...	...	...	20	1	85	399
	Godavery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	401	11	203	1,367
	Kistna ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	545	4	58	1,378
	Total...	...	5	...	911	...	...	...	4	1,235	32	378	6,105
Central Range.	Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	568	8	56	1,327
	Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	511	...	11	888
	Bellary ...	5	...	12	...	...	...	...	6	706	66	34	1,284
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	555	...	...	1,086
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	537	11	96	1,321
	Madras ...	29	...	8	...	...	...	...	41	375	25	19	932
	Total...	34	...	20	...	...	...	...	72	3,252	110	216	6,838
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	427	22	208	1,179
	Tanjore ...	66	...	39	...	...	...	...	18	152	...	140	1,445
	Trichinopoly...	...	...	207	...	...	...	...	1	219	12	23	788
	Madura ...	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	254	6	68	1,277
	Tinnevelly ...	...	20	41	...	...	...	...	38	216	5	40	1,010
	Total...	260	20	287	...	...	...	...	124	1,268	45	479	5,699
Western Range.	Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	438	10	53	1,107
	Ccimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	463	17	98	1,294
	South Malabar.	...	...	16	...	478	98	44	15	130	11	4	826
	North Malabar.	...	...	...	...	300	5	75	7	83	4	14	525
	South Canara.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	162	...	73	758
	Total...	...	...	16	...	778	103	119	239	1,276	42	242	4,510
	Grand Total...	294	25	323	911	778	103	119	449	7,328	301	1374	24,220

* Including Marine and Mounted Police.

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Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	POLICE PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1868. Number of men treated in Hospital.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Madras	420	Including Marine and Mounted Police.
Northern Range.	Ganjam	1,472	
	Vizagapatam	662	
	Jeypore	541	
	Godavery	1,256	This includes re-admissions.
	Kistna	438	Men detained and treated for a day or two are included in this number.
	Total...	4,369	
Central Range.	Nellore	408	
	Kurnool	764	
	Bellary	341	
	Cuddapah	501	
	North Arcot	467	
	Madras	180	
	Total...	2,656	
Southern Range.	South Arcot	293	
	Tanjore	875	
	Trichinopoly	210	
	Madura	446	
	Tinnevelly	243	
	Total...	2,067	
Western Range.	Salem	622	
	Coimbatore	729	
	Ootacamund	720	
	North Malabar...	231	
	South Malabar...	234	
	South Canara	420	
	Total...	2,956	
	Grand Total...	12,468	

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Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	WARRANTS AND SUMMONS ISSUED BY MAGISTRATES, GRAVE CASES. Warrants originally issued. Number of Processes.	Warrants originally issued. Number of Persons.	Warrants issued on neglect of Summons. Number of Processes.	Warrants issued on neglect of Summons. Number of Persons.	Summons. Number of Processes.	Summons. Number of Persons.	Total. Number of Processes.	Total. Number of Persons.	Proportion to Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Madras Town (*from September only.*)...	1	1	...	...	16	48	17	49	9,387
Northern Range.	Ganjam	343	343	15	15	1,204	1,204	1,562	1,547	734
	Vizagapatam ...	724	798	219	280	5,336	5,336	6,279	6,134	230
	Jeypore	No information.								
	Godavery	310	310	12	12	1,661	1,661	1,983	1,971	693
	Kistna	535	548	58	58	6,114	6,114	6,707	6,662	179
	Total...	1,912	1,999	304	365	14,315	14,315	16,531	16,314	313
Central Range.	Nellore	269	274	41	41	2,324	2,324	2,634	2,598	384
	Kurnool	233	301	46	58	873	1,088	1,152	1,389	522
	Bellary	285	418	29	48	2,911	2,914	3,225	3,327	371
	Cuddapah	240	240	...	...	3,500	3,500	3,740	3,740	280
	North Arcot ...	1,164	1,164	52	52	6,624	6,624	7,840	7,788	212
	Madras	242	242	...	...	1,867	1,867	2,109	2,109	320
	Total...	2,433	2,634	168	194	18,099	18,317	20,700	20,951	302
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	443	462	5	5	2,738	2,738	3,186	3,200	352
	Tanjore	1,016	1,022	118	118	6,032	6,032	7,166	7,054	234
	Trichinopoly ...	377	377	13	13	570	570	960	947	991
	Madura	1,120	1,122	70	70	7,505	7,505	8,695	8,627	215
	Tinnevelly... ...	578	578	6	6	7,022	7,022	7,606	7,600	219
	Total...	3,534	3,561	212	212	23,867	23,867	27,613	27,428	264
Western Range.	Salem	1,155	1,164	7	7	9,342	9,342	10,504	10,506	142
	Coimbatore ...	446	446	31	31	3,158	3,158	3,635	3,604	307
	Neilgherries ...	45	45	2	2	299	299	346	344	
	South Malabar ...	953	953	127	127	3,738	3,741	4,818	4,694	294
	North Malabar ...	169	169	37	37	934	934	1,140	1,103	
	South Canara ...	208	208	82	82	1,976	1,976	2,266	2,184	360
	Total...	2,976	2,985	286	286	19,447	19,450	22,709	22,435	232
	Grand Total...	10,856	11,180	970	1,057	75,744	75,997	87,570	87,177	279

N. B.—Persons against whom Warrants have been issued on neglect of Summons

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SUB-MAGISTRATES, AND COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1868.

PETTY CASES.								
Warrants originally issued.		Warrants issued on neglect of Summons.		Summons.		Total.		
Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Proportion to Population.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10	11	50	52	4,065	7,134	4,125	7,145	64
369	369	237	237	8,327	8,327	8,933	8,696	130
571	682	1,000	1,161	18,260	18,260	19,831	18,942	74
			No	information.				
745	745	632	632	15,238	15,238	16,615	15,983	85
1,048	1,043	514	514	16,514	16,514	18,071	17,557	68
2,728	2,839	2,383	2,544	58,339	58,339	63,450	61,178	83
311	314	534	548	17,023	17,023	17,868	17,887	57
555	872	188	245	7,892	10,496	8,635	11,368	63
262	351	240	338	8,117	8,117	8,619	8,468	145
860	860	418	418	10,494	10,494	11,767	11,354	92
337	337	137	137	9,346	9,346	9,820	9,683	170
293	293	955	955	10,544	10,544	11,792	10,837	62
2,618	3,027	2,467	2,636	63,416	66,020	68,501	69,047	91
1,383	1,389	248	248	21,401	21,401	23,032	22,790	49
313	313	211	211	20,088	20,088	20,612	20,401	80
488	488	86	86	8,462	8,462	9,036	8,950	104
270	270	90	90	16,694	16,694	17,054	16,964	109
401	401	255	255	14,401	14,401	15,057	14,802	112
2,855	2,861	890	890	81,046	81,046	84,791	83,907	86
352	352	1,007	1,007	12,162	12,162	13,521	12,514	119
197	197	422	422	17,294	17,294	17,913	17,491	} 64
31	31	11	11	1,200	1,200	1,242	1,231	
150	150	407	407	7,852	7,887	8,409	8,037	} 185
91	91	107	107	4,516	4,516	4,714	4,607	
155	155	123	123	4,721	4,721	4,999	4,876	161
976	976	2,077	2,077	47,745	47,780	50,798	48,756	106
9,187	9,714	7,867	8,199	254,611	260,319	271,665	270,033	90

(Col. 6) are not included in Total number of Persons (Col. 10).

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Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	MISCELLANEOUS PROCESSES ISSUED IN 1868. Number of Miscellaneous Processes, including Remand Warrants, Levy of Distress, Committals, &c. Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Search Warrants.	Number of House searched.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Madras Town	400	435	9	10
Northern Range.	Ganjam	2,265	2,688	22	22
	Vizagapatam	1,750	2,422	95	269
	Jeypore	No information.			
	Godavery	3,205	4,309	100	108
	Kistna	2,259	3,527	55	56
	Total...	9,479	12,946	272	455
Central Range.	Nellore	1,302	1,577	10	11
	Kurnool	237	325	36	42
	Bellary	1,990	2,859	22	30
	Cuddapah...	1,106	1,342	115	115
	North Arcot	1,336	1,750	120	120
	Madras	606	636	31	34
	Total...	6,577	8,489	334	352
Southern Range.	South Arcot...	2,198	3,507	115	121
	Tanjore	1,210	1,214	267	267
	Trichinopoly	2,002	2,198	81	81
	Madura	3,267	3,457	130	138
	Tinnevelly...	1,621	2,256	105	126
	Total...	10,298	12,632	698	733
Western Range.	Salem	3,148	3,639	61	62
	Coimbatore	1,856	2,385	146	146
	Neilgherries	133	134	8	8
	South Malabar	2,117	2,104	39	39
	North Malabar	1,126	1,580	52	57
	South Canara	1,024	1,236	54	65
	Total...	9,404	11,078	360	377
	Grand Total...	36,158	45,580	1,673	1,927

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Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	Average number of Prisoners.	CONVICTS GUARDED IN JAILS IN 1868-69. Police Guards. No.	Cost.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				RS.	A.	P.
	Madras Town	523	68	7,433	0	6
Northern Range.	Ganjam	252	36	3,740	0	0
	Vizagapatam	309	57	5,948	0	0
	Jeypore*	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavery	904	111	11,932	0	0
	Kistna	228	32	3,388	0	0
	Total...	1,693	236	25,008	0	0
Central Range.	Nellore...	245	32	3,388	0	0
	Kurnool	196	28	2,830	0	0
	Bellary...	424	56	5,854	0	0
	Cuddapah	219	31	3,294	0	0
	North Arcot	858	136	14,506	0	0
	Madras	268	38	3,928	0	0
	Total...	2,210	321	33,800	0	0
Southern Range.	South Arcot	394	51	5,334	0	0
	Tanjore	433	57	5,948	0	0
	Trichinopoly	695	98	9,788	0	0
	Madura	531	76	8,094	0	0
	Tinnevelly	229	33	3,460	0	0
	Total...	2,282	315	32,624	0	0
Western Range.	Salem...	556	56	5,842	0	0
	Coimbatore	2,001	292	25,740	0	0
	South Malabar	263	40	4,172	0	0
	North Malabar	406	77	8,188	0	0
	South Canara	146	20	2,058	0	0
	Total...	3,372	485	46,000	0	0
	Grand Total...	9,557	1,357	1,44,865	0	6

* No Jails in this District

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Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	SHORT-SENTENCED PRISONERS IN SUBSIDIARY JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1868. Number of Jails.	Total number of Convicts during the year.	Total number of days.	Average duration of confinement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Madras Town ...	...	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam	5	212	2,622	12·3
	Vizagapatam ...	14	491	4,103	8·3
	Jeypore	4	129	1,889	14·6
	Godavery	6	610	7,595	12·4
	Kistna	21	508	3,008	5·9
	Total...	50	1,950	19,217	9·8
Central Range.	Nellore	18	382	2,612	6·8
	Kurnool	13	886	9,225	10·4
	Bellary	11	851	9,992	11·7
	Cuddapah	11	840	16,809	20
	North Arcot	18	558	3,568	6·3
	Madras	13	1,051	9,741	9·2
	Total...	84	4,568	51,947	11·3
Southern Range.	South Arcot	17	974	10,486	10·7
	Tanjore	9	1,101	11,769	10·6
	Trichinopoly... ...	6	343	4,395	12·8
	Madura	17	912	8,367	9·1
	Tinnevelly	11	632	6,943	10·9
	Total...	60	3,962	41,960	10·5
Western Range.	Salem ...	11	1,051	11,507	10·9
	Coimbatore ...	8	1,527	15,135	9·9
	Neilgherries ...	2	87	455	5·2
	South Malabar ...	13	1,448	8,512	5·8
	North Malabar ...	10	594	5,293	8·9
	South Canara ...	9	333	3,300	9·9
	Total...	53	5,040	44,202	8·7
	Grand Total...	247	15,520	157,326	10·1

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Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	PRISONERS ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR 1868.							
		From Jails.		From Subsidiary Jails.		From other Custody.		Total.	
		Escaped.	Re-captured.	Escaped.	Re-captured.	Escaped.	Re-captured.	Escaped.	Re-captured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Madras Town ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2
Northern Range.	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	10	6	10	6
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	3	3	12	8	15	11
	Jeypore	...	...	9	8	3	3	12	11
	Godavery	12	4	1	1	12	11	25	16
	Kistna	2	2	1	...	8	3	11	5
	Total...	14	6	14	12	45	31	73	49
Central Range.	Nellore	...	...	4	3	2	...	6	3
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	7	2	7	2
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	9	9	9	9
	Cuddapah	3	2	...	...	7	5	10	7
	North Arcot ...	...	...	1	1	21	18	22	19
	Madras	...	...	...	...	18	12	18	12
	Total...	3	2	5	4	64	46	72	52
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	1	1	...	...	15	13	16	14
	Tanjore	1	1	2	2	19	15	22	18
	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	1	1	8	4	9	5
	Madura	...	...	8	7	44	35	52	42
	Tinnevelly... ...	...	...	1	1	9	4	10	5
	Total...	2	2	12	11	95	71	109	84
Western Range.	Salem	2	2	10	10	27	21	39	33
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	2	2	19	18	21	20
	Neilgherries ...	26	23	...	...	1	1	27	24
	South Malabar ...	...	...	2	2	8	5	10	7
	North Malabar ...	2	1	...	...	3	1	5	2
	South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Total...	30	26	14	14	59	46	103	86
	Grand Total...	49	36	45	41	266	196	360	273

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Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	Fall of Rain and Price of Food during the Calendar Year 1868, as compared with the last five years.			
		Average fall of rain during the past five years.	Fall of rain during the present year.	Staple articles of food and average price during the past five years.	Price during the present year, 1868.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
	Madras Town	43·89	41·43	277	254
Northern Range.	Ganjam	36·93	21·50	196	109
	Vizagapatam...	} 41·11	33·54	176	115
	Jeypore				
	Godavery	31·93	18·97	165	101
	Kistna	25·43	26·33	185	144
	Range average...	33·86	25·09	181	117
Central Range.	Nellore	26·61	25·81	216	183
	Kurnool	20·86	23·63	298	187
	Bellary	16·09	20·90	340	171
	Cuddapah	18·89	16·75	286	245
	North Arcot...	24·99	25·80	231	231
	Madras	26·90	14·54	258	239
	Range average...	22·39	21·24	272	209
Southern Range.	South Arcot	33·26	23·71	205	203
	Tanjore	33·72	29·30	221	202
	Trichinopoly...	45·08	34·41	218	214
	Madura	25·32	29·23	258	237
	Tinnevelly	16·14	32·17	283	221
	Range average...	30·70	29·76	237	215
Western Range.	Salem	35·89	29·38	224	227
	Coimbatore	28·10	20·88	273	276
	Neilgherries	40·51	66.45	528	436
	North Malabar	} 109·15	108·02	283	246
	South Malabar				
	South Canara	142·55	138·82	265	232
	Range average...	71·24	72·71	304	283
	General average...	40·42	38·05	254	216

tinued.)

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	DEPREDATORS, OFFENDERS, AND SUSPECTED PERSONS. — NUMBER OF DEPREDATORS, OFFENDERS, AND SUSPECTED PERSONS AT LARGE ON 31ST DECEMBER 1868. — Known Thieves and Depredators. Males.	Known Thieves and Depredators. Females.	Receivers of Stolen Goods. Males.	Receivers of Stolen Goods. Females.	Prostitutes.	Suspected Persons. Males.	Suspected Persons. Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Madras Town ...	186	18	82	11	866	64	5
Northern Range.	Ganjam	461	25	83	7	656	401	38
	Vizagapatam ...	968	98	129	65	429	1,074	78
	Jeypore	No information.						
	Godavery ...	240	7	58	14	...	476	44
	Kistna	492	17	56	9	...	1,151	24
	Total...	2,161	147	326	95	1,085	3,102	184
Central Range.	Nellore	956	28	254	25	55	969	22
	Kurnool	409	12	40	5	573	675	21
	Bellary	933	70	118	23	410	1,055	39
	Cuddapah... ...	844	40	67	4	309	1,135	55
	North Arcot ...	863	19	147	18	40	840	20
	Madras	162	6	13	5	64	238	17
	Total...	4,167	175	639	80	1,451	4,912	174
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	681	4	197	33	548	1,178	43
	Tanjore	1,026	29	166	20	...	1,249	46
	Trichinopoly ...	175	...	24	1	265	535	7
	Madura	921	28	123	7	329	1,039	7
	Tinnevelly ...	341	22	120	18	892	609	35
	Total...	3,144	83	630	79	2,034	4,610	138
Western Range.	Salem	581	7	21	2	137	496	6
	Coimbatore ...	356	18	40	10	36	575	22
	Neilgherries ...	51	6	4	8	7	8	1
	South Malabar ...	116	...	35	2	100	340	...
	North Malabar ...	254	...	2	...	96	207	6
	South Canara ...	142	2	28	2	...	120	...
	Total...	1,500	33	130	24	376	1,746	35
	Grand Total...	11,158	456	1,807	289	5,812	14,434	536

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Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	DEPREDATORS, OFFENDERS, AND SUSPECTED PERSONS.—(Concluded.)							
		Number of Depredators, Offenders, and Suspected Persons at large on 31st December 1868.				Number of Houses of bad Repute.			
		Vagrants and Wandering Gangs.		Total.		Toddy Shops resorted to by Thieves, &c.	Brothels in Cantonments.	Receivers of Stolen Goods.	Notorious Gambling Houses.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Madras Town ...	54	8	386	908	13	...	32	13
Northern Range.	Ganjam	44	...	989	726	65	4	79	99
	Vizagapatam ...	83	14	2,254	684	162	436	98	184
	Jeypore			No information.					
	Godavery	221	168	995	233	47	...	9	175
	Kistna	1,395	1,110	3,094	1,160	70	...	45	99
	Total...	1,743	1,292	7,332	2,803	344	440	231	557
Central Range.	Nellore	1,719	1,320	3,898	1,450	29	...	29	19
	Kurnool	2,857	3,988	3,981	4,599	55	5	98	19
	Bellary	2,462	2,219	4,568	2,761	90	130	87	80
	Cuddapah	2,141	1,684	4,187	2,092	36	33	38	50
	North Arcot ...	715	346	2,565	443	39	199	112	81
	Madras	59	66	472	158	26	18	9	20
	Total...	9,953	9,623	19,671	11,503	275	385	373	269
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	726	418	2,782	1,046	70	116	3	10
	Tanjore	120	66	2,561	161	272	...	79	79
	Trichinopoly ...	38	...	772	273	6	2	...	2
	Madura	133	4	2,216	375	76	84	67	...
	Tinnevelly ...	149	25	1,219	992	57	2	81	100
	Total...	1,166	513	9,550	2,847	481	204	230	191
Western Range.	Salem	48	16	1,146	168	15	...	4	15
	Coimbatore ...	290	29	1,261	115	19	...	37	75
	Neilgherries ...	...	...	68	22	...	10	...	4
	South Malabar ...	50	...	541	102	...	...	13	10
	North Malabar ...	...	...	463	102	3	44	...	13
	South Canara ...	3	...	293	4	10	...	...	12
	Total...	391	45	3,767	513	47	54	54	129
	Grand Total...	13,307	11,481	40,706	18,574	1,160	1,083	920	1,159

tinued.)

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AND SUICIDES IN 1868.

Accidental Deaths						Suicides							
By drowning.		By other causes.		Total.		By drowning		By hanging.		By poison.		By lethal weapons.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Female.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
16	8	28	11	44	19	6	6	2	...	...	...	2	...
70	59	113	46	183	105	4	12	29	29	...	...	1	...
106	71	79	28	185	99	21	39	4	6	...	1	1	...
9	23	58	15	67	38	1	...	7	5	...	...	...	...
148	83	114	35	262	118	21	72	4	9	...	3	2	...
111	114	31	15	142	129	27	77	7	5	1	1	...	...
444	350	395	139	839	489	74	200	51	54	1	5	4	...
108	149	96	54	204	203	20	61	4	...	...	...	2	1
94	96	78	15	172	111	16	36	...	...	2	...	1	...
140	175	124	56	264	231	15	64	18	2	1	...	1	...
86	156	29	18	115	174	15	61	3	...	...	1	2	...
247	290	144	41	391	331	11	39	26	15	...	...	2	1
78	60	51	24	129	84	8	16	7	1	...	...	...	...
753	926	522	208	1,275	1,134	85	277	58	18	3	1	8	2
149	148	54	19	203	167	...	9	9	5	...	...	...	...
182	108	49	17	231	125	1	3	11	4	1	2	...	...
88	79	39	24	127	103	6	7	5	2	...	1	1	...
121	133	47	13	168	146	8	12	12	6	...	3	1	...
157	118	79	16	236	134	7	22	16	18	3	5	2	...
697	586	268	89	965	675	22	53	53	35	4	11	4	...
219	182	44	7	263	189	2	11	11	11	...	1	1	...
174	239	72	22	246	261	15	39	15	5	...	...	2	...
1	2	10	4	11	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	83	99	12	210	95	2	10	27	10	...	1	5	...
65	83	36	6	101	89	1	1	14	1	1	2	...	...
79	71	87	22	166	93	...	10	33	3	...	2	...	...
649	610	343	73	997	683	21	71	100	30	1	6	8	...
2,559	2,480	1,561	520	4,120	3,000	208	607	264	137	9	23	26	2

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E.—*(Continued.)*

Ranges.	DISTRICTS.	Accidental Deaths and Suicides in 1868.—(*Concluded.*) Suicides: By other causes. Males.	Accidental Deaths and Suicides in 1868.—(*Concluded.*) Suicides: By other causes. Females.	Accidental Deaths and Suicides in 1868.—(*Concluded.*) Suicides: Total. Males.	Accidental Deaths and Suicides in 1868.—(*Concluded.*) Suicides: Total. Females.	Statement of Fires and Property Lost during the Calendar Year 1868. Number of Fires.	Statement of Fires and Property Lost during the Calendar Year 1868. Number of Houses, &c., burnt.	Statement of Fires and Property Lost during the Calendar Year 1868. Value of property destroyed.	Statement of Fires and Property Lost during the Calendar Year 1868. Number of lives lost.
		32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Northern Range.	Madras Town. ...	...	...	10	6	20	26	194	...
	Ganjam	...	...	34	41	369	2,322	60,918	4
	Vizagapatam. ...	...	...	26	46	393	6,604	44,640	9
	Jeypore	...	...	8	5	24	62	2,557	2
	Godavery	...	3	27	87	711	5,775	59,411	14
	Kistna	...	2	35	85	389	1,638	58,633	1
	Total...	...	5	130	264	1,886	16,401	2,26,159	30
Central Range.	Nellore	...	1	26	63	311	*693	30,489	...
	Kurnool	...	...	19	36	206	†638	15,718	2
	Bellary	2	5	37	71	507	796	9,080	8
	Cuddapah	...	...	20	62	321	427	10,415	...
	North Arcot... ...	1	...	40	55	566	1,275	54,118	10
	Madras	...	...	15	17	219	297	10,953	...
	Total...	3	6	157	304	2,130	4,126	1,30,773	20
Southern Range.	South Arcot.. ...	1	...	10	14	316	644	32,686	7
	Tanjore	1	1	14	10	458	638	9,379	2
	Trichinopoly.. ...	...	...	12	10	307	2,133	39,555	21
	Madura	...	...	21	21	312	2,916	44,899	1
	Tinnevelly	1	2	29	47	478	‡1,465	28,928	2
	Total...	3	3	86	102	1,871	7,796	1,55,447	33
Western Range.	Salem	...	...	14	23	336	400	37,874	1
	Coimbatore	...	...	32	44	225	1,069	14,690	9
	Ootacamund.. ...	...	...	...	...	11	41	673	...
	Neilgherries... ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	South Malabar ...	1	...	35	21	300	377	41,580	1
	North Malabar ...	...	1	16	5	105	105	17,659	1
	South Canara. ...	1	...	34	15	187	334	31,192	1
	Total...	3	1	133	108	1,164	2,326	1,43,668	13
	Grand Total...	9	15	516	784	7,071	30,675	6,56,241	96

* 42 grass heaps are included in this. † Includes huts and stacks.
‡ 51 straw heaps are included in this.

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E.—(Continued.)

DACOITY.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Police,) to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Simla, 18th August 1868, No. 531.

I am directed to forward the accompanying "Statistics of the Crime of Dacoity in British Territory and Dependent Native States for the years 1864, 1865, and 1866," and to request that you will communicate to the Government of India any remarks which the Madras Government may desire to make regarding them.

ORDER THEREON, 24th September 1868, No. 1,475.

The Report above recorded will be forwarded to the Acting Inspector-General of Police for his remarks.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

From the Acting Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 23rd November 1868, No. 6556-2190.

With reference to G. O., No. 1,475, of the 24th September, Judicial Department, I have the honour to submit the following observations on such parts of Colonel Hervey's report on the Statistics of Dacoity, &c., for 1864, 1865, and 1866, (herewith returned,) as relate to the Madras Presidency.

2. The definition of dacoity in the Penal Code is wide-embracing. If an armed gang attacks a house, this is dacoity. But if five lads take heart of grace to stop an old dhoby returning from a tank, and relieve him of his bundle of clothes, this is also dacoity. It is, therefore, highly important, as Colonel Hervey observes, (paragraph 5,) that officers should carefully watch the different types of this crime, and ascertain, as far as possible, by whom they are committed. In Madras this is sedulously done.

3. But, with reference to paragraphs 8 and 9 of Colonel Hervey's report, no arbitrary or capricious distinctions exist in the Dacoity Returns of Madras; for the Returns of Dacoity, annually submitted to Government, consist

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E.—*(Continued.)*

of two statements only. The first of these is comprehensive, since the "total" column shows all robberies by five persons and above, *i.e.*, dacoities of every sort and kind, whether "technical" or "grave," committed within the year. This account, therefore, is not partial, but complete with regard to the *number* of dacoities of all kinds. The statement is further sub-divided into dacoities, "in houses or villages," "in fields or jungles," and "on highways and thoroughfares," distinctions which are obviously most useful and necessary. And the sub-division headed "in houses or villages" represents what is ordinarily known as "Gang robbery," *i.e.*, night attacks with open violence upon houses.

4. But further to acquaint the Government with the nature and degree of this crime under their administration, a separate statement of torchlight gang robbery is furnished. It must be observed that these torchlight dacoities are *included* under the head of "Dacoities in houses or villages," entered in the first statement described in the preceding paragraph of this letter. Colonel Hervey has mistaken the nature of this statement, which he calls an *Addendum* Return, (vide tables.) The Return is not *Addendum*, but *Includendum.* Lighted torches are almost invariably used in the Madras Presidency in cases of really heavy house-dacoity. Such cases represent the worst type of gang robbery, which the people most dread and from which they most suffer. For this reason a separate Return is furnished. In 1867 there were sixty-five of these torchlight gang robberies, in which Rupees 44,090 were lost, the average property lost in each case being Rupees 648. In 145 cases of dacoity in houses and villages (*inclusive* of torchlight dacoities) Rupees 60,528 were lost, so that the average property lost in eighty cases of gang robbery *without* torchlight was Rupees 205 only. This establishes what I have advanced, viz., that the more heinous class of dacoity is committed with torchlight. Still the dacoities in houses or villages without torchlight are also gang robberies, and are, for the most part, committed by open violence, though not with the same circumstances of high-handed determination and brutality as the torchlight dacoities. The system of noiseless depredation by *gang burglary,* (easily convertible into gang robbery,) supposed by Colonel Hervey to have attained such high perfection in Madras, can scarcely in reality be said to exist at all, except, perhaps, in rare cases in the Bellary and Kurnool Districts. Burglaries in this Presidency are mostly of a paltry nature, and are almost invariably committed by less than five persons. In 1867 there were 6,650 cases of house-breaking, in 134 of which only the amount of property exceeded Rupees 500. In 75·3 per cent. of the whole the amount was less than 50 Rupees, and in no less than 1,392 cases the amount lost was under 1 Rupee.

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5. The special statements of dacoity above alluded to give general results, and not the *particulars* of committal, conviction, and punishment of offenders by the different Courts; but these will be found in full detail in the annual tables of Criminal Statistics for the Madras Presidency, which, of course, include the statistics of dacoity with all other crimes.

6. Colonel Hervey, in paragraph 11 of his report, shows that an enormously larger number of dacoities are reported in Bengal and Madras than in any other Province. This matter certainly demands consideration.

7. First, I believe it will be found that the *quantity* of violent crime is always largest where the people are weak, though the *degree* of violence is less. Timidity begets bullying, and where resistance is not anticipated, force, or the show of force, will most readily be used. The populations of Bengal and Madras are less bold and self-reliant than those of the other Provinces mentioned in the list. Consequently they are easier victims to the bolder and more reckless members of their own community, as well as to robber-classes. The Pariahs and other low castes of Madras contribute far more largely, both to the list of dacoits and of offenders generally, than any other class. Colonel Hervey has not included Pariahs in his list of criminal classes for Madras; but wherever there is a Pariah parcherry, (and they are spread all over the country,) there is a criminal class ready to hand. In 1866, 474 Pariahs and other low castes were convicted of dacoity, against 387 of the hereditary criminal castes combined. The Pariahs are somewhat more dissipated and turbulent than their neighbours, and are consequently feared. This encourages them to crimes of violence, though their courage is of no high order, and in almost all cases in Madras, where the villagers can muster pluck enough to show any resistance, the robbers flee at once discomfited. The cases where any fighting takes place are exceedingly rare, and become rarer every year. Unfortunately the villagers seldom offer resistance, and this shrinking disposition not only encourages robbery by gangs, but also enormously facilitates the commission of *technical* dacoity, *i.e.*, petty robbery by five or more evil-disposed persons on roads, paths, or in fields. Accordingly, even in Madras it is found that, in the districts of the Western Coast, where the people are bold and determined, and in those of the Northern Circars, where the people are of more powerful physique, dacoities and other crimes of violence are comparatively rare.

8. But, in support of my statement that the crime of dacoity is of

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E.—*(Continued.)*

less magnitude of *degree* in Madras, I append the following table, compiled from Colonel Hervey's abstract statement of details :—

Comparative Statement of Dacoities.

Number.	Names of Governments and Administrations.	1864. Number of cases.	1864. Average amount of property lost in each case.	1865. Number of cases.	1865. Average amount of property lost in each case.	1866. Number of cases.	1866. Average amount of property lost in each case.
			RS.		RS.		RS.
1	Bengal	424	428	495	435	1,659	200
2	North-Western Provinces ...	61	216	74	813	55	841
3	Oude	56	222	25	369	22	81
4	Punjab	21	1,294	25	1,089	16	645
5	Central Provinces.	35	668	25	1,210	32	270
6	Madras	939	186	568	185	1,121	149
7	Bombay... ...	84	1,868	141	555	132	592
8	Mysore	63	167	69	344	147	470
9	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	194	1,263	35	318	23	599

From this it will be seen that the average amount of plunder in each case of dacoity in Madras is, on the whole, far less than in any other Province. This shows that the general character of the crime is less grave and less *professional* in its organization.

9. Then it must be remembered that the foundation of all criminal statistics is the accurate reporting of offences committed. Defect in this point vitiates the whole superstructure, and the real value of the statistics must depend upon the *truth* of that first column "Total number of cases reported," *i.e.*, "committed." What I now say is open to the charge of being mere self-satisfied assertion, for I have not seen the Police-working of other Provinces. But I do sincerely believe that crime is more accurately reported in Madras than in most other Provinces. I found this belief upon the inquiries I have made from Police Officers of other administrations regarding their system of working, and the perusal of Annual Reports, &c. There must be *some* suppression of crime everywhere. But in Madras, every village in the country is constantly visited by Beat Constables, and the Village Moonsiffs (Heads of Villages) under this check do, on the whole, perform their duty of reporting crimes faithfully and well. Of course, it is an important part of the duty of all superior officers to make close and searching inquiry on this point during their rides through the country. In Zemindaries, however, it is

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E.—(*Continued.*)

found that, even with strict supervision, there is always reason to suspect more or less suppression of crime. In Madras, the proportion of Zemindary Taluqs is exceedingly small, far smaller than in any other Province; and this is another strong reason why there is likelihood of more accurate reporting. In countries also where Police stations are very far apart, or chiefly confined to main lines of communication, and where the mere subordinate Village Police Officers are relied upon for report, it is likely that many crimes will be unheard of. In the Central Provinces, and, possibly in some others, the Police are forbidden to investigate cases in which the loss is less than 20 Rupees "unless the aggrieved party *asks* for aid," and this on the ground that many would rather suffer a trifling loss than undergo the inconvenience of a Police investigation, and of proceeding to a Court to prosecute. But who is the party aggrieved by a crime? Not only the complainant, but the general community. For one crime creates the fear of more, and must actually lead to more when the thieves find that, within a certain limit, they have immunity from punishment. If found out they quietly restore the property to complainant; if undiscovered, they keep it. It is a snug and winning game, and this system must directly stimulate the commission of petty crimes against property. It has probably occurred to most people in the course of their lives to suppress all mention of a theft committed upon them, rather than suffer the inconvenience of prosecuting. But I doubt if, in so doing, their conscience has been satisfied that they were performing their duty to society. And I cannot doubt that one inevitable result of this discretionary investigation must be to create laxity in reporting. The argument both of the Police and the people is likely to be, "If the crime is not to be investigated, why take the trouble to report it?" Out of 528 dacoities of all kinds during 1867 in Madras, 161 were between 50 and 10 Rupees, and 132 cases under 10 Rupees. Though some show of expediency may, perhaps, be advanced on the other side, I believe the true principle to be to insist on strict investigation, as far as possible, in all cases.

Police Administration Report, Central Provinces, for 1867.

Pages xlii., xliii., Appendix to Madras Police Administration Report, 1867.

10. And taking into consideration the very wide-embracing definition of dacoity, I confess I find it difficult to believe that only sixteen robberies (grave or petty) by more than five persons occurred in the whole of the Punjab (90,258 square miles) during 1866; only twenty-two in Oude, (25,000 square miles); only thirty-two in the Central Provinces, (76,432 square miles); and fifty-five in the North-West Provinces, (97,126 square miles). No doubt the disposition of the people to resist attack will render theft by violence far less frequent than in Bengal and Madras; but the numbers now returned seem to me *too* small to be consistent with the criminal side of human nature in any country. In Oude,

Area of England and Wales, 57,960 square miles.

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E.—*(Continued.)*

the amount of property lost in each of the twenty-two cases is exceedingly small, and there may be exceptional causes in that country which render even petty dacoity uncommon; but looking to the large average amount lost in each case, recorded in the other Provinces mentioned, I can but suspect that grave dacoities are reported, but that petty cases, to some extent, escape notice.

11. I am unable to follow the train of Colonel Hervey's reasoning in paragraph 14 of his report; but I am surprised to find him supposing that a decrease of no less than 40 per cent. of dacoities in 1865 (the middle year of his series) may, perhaps, have been merely accidental. No such accident can ever occur in the history of crime. Such a decrease must either arise from deliberate suppression of report, or from some strong operating causes. It is easy for me, from personal recollection, to supply the causes of this marked change in the condition of dacoity. At the end of 1864, the armed gangs which had, for some years, infested the hilly ranges of the Cuddapah District, were finally hunted down by the Police. The principal gangs were three in number, respectively headed by Soorum Gungadoo, once a ryot of respectable position in Cuddree village; Veeragadoo, also a cultivator of Mittapully; and Mohdeen Sahib, (commonly called Mohdeen Gadoo,) a Musalmán of Chintrazpolliam. The gangs were chiefly composed of the lower classes of villagers, mixed with a few members of actual criminal classes. They were driven to the hills by the action of the New Police since they found they could no longer commit a crime, and then return to their villages quietly when it had blown over, as before. They were watched and known, and consequently took to the hills, and formed themselves into gangs of professional dacoits. No less than sixty of these Cuddapah dacoits were transported in 1864, besides others sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. 127 dacoits in all were convicted in this district during 1864, and further convictions followed early in 1865. Similarly in North Arcot District, early in 1865, a most successful course of detection of old dacoity cases took place, leading to very numerous convictions. These gangs were also of a very mixed description, and largely supplemented by the village servants, toties, and Taliaries. These are *Pariahs*, a class which more than any other furnishes the criminals of the Madras Presidency. 114 dacoits were convicted in North Arcot in 1865, most of them early in the year. Accordingly the dacoities in Cuddapah and North Arcot Districts for 1864 and 1865 stood thus—

Table liii., Administration Report, Madras Police, for 1867.

	1864.	1865.
Cuddapah	171	56
North Arcot	137	71
	308	127

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E.—(*Continued.*)

showing a decrease of 181 cases in these two districts only. The further decrease may similarly be accounted for by the improved detective and repressive action of the Police elsewhere. In Nellore, where the Yerukala gangs which infest that district were being steadily got under, there was a decrease of 44 cases. Thus the marked decrease in 1865, which has been commented on as probably accidental, has been traced to its true cause of successful Police action in districts where dacoity was most prevalent. Further, the persons convicted were the real dacoits of those districts. Colonel Hervey's hypothesis that the really dangerous criminals escape punishment in Madras is quite unfounded in fact, and I cannot see how it can be deduced from the figures.

12. I would here observe that a series of three years (embracing one exceptional year) is too limited for the purpose of founding accurate deductions as to the state and progress of crime. I append a table showing the results for five years, from 1863 to 1867 inclusive:—

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.*	
	Cases.	Persons convicted.	Cases.	Persons convicted.	Cases.	Persons convicted.	Cases.	Persons convicted.	Cases.	Persons convicted.
1. Total Dacoities, (of all kinds)...........	928	473	926	627	571	738	1025	1480	533	534
2. House Dacoity, (included in No. 1) ...	280	287	237	355	192	492	379	875	145	236
3. Torchlight Gang Robbery, (included in Nos. 1 and 2) ...	263	280	153	217	98	264	147	337	65	115

From this it will be seen that in 1865 the Police, by their improved knowledge and successful detective action, made a *marked* impression on the crime of dacoity. In 1866, under the influence of famine, dacoity increased by nearly one-half, and in 1867 when plenty returned, the number again fell to a lower figure than in any preceding year. Surely these results are natural and intelligible, demonstrating marked progress subject to exceptional disturbing causes. Although in the first two years of the series given the total of dacoities (*technical* and other) remained

N B.—This increase will be found to have taken place (*vide* Colonel Hervey's table) in those districts which suffered from scarcity, and specially in Bellary. Ganjam is an exception, but there this type of crime is not practised, and torchlight gang robbery is unknown. House-breakings in Ganjam increased from 633 in 1865 to 1,161 in 1866. They fell to 416 in 1867.

* Includes Madras Town.

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E.—(Continued.)

the same, yet I would call attention to the steady and progressive decrease in gang robbery in houses, and torchlight gang robbery, (the latter being included in the former,) which was only temporarily disturbed by famine. These are the crimes which most affect the happiness and security of the people, and the table shows that they are being steadily got under. The table also illustrates the decrease of violence in the circumstances of gang robbery. In 1863, almost the whole of these cases (263 out of 280) were committed with lighted torches; in 1864, only 64 per cent. of house dacoity were with torchlight; in 1865, the number fell to 51 per cent.; in 1866, to 39 per cent.; in 1867, the ratio slightly increased to 45 per cent.; but the fact is that our convicted dacoits are now beginning to come *out* of Jail again in some force, (seven years is an ordinary term of imprisonment,) and are again giving trouble, though closely watched by the Police. But I submit that these figures show a decrease of violence in dacoity, owing to the incarceration in Jail of the most practised and daring dacoits. The improved ratio of persons convicted to the number of offences is also very striking.

13. I do not quite understand Colonel Hervey's assertion (paragraph 9) regarding the numerous people who "belong to one and the same stock, and may be recognized under a common denomination" known to his Department as *Korwee-Khaikrees*. Of the criminal classes entered in paragraph 14 as known in Mysore and Madras, and being identical with Korwee-Khaikrees, those marginally noted (with many others here unnoted) belong to this Presidency. But these classes are widely distinctive. They are different in race, different in habits, and different in their method of committing crime.

Maravers.
Koravers, (or Koorchas.)
Kallars.
Golawandloos.
Yerukalas.
Yenadies.

The Maravers swarm in the Tinnevelly District, of which they are inhabitants. They also furnish the Village Police of that district. The same observations apply to the Kallars in Tanjore. The Koravers, on the other hand, are a regular wandering tribe, and pursue their carrying trade (not unmixed, of course, with depredation) through many districts. They are most troublesome, perhaps, in Kurnool and Bellary. The Koraver, who murdered Mr. Horsley at Bellary, was not, so far as I recollect the depositions of the approvers, accompanied by a gang, but merely by two or three accomplices, who waited outside while he went in to look for booty. The Golawandloos (Telugu) are simply cowherds as the name implies, and are not a criminal class at all. Colonel Hervey, in column of remarks in the Madras tables (p. 76), rightly excepts the "Yeddiers" from the criminal classes. They are the same as the Golawandloos, Yeddier being the Tamil name for cowherd. But his reason for so excepting them is by no means correct. He says, (p. 52, Statistical Statement, 1865,) "While the Golawandloos are professional dacoits and identical with the Korwee-Khaikarees, the others, or

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E.—(*Continued.*)

Yeddiers, are only perhaps the Khur-Khur-Moondés of the Deccan, a wandering tribe who disgustingly smear their mouths and breasts with food as if from the effects of vomiting: these people are *not* professional robbers." This hypothesis is happily unfounded. Madras is free from this very disagreeable variety of the species. Golawandloos and Yeddiers are, as before stated, the simple cowherds of the country. The daily milkman of Madras is a Yeddier. But it is impossible, of course, for a single officer to be omniscient with regard to the legion of various classes who commit crimes in this vast country of India. The Yerukalas again are a wandering tribe, but quite distinct from the Koravers. Their chief permanent encamping ground is the Nellore District, whence they sally forth annually with salt, &c., to other parts of the country. Most of the violent crime in Nellore used to be committed by Yerukalas, who are now thoroughly known and watched in that district. Dacoity (of all kinds) has decreased in Nellore from 101 cases in 1863, to eight cases in 1867. Torchlight gang robbery has ceased to exist. The Yenadies also are numerous in Nellore and Kistna Districts, and are found in fewer numbers in some other districts. They are a sort of outcast race, living in patches on the outskirts of villages, and performing menial services. They are adepts at petty burglary. All these distinctive classes are well-known and watched by the local Police, and the Koravers and Yerukalas, and all other wandering gangs, receive due attention in the districts through which they pass. In 1867

690 Yerukalas and Yenadies,

60 Brinjáries (Lambádies),

and 3,067 Koravers, Maravers, Kallars, &c., were convicted and lodged in Jail; but of these only 192 for dacoity.

14. Next, with reference to some points in Colonel Hervey's remarks in the column for that purpose in the Statistical tables, Colonel Hervey observes that the Madras District Returns do not show the hour of the robberies, (or time, by day or night,) the classes of the dacoits, how they were armed, and whether any casualties took place. Dacoities in houses almost invariably take place at night, (except in cases of grain riot, &c.,) but it would seem futile for any useful purpose to show the hour of each case of dacoity. The matter of arms can also be most conveniently dealt with in the body of the Annual Report. In point of fact, dacoits in Madras are usually armed with sticks only. Sometimes slings are added. Swords and fire-arms are very rarely used. The casualties could easily be shown if necessary, and this is certainly a useful point of information, but one which belongs rather to the body of the Annual Report to Government, (in which it will be mentioned in future,) than to the tables of general Criminal Statistics. Of late years in Madras, casualties have been almost unknown on either side. Such cases are very rare. The type of dacoity becomes more and more

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E.—(*Continued.*)

insignificant. The "aggravated" cases of dacoity in the Madras statistics are those in which death or grievous hurt is inflicted, or death or grievous hurt attempted, (Sections 396, 397, Penal Code,) and not necessarily, as Colonel Hervey supposes, cases in which death has actually been caused.

15. The denominations given by Colonel Hervey to the Madras Returns are somewhat confused, nor do I quite comprehend what Returns he has had before him. The Returns furnished by this Department are—

1. The Classified Statements of all Dacoities and Robberies (described in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this letter) to accompany the Annual Report to Government.

2. The Annual Tables of Criminal Statistics, generally for the Madras Presidency, (which, of course, include dacoity.)

3. The same Tables for each District separately.

Colonel Hervey complains that the District Returns do not give the classes of dacoits; that the General Returns do not show in what number of cases prisoners were released, and whether by Magistrates or Sessions Courts; that the Returns for 1866 do not admit of a classification being given of persons convicted by Magistrates and by Sessions Courts; that the number of persons released may be inclusive of "died" or "escaped," of whom a separate account is not given; and that the Returns received do not admit of the sentences awarded being specified in distinct columns. Now, 1*st*, the District Tables of Criminal Statistics *do* give not only the castes, but also the callings of all persons convicted of dacoity, as of all other crimes, separately under each separate head of offence. The information is distinct and complete. The General Statistical Tables likewise contain this information. 2*ndly*.—The General Tables of Criminal Statistics do not show in what number of cases prisoners were released, but they show in what number of cases prisoners were convicted, (column 5,) and this surely suffices. The tables *do* show most distinctly the number of persons released by Magistrates, (of each grade separately,) and by Sessions Courts by the simple process of deducting the total number of persons *convicted* from the total of persons *charged* and *tried* before the Magistrates and by the Sessions Courts. 3*rdly*.—No classification is given of persons convicted by Magistrates, because Magistrates cannot convict for dacoity. Were this possible, however, the tables would give the information. But the *committals* by Magistrates of each grade are distinctly shown, as also the convictions by Sessions Courts. 4*thly*.—Persons "escaped from custody" or "died before conclusion of trial," are shown in a distinct column (81) of the Criminal Statistics, besides being separately entered in a foot-note, so that they cannot be confused with the number of persons released. 5*thly*.—The Tables of Criminal Statistics *do*

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E.—(*Continued.*)

must clearly specify the different sentences awarded to convicted parties in distinct columns, (55 to 70 inclusive.)

16. I cannot conceive what Returns Colonel Hervey can have been looking at when he penned these remarks. I believe that the Tables of Madras Criminal Statistics will be found to be complete in points of useful information, both for each district separately, and for the Presidency generally. Colonel Hervey would appear to aim at the preparation of Returns, which should provide for a minute dissection of every single case of dacoity occurring throughout India. This would entail enormous labour on all concerned, and would tend to no practically useful purpose. If the Returns furnished should suffice to satisfy the Government that dacoities are steadily decreasing in number and violence, and in the amount plundered from the people, then it must be self-evident that local officers are using their local experience and knowledge in contributing to this general result, and it would be useless to compel them to disgorge the details of their varied experience for the purpose of compiling, in a central bureau, an accumulated mass of information, many portions of which could only be useful in the particular localities from which they were furnished, and to which they related.

17. The figures quoted by Colonel Hervey in his remarks on the Madras Returns, showing the castes of persons convicted of dacoity in Madras, bear out what I have stated as to the mainly local character of this crime. They stand thus—

	Mixed classes.	Robber classes.
Convicted of dacoity in 1864	482	138
Do. do. in 1865	573	129
Do. do. in 1866	1,181	387
	2,236	654

so that throwing in the cowherds and milkmen, only 22·6 per cent. of dacoits convicted belonged to robber classes, and of these a large number were Maravers and Kallars, who form a considerable section of the population in their respective districts. It may be said that, perhaps, the robber classes are convicted in an unduly small proportion to the number concerned, whereas the conviction of mixed classes is easier and more successful. But if the real dacoits are not convicted, how is it that dacoities so strikingly decrease in number and violence?

CONVICTED OF HOUSE-BREAKING IN 1867.

Mixed classes...	2,817
Robber do.	376
Total...	3,193

18. I do not see how the statement of robber classes convicted of house-breaking by night, (p. 77, Statistical Statement for 1866,) shows that "noiseless burglary is only another form of dacoity." The statement merely shows that a certain small

E.—*(Continued.)*

proportion of the known criminal classes do commit this crime, (as they would any other for the purpose of gain,) while the large majority of burglars are local. Theft, without violence, cannot be a form of dacoity, and this crime is *not* committed in Madras by gangs who convert burglary into dacoity if opposed.

19. In the foregoing remarks I have purposely gone into some detail of particular facts, because they tend to establish what is undoubtedly the truth, viz., that the crime of dacoity in Madras is chiefly of a local character, and not solely maintained by the widespread organization of a special criminal class, requiring the special knowledge of a separate agency for its suppression. The Bellary District, which is almost surrounded by Hyderabad and Mysore, doubtless suffers considerably from Lambádies and Koravers, and the former class have numerous settlements in the district. Here, too, however, dacoities are steadily decreasing. In the other districts of this Presidency where dacoity still prevails* to a greater extent than elsewhere, the main criminal agency lies amongst the people of the districts. Some crimes are, of course, committed by wandering gangs, but local organization amongst the people themselves, and local sympathy with crime have been found the greatest of all difficulties in Madras. Colonel Hervey's remarks naturally seek the conclusion that the local Police of the different Administrations fail to grapple effectively with this special crime, which requires some special mode of suppression. But if any figures can prove any thing, I submit that the Madras statistics show the exact contrary. They show that the local Police are steadily conquering the difficulties connected with this crime, which present themselves in various aspects in various places, and require local knowledge and experience in order to be successfully combated. What I will still venture to call gang-robbery is steadily wearing out. The impression made on this phase of crime, which was once so widely prevalent amongst a timid and shrinking people, is the strongest point of Madras Police working, and I trust that, in a few years, it will almost disappear from the Madras statistics. But I fear very many years must elapse ere mere technical dacoities, *i.e.*, thefts with violence by five or more persons, can be reckoned at a mere dozen or two over a country containing 141,000 square miles. Until the Millennium, I should not believe such figures if I saw them.

Dacoities in Bellary.

1864	135
1865	104
1866	355
1867	70

* Cuddapah. North Arcot. South Arcot. Tanjore. | Trichinopoly. Madura. Salem. Coimbatore.

Vide paragraph 33, Madras Police Administration Report for 1867.

N.B.—It may not be out of place to append an extract from the Police

E.—*(Continued.)*

Administration Report of the Central Range (comprising five districts) for 1864. The remarks on the decrease of dacoity, written so far back as 1864, apply with still greater force to the condition of matters in 1867. North Arcot then showed a temporary increase of torchlight robbery, but the numbers during the three subsequent years have been twenty-three, fifteen, and seven, showing progressive and marked decrease. The Table M. referred to forms no part of the Report on dacoities and robberies submitted to Government, but is merely departmental, illustrating the state of a particular phase of crime in a particular locality :—

"Table M. of the Appendix gives a comparative statement of gang and highway robberies during 1864 and the preceding years. Under the former head, dacoities in houses alone are entered. These constitute that worst form of crime traditionally known by the name of "Gang robbery." Under the head "Highway robbery," dacoities on the highway are included. It is satisfactory to find that, notwithstanding famine prices, these two violent crimes have decreased.

"The numbers for the range stand as follows :—

	1863.	1864.
"Gang robbery	120	96
"Highway robbery	514	479

"These numbers are still large; but Cuddapah, which has contributed thirty-one gang robberies out of the total ninety-six, will probably show a very clear sheet during 1865. Only five out of the thirty-one cases in this district occurred during the second half-year after the organized gangs had begun to fail.

"The total amonnt of property lost in gang robbery has fallen from Rupees 65,108 in 1863, to Rupees 19,446 in 1864. This very marked decrease argues a striking change in the general character of the crime. The daring organization which formerly distinguished these robberies is rapidly dying out, and the attacks usually made on insecure houses in outlying hamlets, without the aggravating circumstances which used to attend the wholesale plunder and ruin of some wealthy merchant or soucar.

"The numbers of gang robberies by districts for the last two years are as follow :—

	1863.	1864.
Bellary	19	11
Kurnool	1	7
Cuddapah	63	31
North Arcot	29	39
Madras	8	8
	120	96

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E.—*(Continued.)*

"The improvement in Bellary is most satisfactory. Of the eleven cases reported, three were abortive attempts. This district is vast in extent. It is bounded on three-fourths of its frontier by the Hyderabad and Mysore territories, and it touches the worst part of Cuddapah. It was formerly notorious for gang robbery, and even in 1862 the number of cases was forty-two, and yet in 1864 gang robberies are scarcely in excess of the number reported in the small open and comparatively civilized district of Madras.

"There is an increase of gang robbery in Kurnool, where this crime has hitherto been scarcely known. This requires careful watching. Gang robbery in Cuddapah has decreased one-half, and will decrease still more now that the organized gangs have been hunted down. The property lost in thirty-one cases was only Rupees 2,029, or about Rupees 70 per case on an average. This is a striking contrast to old times.

"There is an increase in North Arcot, and a few cases were of a bold and organized type. There has been no want of effort on the part of the District Officers and the Constabulary; but the district itself presents unusual difficulties. In many parts it is as wild and hilly as the Ceded Districts; while its villages and hamlets are smaller in size, but infinitely more numerous and scattered. Nor has it the same strength of village organization. In the Ceded Districts the villages are large, but comparatively few in number. The hamlets also are larger and fewer, and well under the control of the village head, who is almost always an influential man. He knows all his criminals, and what they are doing. This condition of things simplifies the performance of beat duty, and adds greatly to its effect. The criminals are more concentrated and more easily watched: both vital points in Police-working. In North Arcot, the thickly-dotted hamlets frequently consist of a mere sprinkling of miserable huts, and the Village Moonsiffs, who are usually Bráhmans, scarcely deign to look after the Pariah parcherries, which contain very dangerous characters. But in North Arcot, as elsewhere, persistent effort will bring success in the end, in spite of adverse circumstances. Sixty-eight persons were convicted of robbery and dacoity during 1864 by the Session Court; of these, twenty-four were transported. This clearance will doubtless produce good results on the state of crime."

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Police,) dated Fort Saint George, 10th December 1868, No. 1,866.

Adverting to your letter of the 18th August last, No. 531, forwarding a copy of the "Statistics of the crime of Dacoity in British Territory and Dependent Native States for the years 1864, 1865, and 1866," I am

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E.—*(Concluded.)*

instructed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to transmit copy of a report* from the Acting Inspector-General of Police, which contains a very careful and able analysis of the circumstances connected with the commission of dacoity in this Presidency.

* Dated 23rd November 1868, No. 6556-3190.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Police,) to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Fort William, 23rd February 1869, No. 120.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 18,66, dated 10th December last, submitting the observations of the Acting Inspector-General of Police on such parts of Colonel Hervey's report on the statistics of dacoity as relate to the Madras Presidency.

2. In reply I am to observe that the Governor-General in Council does not doubt that the Police of the Madras Presidency are zealous in their efforts to put down heinous crime, but His Excellency in Council sees no reason whatever to question the correctness of the statistics of similar crimes furnished from the other Provinces of India. A comparison between those Returns and the Returns of the Madras Presidency, leads His Excellency in Council to believe that dacoity and violent crime is far more rife in Madras than it should be, and that it is still capable of material diminution.

ORDER THEREON, 16th March 1869, No. 481.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing letter be forwarded to the Acting Inspector-General of Police.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

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F.

Comparative Statement showing the Mortality in each of the Jails during the last three years in the Madras Presidency.

JAILS.	1868-69. Per-centage of deaths to strength.	1867-68. Per-centage of deaths to strength.	1866-67. Per-centage of deaths to strength.
European Prison	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...
Chicacole Auxiliary	...	...	...
Masulipatam	...	·90	3·80
Rajahmundry, District	...	4·09	13·32
Guntoor	·59	1·05	·84
Rajahmundry, Central	·99	1·40	5·40
Chingleput	1·03	1·96	11·15
Guindy	1·18	1·40	1·22
Nellore	1·21	1·97	6·31
Cannanore, Fort	1·42	4·64	2·42
Vizagapatam	1·61	2·82	29·68
Salem	1·77	2·28	5·48
Paulghat	1·82	...	5·95
Paumben	1·88	7·02	5·42
Dodabettah	1·90	...	...
Madura	1·90	2·24	9·47
Penitentiary	2·00	2·44	10·02
Chittoor	2·08	2·40	10·08
Coimbatore, Central...	2·19	2·53	6·03
Bellary	2·20	8·15	15·18
Vellore, Fort	2·62	4·04	6·13
Trichinopoly, Central	2·84	2·10	...
Tranquebar	3·19	5·03	4·83
Ootacamund	3·39	2·27	6·08
Vellore, Central	3·60	·67	...
Cuddapah	4·13	4·77	13·23
Trichinopoly, District	4·37	9·58	8·89
Coimbatore, do.	4·42	2·24	7·81
Russelcondah	4·45	2·69	12·26
Mangalore	4·66	8·57	4·93
Tellicherry	5·63	10·57	76·72
Tanjore	5·63	11·78	10·32
Cannanore, Central	5·70	10·54	...
Neddiwuttum	6·26	4·51	3·05
Cuddalore	6·51	4·92	8·29
Tinnevelly	7·56	8·30	10·95
Berhampore	7·64	5·60	45·25
Kurnool	8·21	11·24	14·26
Lawrence Asylum Works	9·26	3·58	5·71
Calicut	12·07	7·97	10·35
Total...	3·51	4·15	11·49

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F.—*(Continued.)*

Statement showing Sickness and Mortality in the Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year ending 31st March 1869.

Jails.	Average daily number of Prisoners during the year.		Remaining in Hospital 31st March 1868.		Cholera.			
					Admissions.		Deaths.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Russelcondah	108·69	3·52	13	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore...	137·00	20·00	3	...	...	...	...	...
Chicacole	20·69	4·66	2	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	290·80	18·50	10	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry, Central..	804·93	·06	18	...	...	...	...	...
Do. District..	86·00	15·41	4	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam	59·94	2·12	5	...	...	...	...	...
Guntoor	153·37	14·64	3	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore...	222·42	24·64	2	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	197·81	9·09	13	1	28	...	11	...
Bellary	339·01	23·89	20	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	224·00	18·00	12	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor	307·77	27·38	15	2	...	...	...	...
Vellore, Central	361·07	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Fort	190·23	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	541·76	23·08	10	1	...	...	...	...
Guindy...	84·74	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	177·68	15·15	8	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	386·70	12·45	22	...	2	...	1	...
Tranquebar	146·19	10·32	4	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	157·16	20·46	3	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly, Central...	492·52	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Do. District...	196·35	9·58	8	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	462·84	9·00	11	...	1	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	218·00	20·00	4	...	...	...	...	...
Paumben	105·73	·48	3	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	14·67	·50	1	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut...	225·76	6·09	4	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry	85·33	3·36	3	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore, Central ...	262·93	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Fort	70·21	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	143·75	6·29	18	...	...	...	...	...
Paulghat	54·74	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore, Central ...	920·71	37·59	24	...	...	...	...	...
Do. District ...	179·95	·95	11	...	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund, Native ...	142·28	5·20	2	...	...	...	...	...
Lawrence Asylum Works	485·93	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Dodabettah	52·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neddiwuttum	159·73	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
European Prison... ...	20·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	9,292·25	362·41	317	4	31	...	12	...
Penitentiary...	462·81	35·17	10	3	...	...	...	...
Grand Total...	9,755·06	397·58	327	7	31	...	12	...

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Statement showing Sickness and Mortality in the Jails of the Madras

Jails.	Small-Pox.				Fevers.			
	Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Russelcondah	...	...	...	...	84	4	1	...
Berhampore	...	...	...	...	10	7	...	...
Chicacole	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	49	1	...	...
Rajahmundry, Central..	...	...	...	...	222	...	2	...
Do. District..	...	...	...	...	79	10	...	...
Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Guntoor	...	...	...	...	25	9	...	...
Nellore...	...	...	...	...	15	1	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	141	1	...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...	113	4	2	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	212	28	1	...
Chittoor	...	...	...	...	76	9	...	...
Vellore, Central	5	...	...	...	103	...	3	...
Do. Fort	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	54	2	...	...
Guindy...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	46	...	2	...
Tranquebar	1	...	...	...	40	...	...	...
Tanjore	3	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
Trichinopoly, Central...	...	...	...	...	22	...	1	...
Do. District...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Madura	1	...	...	...	66	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	25	1	...	...
Paumben	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Calicut...	2	...	1	...	21	...	...	...
Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	15	...	2	...
Cannanore, Central ...	7	...	...	...	143	...	1	...
Do. Fort... ...	2	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	58	...	3	...
Paulghat	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...
Coimbatore, Central ...	...	...	...	...	61	6	2	...
Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Ootacamund, Native ...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...
Lawrence Asylum Works	...	...	...	...	158	...	6	...
Dodabettah	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
Neddiwuttum	...	...	...	...	42	...	2	...
European Prison... ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total...	21	...	2	...	2,060	84	29	...
Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	98	4	1	...
Grand Total...	21	...	2	...	2,158	88	30	...

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tinued.)

Presidency, during the year ending 31*st March* 1869.—(Continued.)

Dysentery.				Diarrhœa.				Diseases of the Brain.			
Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
6	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
17	1	6	1	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	1	2	1	14	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
80	...	1	...	62	1	2	...	6	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	17	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	1	1	...	14	...	2	...	4	...	...	1
2	1	...	...	9	...	1	...	3	1	1	...
33	6	2	...	31	2	1	...	24	...	1	...
13	...	...	...	13	5	2	1	3	3	...	...
6	...	1	...	45	...	4	...	9	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	19	...	3	...	2	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
31	...	4	...	25	1	4	1	4	...	...	...
8	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	1	2	...	9	...	5	...	1	...	1	...
13	...	3	...	20	...	5	...	3	...	...	...
8	...	1	...	21	...	4	...	2	...	...	...
9	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
16	5	4	...	48	3	11	...	2	...	...	...
4	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
17	...	1	...	40	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
18	...	2	...	13	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	...	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	4	...	50	2	3	...	...	1	...	...
4	...	2	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
105	...	15	...	29	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
11	...	1	...	12	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
577	18	58	2	590	20	69	2	80	6	4	1
39	3	1	...	32	3	2	...	9	...	1	...
616	21	59	2	622	23	71	2	89	6	5	1

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Statement showing Sickness and Mortality in the Jails of the Madras

Jails.	Diseases of the Liver.				Diseases of the Lungs.			
	Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Russelcondah	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Berhampore	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Chicacole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Rajahmundry, Central..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. District..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntoor	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
Bellary	1	1	...	...	5	...	1	...
Cuddapah	6	1	...	...	14	1	1	...
Chittoor	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Vellore, Central	2	...	1	...	15	...	2	...
Do. Fort	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	21	...	1	...
Guindy	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...
Trichinopoly, Central...	1	...	...	...	7	...	2	...
Do. District...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Madura	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Paumben	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	2	...	...	...	18	...	2	...
Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore, Central ...	...	...	...	...	11	...	4	...
Do. Fort	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Paulghat	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore, Central ...	1	...	...	...	27	1	3	...
Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...
Ootacamund, Native ...	...	...	...	...	16	...	4	...
Lawrence Asylum Works	2	...	...	...	60	...	7	...
Dodabettah	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Neddiwuttum	1	...	...	...	17	...	2	..
European Prison... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	44	2	1	...	286	2	40	...
Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	35	3	1	1
Grand Total...	44	2	1	...	321	5	41	1

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tinued.)

Presidency, during the year ending 31*st March* 1869.—(Continued.)

Dropsy.				Anasarca.				Atrophy.			
Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	3	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	31	1	11	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	3	1
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	23	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	4	...	45	1	15	...	177	4	51	1
8	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	1	...
18	...	4	...	50	1	15	...	183	4	52	1

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F.—(*Con*

Statement showing Sickness and Mortality in the Jails of the Madras

Jails.	Scurvy.				Rheumatism.			
	Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Russelcondah	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...
Berhampore	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Chicacole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Rajahmundry, Central..	2	...	...	...	35	...	...	...
Do. District..	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Guntoor	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	1	...	...	...	8	1	...	...
Bellary	35	...	1	...	17	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	21	2	...	...
Chittoor	2	...	...	...	14	1	...	...
Vellore, Central	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Do. Fort	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Salem	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Guindy	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...
Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly, Central...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Do. District...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Madura	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...
Paumben	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Calicut	10	...	2	...	2	...	1	...
Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Cannanore, Central ...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Do. Fort	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Paulghat	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Coimbatore, Central ...	1	...	...	...	12	4	1	...
Do. District ...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Ootacamund, Native ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Lawrence Asylum Works	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...
Dodabettah	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Neddiwuttum	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
European Prison... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	57	...	3	...	303	15	4	...
Penitentiary	4	...	...	...	11	5	...	...
Grand Total...	61	...	3	...	314	20	4	...

tinued.)

Presidency, during the year ending 31st March 1869.—(Continued.)

Venereal.				Abscess and Ulcers.				Wounds and Injuries.			
Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
2	2	...	...	52	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
4	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	113	...	...	...	36	...	...	...
14	2	...	...	24	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	26	1	...	...	6	...	...	...
7	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	9	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	24	1	...	...
5	...	...	...	166	3	1	...	27	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	67	2	...	...	42	1	...	...
23	5	...	...	90	4	1	...	29	...	..	...
1	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
16	1	...	...	98	...	...	...	54	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
6	2	...	...	20	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	13	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
19	4	...	...	30	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	44	...	5	...	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
30	10	...	...	182	1	2	...	43	1	...	...
13	...	1	...	49	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
3	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	73	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
263	32	1	...	1,449	12	11	...	612	4	...	...
31	3	...	...	19	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
294	35	1	...	1,468	12	11	...	624	4	...	...

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Statement showing Sickness and Mortality in the Jails of the Madras

Jails.	Diseases of the Eye.				Diseases of	
	Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Russelcondah	...	1	...	...	3	...
Berhampore	...	...	...	...	2	...
Chicacole	1	...	...	...	8	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	4	...
Rajahmundry, Central.. ...	4	...	...	...	16	...
Do. District.. ...	2	1	...	...	4	2
Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntoor	2	...	...	...	4	...
Nellore	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	3	...	...	...	24	...
Bellary	9	...	...	...	20	1
Cuddapah	8	...	...	...	31	...
Chittoor	7	...	...	...	4	2
Vellore, Central	1	...	...	...	8	...
Do. Fort	2	...	...	...	11	...
Salem	1	...	...	...	8	...
Guindy	...	...	...	...	3	...
Chingleput	...	1	...	...	5	...
Cuddalore	3	...	...	...	6	...
Tranquebar	5	...	1	...	4	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly, Central... ...	5	...	...	...	10	...
Do. District... ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Madura	2	...	...	...	7	...
Tinnevelly	3	...	...	...	3	...
Paumben	3	...	...	...	4	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	1	...
Calicut	5	...	...	...	5	...
Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	8	...
Cannanore, Central	13	...	...	...	11	...
Do. Fort	2	...	...	...	3	...
Mangalore	8	...	...	...	6	...
Paulghat	1	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore, Central	9	1	...	...	7	2
Do. District	2	...	...	...	5	...
Ootacamund, Native	1	...	...	...	...	...
Lawrence Asylum Works ...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Dodabettah	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neddiwuttum	...	...	...	...	...	...
European Prison...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	104	4	1	...	237	7
Penitentiary	15	9	...	...	24	1
Grand Total...	119	13	1	...	261	8

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tinued.)

***Presidency, during the year ending* 31*st March* 1869.—(Continued.)**

the Skin.		Other Cases.				Total Admissions.	
Deaths.		Admissions.		Deaths.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
...	...	16	...	1	...	205	7
...	...	7	4	...	1	72	15
...	...	2	...	...	...	19	1
...	...	9	1	1	...	143	5
...	...	76	...	1	...	684	1
...	...	8	1	...	...	172	18
...	...	2	...	...	...	10	...
...	...	33	2	1	...	108	13
...	...	15	...	...	...	67	3
...	...	53	5	1	...	387	9
...	...	112	2	...	...	528	13
...	...	...	2	...	...	520	45
...	...	9	4	2	1	285	33
...	...	48	...	...	...	310	...
...	...	6	...	...	...	94	...
...	...	65	1	2	1	352	8
...	...	18	...	1	...	82	...
...	...	9	1	1	...	81	5
...	...	39	...	...	...	238	2
...	...	9	2	...	...	121	7
...	...	1	...	1	...	57	1
...	...	45	...	1	...	175	...
...	...	9	...	1	...	69	...
...	...	33	...	2	...	199	1
...	...	21	3	2	...	188	19
...	...	29	...	1	...	143	...
...	...	18	1	...	...	49	1
1	...	64	...	6	...	241	...
...	...	15	...	...	...	74	1
...	...	12	...	...	...	293	...
...	...	20	...	...	...	65	...
...	...	13	1	...	...	191	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...
...	...	100	18	3	...	567	47
...	...	36	...	1	...	161	...
...	...	13	...	...	...	75	1
...	...	60	...	2	...	707	...
...	...	9	...	...	...	54	...
...	...	30	...	1	...	141	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...
1	...	1,066	48	32	3	8,012	259
...	...	75	12	2	...	423	43
1	...	1,141	60	34	3	8,435	302

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F.—(Con

Statement showing Sickness and Mortality in the Jails of the Madras

JAILS.	Total Deaths.		Remaining in Hospital, 31st March 1869.		Average daily Sick during the year.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Russelcondah	5	...	3	...	6·24	·30
Berhampore	*10	2	4	...	3·63	·70
Chicacole	...	...	...	...	3·25	·16
Vizagapatam	4	1	8	...	6·70	·18
Rajahmundry, Central ...	8	...	12	1	15·64	·01
Do. District ...	...	...	5	1	4·92	1·16
Masulipatam	...	...	2	...	·95	...
Guntoor	1	...	...	...	3·87	·45
Nellore	3	...	2	...	2·58	·07
Kurnool	16	1	11	...	9·10	·43
Bellary	8	...	20	...	24·92	·78
Cuddapah	10	...	22	...	17·49	1·97
Chittoor	5	2	10	...	15·45	1·44
Vellore, Central	†13	...	9	...	14·28	...
Do. Fort	‡5	...	4	...	3·56	...
Salem	9	1	16	...	14·33	·67
Guindy	1	...	5	...	2·73	...
Chingleput	2	...	10	...	3·96	·13
Cuddalore	25	1	4	...	17·89	·15
Tranquebar	4	1	8	1	4·60	·51
Tanjore	‖10	...	1	...	1·82	·05
Trichinopoly, Central ...	14	...	12	...	7·78	...
Do. District ...	9	...	2	...	3·75	...
Madura	9	...	7	...	9·33	·16
Tinnevelly	18	...	12	...	8·62	1·80
Paumben	§2	...	1	...	4·00	...
Cochin	...	...	1	...	1·42	·01
Calicut	28	...	4	...	6·87	...
Tellicherry	5	...	3	1	2·57	·18
Cannanore, Central... ...	15	...	11	...	10·27	...
Do. Fort	1	...	2	...	3·44	...
Mangalore	7	...	8	...	9·93	·05
Paulghat	1	...	...	...	2·00	...
Coimbatore, Central ...	21	...	13	...	16·50	1·27
Do. District ...	8	...	5	...	6·71	...
Ootacamund, Native ...	5	...	10	...	5·41	·08
Lawrence Asylum Works .	¶45	...	25	...	21·98	...
Dodabettah	1	...	...	...	·65	...
Neddiwuttum	**10	...	7	...	8·47	...
European Prison	...	...	2	...	·11	...
Total...	338	9	281	4	307·72	12·71
Penitentiary	9	1	10	...	15·40	1·17
Grand Total...	347	10	291	4	323·12	13·88

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tinued.)

Presidency, during the year ending 31*st March* 1869.—(Concluded.)

Per-centage of average daily Sick to daily strength.	Per-centage of Deaths to daily strength.	Deaths out of Hospital.				Remarks.
		Suicide.		Accidental.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
5·82	4·45	...	...	...	...	
2·75	7·64	...	...	...	...	* One died at Russeloondal
13·44	...	...	...	...	...	
2·22	1·61	...	1	...	...	Abolished 30th June 1868.
1·94	·99	...	...	...	...	
6·05	...	...	...	...	...	
1·53	...	...	...	...	...	
2·57	·59	...	...	...	...	
1·07	1·21	...	...	...	...	
4·60	8·21	...	...	...	1	
7·08	2·20	...	...	...	...	
8·04	4·13	...	...	...	...	
5·03	2·08	...	...	...	...	
3·95	3·60	...	...	...	...	† Includes one death in For Jail.
1·34	2·62	...	...	...	...	
2·65	1·77	...	...	...	...	‡ Includes one death in Cen tral Jail.
3·22	1·18	...	...	...	...	
2·12	1·03	...	...	...	...	
4·51	6·51	...	...	...	...	
3·26	3·19	1	...	...	...	
1·05	5·63	...	...	...	...	‖ Two died at Tranquebar
1·57	2·84	...	...	1	...	
1·82	4·37	...	...	...	...	
2·01	1·90	...	...	...	...	
4·37	7·56	...	...	...	...	
3·76	1·88	...	...	...	...	§ One died at Madura.
9·42	...	...	...	...	...	
2·96	12·07	...	...	...	...	
3·10	5·63	...	...	...	...	
3·90	5·70	...	...	...	...	
4·89	1·42	...	...	...	...	
6·65	4·66	1	...	...	...	
3·65	1·82	...	...	...	...	Abolished 7th Decembe 1868.
1·85	2·19	...	...	...	...	
3·70	4·42	...	...	...	...	
4·26	3·39	...	...	...	...	
4·52	9·26	...	...	...	...	¶ Eight died at Coimba tore Central Jail, an one at the District Jail.
1·23	1·90	...	...	...	...	
5·30	6·26	...	...	...	...	** One died at Coimba tore Central Jail, and on at the District Jail.
·54	...	...	...	...	...	
3·31	3·59	2	1	1	1	
3·32	2·00	...	...	...	...	
3·31	3·51	2	1	1	1	

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F.—(*Con*

Statement of Expenses incurred in the several Jails of the

JAILS.	Average daily number of Prisoners dieted.	Fixed Establishment.			Extra Establishment.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Russelcondah	112	1,152	7	9	...	...	...
Berhampore	156	3,313	9	2	...	...	...
Chicacole	25	270	0	0	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	300	3,017	15	6	...	...	...
Rajahmundry, Central..	805	15,008	4	5	...	...	...
Do. District..	90	2,202	4	11	...	...	...
Masulipatam	61	1,990	7	8	...	...	...
Guntoor	159	2,582	0	8	...	...	...
Nellore	244	3,219	5	4	5	6	8
Kurnool	191	2,449	10	4	3	2	6
Bellary	342	3,393	9	6	...	...	...
Cuddapah	203	3,634	11	10	...	..	...
Chittoor	309	3,778	14	11	...	...	...
Vellore, Central	362	3,534	1	11	...	...	...
Do. Fort	190	2,117	7	6	...	...	...
Salem	549	13,609	14	2	...	...	...
Guindy	79	1,358	1	10	...	...	...
Chingleput	183	3,683	11	0	...	...	...
Cuddalore	371	3,193	14	0	...	...	...
Tranquebar	133	2,644	10	3	...	...	...
Tanjore	163	2,715	14	1	...	...	...
Trichinopoly, Central...	493	3,154	8	6	...	...	...
Do. District...	188	3,020	7	6	...	...	...
Madura	410	3,118	0	0	140	0	0
Tinnevelly	219	2,616	11	4	...	...	...
Paumben	110	2,170	10	11	...	...	...
Cochin...	15	965	0	0	...	...	...
Calicut	206	3,358	2	9	...	...	...
Tellicherry	71	2,113	7	5	...	...	...
Cannanore, Central ...	261	2,876	4	5	...	...	...
Do. Fort	70	685	7	8	...	...	...
Mangalore	144	3,115	3	5	...	...	...
Paulghat	50	432	8	0	...	...	...
Coimbatore, Central ...	957	17,029	14	11	...	...	...
Do. District ...	159	2,983	12	7	...	...	...
Ootacamund, Native ...	146	2,389	0	0	...	...	...
Lawrence Asylum Works	485	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dodabettah...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neddiwuttum	159	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	9,241	1,28,900	4	2	148	9	2
European Prison ...	20	6,540	5	3	...	...	...
Total...	9,261	1,35,440	9	5	148	9	2
Penitentiary	483	7,000	4	4	...	...	...
Grand Total...	9,744	1,42,440	13	9	148	9	2

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***Madras Presidency, during the year ending* 31*st March* 1869.**

Batta paid to discharged Prisoners.			Diet to Prisoners.			Extra allowance granted to sick.			Cost per head.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
159	12	3	3,078	8	11	1	1	10	27	7	11
316	3	1	4,415	11	7	129	7	5	29	2	2
12	15	6	171	15	6	...	...	...	6	14	1
153	12	0	7,237	1	1	24	2	1	24	3	3
234	13	0	31,106	2	1	175	9	11	38	13	9
118	15	1	3,469	6	3	...	...	...	38	8	9
11	4	0	2,635	12	5	81	0	11	44	8	7
294	10	7	6,958	3	7	14	0	6	43	13	7
389	8	0	12,851	9	0	...	...	...	52	10	9
196	4	8	6,351	6	2	20	7	7	33	5	9
377	0	0	15,651	12	10	16	13	9	45	13	0
222	15	4	7,433	2	1	...	...	...	36	9	10
267	7	0	13,140	14	0	127	15	0	42	15	1
175	5	3	17,355	9	7	301	14	5	48	12	5
51	0	3	9,131	5	7	73	9	7	48	7	2
433	9	6	24,624	3	2	...	...	...	44	13	8
27	12	0	5,479	6	2	51	11	11	70	0	3
17	14	0	8,438	10	2	84	7	1	46	9	2
76	8	0	18,881	5	3	...	...	...	50	14	3
154	7	9	6,799	2	7	37	1	6	51	6	5
41	12	0	7,575	9	4	151	0	0	47	6	5
96	4	3	26,111	3	11	...	...	...	52	15	5
105	10	0	8,472	3	9	138	1	0	45	12	9
182	5	4	32,724	12	9	39	8	11	79	14	7
...	...	...	11,251	8	0	66	7	6	51	10	11
48	0	0	5,608	6	10	83	14	3	51	11	11
12	10	0	586	13	11	...	...	...	39	2	0
92	3	7	14,843	9	7	678	12	1	75	5	7
4	8	0	4,702	0	10	94	13	0	67	9	0
86	14	0	15,400	1	5	5	15	0	59	0	5
26	12	0	3,236	15	8	25	2	6	46	9	7
78	4	0	8,352	6	3	278	3	2	59	14	11
0	4	0	1,469	5	2	30	12	2	30	0	0
461	14	4	46,599	3	2	...	...	...	48	11	1
245	6	0	7,804	8	5	...	...	...	49	1	4
39	13	6	10,026	13	4	874	4	3	74	10	7
78	12	6	33,254	9	2	438	11	2	69	7	6
2	8	0	4,899	5	0	...	...	...	69	0	1
15	0	1	11,579	8	9	...	...	...	72	13	3
5,310	14	10	4,59,710	5	3	4,045	0	6	49	2	4
30	0	0	3,127	13	10	99	4	4	161	5	8
5,340	14	10	4,62,838	3	1	4,144	4	10	...	...	...
16	8	0	21,950	0	8	1,342	9	8	48	3	7
5,357	6	10	4,84,788	3	9	5,486	14	6	...	...	...

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F.—(Con

Statement of Expenses incurred in the several Jails of the Madras

JAILS.	Clothing and bedding.			Cost per head.			Lighting.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Russelcondah	219	12	8	1	15	4	91	12	4
Berhampore	848	15	7	5	7	1	234	1	8
Chicacole	2	5	0	0	1	5	11	9	7
Vizagapatam	581	1	6	1	14	11	465	13	10
Rajahmundry, Central..	4,900	0	3	6	1	5	1,442	6	9
Do. District..	399	4	6	4	7	0	161	14	11
Masulipatam	160	3	0	2	10	0	148	13	1
Guntoor	561	6	6	3	8	6	328	10	9
Nellore	988	10	11	4	0	10	180	9	8
Kurnool	922	15	0	4	13	4	173	0	6
Bellary	470	3	0	1	6	0	271	2	8
Cuddapah	531	1	0	2	9	10	238	12	4
Chittoor	1,086	4	5	3	8	2	258	6	2
Vellore, Central... ...	1,589	9	2	4	6	3	273	6	7
Do. Fort	907	7	1	4	12	5	181	5	1
Salem	2,851	8	10	5	3	1	...	...	...
Guindy	424	13	0	5	6	0	232	2	6
Chingleput	511	13	11	2	12	9	310	12	0
Cuddalore	1,368	0	4	3	11	0	217	0	4
Tranquebar...	565	14	6	4	4	1	180	14	3
Tanjore	483	14	0	2	15	6	98	9	11
Trichinopoly, Central...	1,312	13	3	2	10	7	227	0	5
Do. District...	650	2	4	3	7	4	113	0	0
Madura	996	9	8	2	6	10	281	15	8
Tinnevelly	436	15	4	1	15	11	281	8	8
Paumben	503	9	3	4	9	3	185	5	7
Cochin	43	15	11	2	14	11	97	6	5
Calicut	1,041	3	9	5	0	10	800	7	3
Tellicherry	272	1	3	3	13	3	257	1	10
Cannanore, Central ...	718	6	6	2	12	0	629	1	6
Do. Fort... ...	318	2	0	4	8	9	332	8	5
Mangalore	436	6	1	3	0	6	319	4	11
Paulghat	159	8	0	3	3	0	64	5	2
Coimbatore, Central ...	2,945	15	1	3	1	3	20	15	0
Do. District ...	357	13	4	2	4	0	12	9	0
Ootacamund, Native ...	1,927	8	2	13	3	3	348	15	7
Lawrence Asylum Works	3,443	10	8	7	1	7	784	3	1
Dodabettah...	973	0	0	13	11	3	41	14	0
Neddiwuttum	2,050	12	8	12	14	4	6	10	8
Total...	38,963	13	5	4	5	2	10,305	10	1
European Prison ...	568	1	6	28	6	6	107	5	8
Total...	39,531	14	11	...	...	...	10,412	15	9
Penitentiary	2,420	13	6	5	0	2	345	4	6
Grand Total...	41,952	12	5	...	...	...	10,758	4	3

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Presidency, during the year ending 31*st March* 1869.—(Continued.)

Rent and repairs of buildings.			Purchase and repair of chains, fetters, tools, and implements.			Furniture purchased or repaired.			Stationery.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
99	2	0	43	11	9	197	6	0	0	14	0
202	5	1	88	4	0	215	15	5	0	2	6
30	0	0	5	11	6	......	...	...	......	...	...
163	8	0	88	3	8	310	5	0	4	4	0
99	15	0	995	4	2	906	10	5	119	15	3
143	8	5	81	1	11	83	15	6	1	15	0
36	7	6	132	13	9	69	9	0	......	...	...
176	6	3	231	5	0	339	4	4	2	0	0
281	5	11	256	14	7	432	14	0	2	3	0
121	15	11	129	10	10	231	5	10	......	...	...
61	6	0	33	0	0	413	1	9	4	0	0
233	1	4	179	15	2	27	8	0	......	...	...
121	1	0	156	12	3	149	8	6	6	10	0
0	14	0	3	7	0	285	12	0	10	6	0
46	11	0	110	0	0	126	4	0	6	2	0
230	9	6	85	5	6	346	7	0	8	0	0
11	14	0	321	14	2	35	8	0	......	...	...
182	14	2	32	10	8	188	14	11	4	4	6
203	15	4	54	12	7	167	13	6	21	14	6
90	4	10	189	8	0	134	7	0	16	4	6
786	4	9	208	12	0	......	...	...	1	2	0
......	...	...	75	6	5	389	1	6	10	3	1
108	7	8	169	12	10	56	1	8	0	5	1
180	6	0	182	15	0	169	4	0	9	12	0
44	9	0	173	12	3	180	8	0	......	...	...
8	4	0	89	14	1	148	8	0	......	...	...
46	5	8	9	7	6	......	...	...	......	...	...
70	3	8	205	14	6	......	...	...	......	...	...
66	0	0	36	11	0	384	4	11	......	...	...
......	...	...	1	3	6	605	4	4	3	0	0
31	15	8	22	12	2	1	14	3	......	...	...
105	0	4	9	11	8	......	...	...	1	14	5
44	7	3	1	10	0	......	...	...	......	...	...
812	11	7	350	12	7	945	9	2	1	11	11
297	11	6	6	15	6	31	0	0	0	4	0
534	8	0	88	14	8	1,390	0	1	4	3	0
......	...	...	111	2	0	......	...	...	34	12	6
......	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...
......	...	...	2	0	0	......	...	...	20	15	6
5,674	4	4	4,968	2	2	8,964	2	1	297	2	9
341	0	0	80	0	0	298	5	9	10	0	0
6,015	4	4	5,048	2	2	9,262	7	10	307	2	9
16	10	0	40	13	9	83	10	0	......	...	...
6,031	14	4	5,088	15	11	9,346	1	10	307	2	9

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F.—(Con

Statement of Expenses incurred in the several Jails of the Madras

JAILS.	Executions.			Transportation and transfer of prisoners.			Sundries.			Batta to prisoners' children.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Russelcondah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	14	0	...	...	...
Berhampore ...	33	1	6	328	10	11	552	12	5	5	13	3
Chicacole ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	10	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	36	10	0	241	8	0	291	4	10	...	...	...
Rajahmundry, Central.	12	6	6	696	14	9	718	12	5	...	...	...
Do. District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	1	7	18	11	0
Masulipatam ...	...	...	...	54	6	5	223	5	1	...	...	...
Guntoor ...	7	12	0	143	6	4	157	14	3	9	9	8
Nellore ...	29	4	0	289	15	0	186	10	4	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	18	0	0	359	1	2	316	9	3	5	4	2
Bellary ...	18	12	0	346	3	5	200	11	0	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	20	9	3	210	12	6	271	6	0	...	...	...
Chittoor ...	16	8	3	309	7	9	79	0	3	...	...	...
Vellore, Central ...	...	...	...	389	0	1	212	5	2	...	...	...
Do. Fort ...	...	...	...	101	6	1	115	13	5	...	...	...
Salem ...	20	10	0	242	9	0	352	12	0	...	...	...
Guindy ...	...	...	...	40	14	0	261	7	2	...	...	...
Chingleput ...	7	0	0	211	10	1	47	15	4	20	10	0
Cuddalore ...	44	10	6	329	0	8	768	2	0	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	64	5	7	304	7	5	222	5	9	...	...	...
Tanjore ...	...	...	...	41	7	0	134	10	2	44	7	6
Trichinopoly, Central...	...	...	...	589	7	11	656	4	9	...	...	...
Do. District ..	20	14	10	...	...	...	483	6	5	...	...	...
Madura ...	75	2	9	192	4	2	708	11	10	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	7	0	0	182	3	5	134	6	9	...	...	...
Paumben ...	...	...	...	14	2	3	106	10	10	...	...	...
Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	14	6	...	...	...
Calicut ...	30	0	0	145	11	6	714	10	6	...	...	...
Tellicherry ...	13	1	0	0	8	0	53	10	10	...	...	...
Cannanore, Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	642	2	4	...	...	...
Do. Fort ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	4	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	6	8	0	186	0	9	69	11	8	...	...	...
Paulghat ...	...	...	...	88	14	0	1	12	4	...	...	...
Coimbatore, Central ...	22	0	0	291	10	4	555	2	5	...	...	...
Do. District ...	...	...	...	14	4	0	60	6	6	...	...	...
Ootacamund, Native...	10	0	0	108	11	0	801	6	10	...	...	...
Lawrence Asylum Works	...	...	...	295	13	2	1,155	9	0	...	...	...
Dodabettah ...	...	...	...	121	1	0	168	9	0	...	...	...
Neddiwuttum ...	...	...	...	310	2	6	253	2	3	...	...	...
Total...	514	4	2	7,181	10	7	12,035	9	4	104	7	7
European Prison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	837	15	0	...	...	...
Total...	514	4	2	7,181	10	7	12,873	8	4	104	7	7
Penitentiary ...	24	12	0	2,500	13	3	2,740	7	5	...	...	...
Grand Total...	539	0	2	9,682	7	10	15,613	15	9	104	7	7

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cluded.)

Presidency, during the year ending 31st March 1869.—(Concluded.)

Rewards paid for the reapprehension of escaped Convicts.			Supplied Hospital on Medical requisition (exclusive of diet.)			Total.			Remarks.
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
25	0	0	15	15	0	5,138	6	6	
...	...	...	116	0	0	10,801	1	7	
...	...	...	1	4	0	517	9	11	For three months Jail given up.
...	...	...	35	9	7	12,651	3	1	
75	0	0	514	10	8	57,006	13	7	
...	...	...	72	11	11	7,011	15	0	
50	0	0	177	2	4	5,771	5	2	
...	...	...	117	3	11	11,923	14	4	
...	...	...	29	14	4	19,144	2	9	
...	...	...	50	9	6	11,349	7	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21,257	11	11	
...	...	...	176	9	4	13,180	8	2	
...	...	...	67	11	2	19,566	8	8	
...	...	...	392	3	5	24,523	14	7	
...	...	...	60	3	11	13,028	11	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	42,805	8	8	
...	...	...	57	12	3	8,303	5	0	
...	...	...	19	0	8	13,762	4	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	25,327	1	0	
...	...	...	85	0	3	11,488	14	2	
10	0	0	44	9	0	12,337	15	9	
...	...	...	133	4	0	32,755	10	0	
...	...	...	115	10	9	13,454	3	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	39,001	12	1	
...	...	...	132	14	5	15,508	8	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,967	6	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,785	9	11	
...	...	...	157	2	11	22,138	2	1	
...	...	...	41	6	11	8,039	11	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20,968	5	0	
...	...	...	1	0	0	4,691	15	8	
...	...	...	44	10	6	13,003	5	2	
...	...	...	19	5	5	2,312	11	6	For nine months Jail given up.
25	0	0	...	...	...	70,062	8	6	
...	...	...	52	15	4	11,867	10	2	
25	0	0	79	13	0	18,648	15	5	Rupees 19,905-8-2 credited on account of Convict labour.
50	0	0	195	13	2	39,843	0	5	
...	...	...	18	3	4	6,224	8	4	
75	0	0	164	2	10	14,477	7	3	
335	0	0	3,190	9	10	6,90,649	14	3	
...	...	...	50	0	10	12,090	4	2	
335	0	0	3,240	10	8	7,02,740	2	5	
...	...	...	423	10	0	38,906	5	1	
335	0	0	3,664	4	8	7,41,646	7	6	

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APPENDIX III.

A.

Rainfall in the districts of the Madras Presidency for three years.

DISTRICTS.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Ganjam	38·94	48·26	22·54
Vizagapatam	51·28	49·89	34·07
Godavery	39·19	30·57	19·10
Kistna	22·97	29·21	26·95
Nellore	32·53	21·61	25·06
Cuddapah	24·31	16·77	17·08
Bellary	16·75	13·87	20·75
Kurnool	19·83	22·00	24·33
Madras	37·26	15·15	11·81
North Arcot	31·45	17·06	24·00
South Arcot	33·02	25·08	20·56
Tanjore	27·71	22·58	27·47
Trichinopoly	60·30	28·92	29·36
Madura	18·64	25·59	28·26
Tinnevelly	37·94	29·24	29·39
Coimbatore	25·36	22·38	19·75
Neilgherry Hills	...	...	33·44
Salem	25·97	26·41	26·35
South Canara	139·05	127·19	138·82
Malabar	85 05	97·83	107·64

B.

Prices of Grains, &c., for six years.

ITEMS.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rice, 2nd sort, per garce ...	352	411	431	522	395	380
Paddy do. do.	158	189	198	242	179	170
Cholum, per garce	214	227	260	334	224	206
Cumboo, do.	186	209	237	296	207	188
Raggy, do.	185	210	231	313	219	196
Veragoo, do.	132	161	164	208	158	134
Wheat, do.	553	668	700	800	623	499
Salt, do.	272	276	272	330	299	296
Cotton, per candy	270	227	151	166	124	114

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C.

General Receipts.

ITEMS.	1864-65.		1865-66.		1866-67. (for eleven months.)		1867-68.		1868-69.		Results of 1868-69 compared with 1867-68.	
	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	418,11,620	67·2	429,02,557	68·1	363,55,087	65·1	423,97,052	64·9	405,87,570	63·8	...	18,09,482
Abkarry	39,60,490	6·3	41,42,805	6·5	42,74,529	7·6	50,67,411	7·8	49,08,481	7·7	...	1,58,930
Income Tax	14,65,652	2·3	6,70,548	1·1	13,911	0·2	215	...	...	...	...	215
License Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,07,135	1·3	5,65,078	0·8	...	2,42,057
Moturpha Tax on profession	2,518	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sea Customs	18,10,046	2·9	19,51,019	3·2	18,26,743	3·2	23,71,941	3·7	26,10,459	4·1	2,38,518	...
Land Customs	2,28,788	·3	1,34,465	0·2	1,06,745	0·1	1,47,080	0·2	1,85,480	0·4	38,400	...
Salt	103,45,973	16·6	101,27,596	16·1	104,72,038	18·7	109,38,017	16·7	110,70,412	17·4	1,32,395	...
Stamps	26,88,918	4·3	30,66,558	4·8	28,25,533	5·1	35,37,234	5·4	37,25,503	5·8	1,88,269	...
Total...	623,08,950	100	629,95,548	100	558,74,586	100	652,66,085	100	636,52,933	100	5,97,582	22,10,734
											Net...	16,13,152
£...	6,230,895	...	6,299,555	...	5,587,459	...	6,326,609	...	6,365,293	...	...	...

D.

General Charges.

ITEMS.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67, (for eleven months.)	1867-68.	1868-69.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue, including Board of Revenue, Settlement Offices, and Revenue Survey	38,12,095	39,84,523	37,03,331	39,94,379	42,83,860
Abkarry	1,56,831	2,70,416	1,95,670	2,16,120	2,49,585
Income Tax	82,506	17,433	...	...	...
License Tax	...	...	...	27,160	16,945
Sea Customs	1,58,630	1,57,201	1,42,672	1,58,573	1,62,732
Land Customs	10,408	8,489	7,999	7,824	7,980
Salt	14,25,062	14,87,686	14,43,193	13,48,246	13,28,143
Stamps	1,49,131	1,24,113	1,20,408	1,57,36	1,64,300
Total...	57,44,663	60,49,861	56,13,273	59,09,666	62,13,545
Allowance to District and Village Officers	3,60,015	3,58,901	3,41,845	3,58,519	5,20,288
Miscellaneous payments ...	66,311	...	...	...	...
Grand Total...	61,70,989	64,08,762	59,55,118	62,68,185	67,33,833
£...	617,099	640,876	595,512	626,819	673,383

E.

Abstract of Receipts and Charges.

ITEMS.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts	623,08,950	629,95,548	558,74,586	652,66,085	636,52,933
Charges	61,70,989	64,08,762	59,55,118	62,68,185	67,33,833
Per-centage of charges...	9·9	10·2	10·7	9·6	10·6

F.

Import and Export Duties.

DISTRICTS.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Re-export duty.	Miscellaneous items.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	517	74,954	...	19	75,490
Vizagapatam	10,775	72,606	...	144	83,525
Godavery	9,810	87,155	...	1,816	98,781
Kistna	1,298	9,101	...	73	10,472
Nellore	22	400	...	49	471
Madras Sea Customs ...	12,88,543	2,17,732	...	19,134	15,25,409
South Arcot	14,314	41,961	...	27	56,302
Tanjore	1,04,917	3,30,955	1,010	713	4,37,595
Madura	20,510	7,593	...	66	28,169
Tinnevelly	74,292	17,306	...	317	91,915
South Canara	22,195	51,191	...	940	74,326
Malabar	40,653	86,610	...	741	1,28,004
Total...	15,87,846	9,97,564	1,010	24,039	26,10,459

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G.

Value of Imports and Exports from 1857-58 *to* 1868-69.

YEARS.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.				VALUE OF EXPORTS.				VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS.		Gross duty.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Duty.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Duty.	Merchandise.	Duty.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1857-58...	246,85,453	186,23,162	433,08,615	6,34,817	403,65,161	117,00,866	520,66,027	5,97,599	9,10,155	...	12,32,416
1858-59...	293,08,408	142,96,207	436,04,615	8,82,161	337,99,807	57,28,536	395,28,343	4,29,528	17,16,876	...	13,11,689
1859-60...	299,07,033	174,39,684	473,46,717	16,01,718	387,82,800	45,47,547	433,30,347	7,13,038	12,56,494	...	23,14,750
1860-61...	316,55,812	207,25,887	523,81,699	17,22,731	445,98,338	62,88,632	508,86,970	8,56,058	15,07,146	675	25,79,464
1861-62...	344,94,138	222,85,900	567,80,038	13,58,719	542,92,250	39,58,486	582,50,736	7,12,211	11,60,099	260	20,71,190
1862-63...	303,30,148	303,86,890	607,17,038	10,91,820	635,58,990	61,90,551	697,49,541	6,79,052	11,96,496	306	17,70,178
1863-64...	402,65,473	360,75,985	763,41,458	12,75,208	877,78,126	223,39,284	11,01,17,410	7,19,579	17,85,648	126	19,94,913
1864-65...	418,02,487	303,13,958	721,16,445	11,17,875	836,71,790	181,50,942	10,18,22,732	6,67,464	10,04,883	88	17,85,427
1865-66...	479,87,412	366,42,492	846,29,904	12,19,300	900,15,155	126,10,223	10,26,25,378	7,00,548	14,61,719	660	19,20,508
1866-67...	416,74,201	136,86,606	553,60,807	12,77,505	445,86,571	175,29,881	621,16,452	5,23,008	4,86,287	79	18,00,592
1867-68...	508,27,573	112,93,529	621,21,102	14,78,349	580,09,230	101,55,634	681,64,864	8,59,953	4,39,815	26	23,38,328
1868-69...	514,00,610	225,60,091	739,60,701	15,87,846	767,50,999	36,81,960	804,32,959	9,97,564	14,45,965	1,010	25,86,420

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H.

IMPORTS.

Principal Staples of Trade.

ARTICLES.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	RS.	RS.
Millinery and wearing apparel	11,51,789	12,94,918
Books	1,46,945	1,80,872
Twist	83,50,188	92,33,783
Cotton Piece-goods, plain	93,73,297	99,57,748
Do. dyed and printed	23,95,867	34,95,346
Coral, unwrought	1,75,371	4,42,651
Drugs and medicines	4,70,054	5,49,039
Dyeing and colouring materials	94,998	74,198
Earthen and Porcelain-ware	1,13,733	1,21,173
Glass, manufactures of	2,04,002	3,01,362
Paddy	33,91,700	13,78,746
Rice	14,76,364	21,30,734
Wheat	2,66,264	3,34,941
Grain of sorts	4,19,250	4,86,427
Jewelry	89,223	71,330
Jute, manufactures of	2,69,601	10,20,735
Machines and machinery	4,49,500	3,47,355
Malt Liquors	7,43,951	7,77,239
Metals	40,12,577	43,36,849
Paper	5,18,594	3,61,815
Provisions and Oilman's stores	6,14,260	4,91,205
Railway stores	31,26,666	19,19,338
Seeds	3,98,840	3,12,016
Silk, raw	1,92,955	6,09,512
Silk, manufactures of	2,52,247	2,93,578
Spices, including betel-nut	16,22,926	12,73,924
Spirits	6,69,146	7,74,880
Stationery, except paper	99,420	1,17,282
Tea	2,87,421	2,07,070
Timber and planks	12,26,734	12,86,879
Wines	9,34,420	8,94,715
Wool, manufactures of	4,91,953	7,18,206
Other articles*	67,97,317	56,04,799
Total...	508,27,573	514,00,610
£...	5,082,757	5,140,061
* Government Stores	9,93,781	3,89,780
Do. Salt on the West Coast	3,09,375	3,88,350

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I.

EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	RS.	RS.
Cocoanuts	31,70,869	34,27,579
Coffee	80,54,337	106,65,221
Cotton Wool	123,86,880	213,99,827
Cotton Goods	33,80,274	22,95,031
Coir and Coir-rope...	11,77,917	17,30,181
Dregs of Gingelly-oil	2,94,648	1,80,701
Drugs	1,61,422	1,92,498
Indigo	43,15,004	61,03,555
Dyes of sorts	3,37,729	7,58,924
Feathers	33,690	1,10,291
Fruits and vegetables	1,51,567	4,01,807
Paddy	6,48,069	7,76,387
Rice...	70,44,489	69,10,930
Wheat	71,046	85,692
Grain of sorts	1,91,924	4,27,989
Hemp, manufactures of	23,408	20,634
Hides and Skins	28,98,277	31,72,631
Horns	2,09,248	1,80,755
Ivory and Ivory-ware	13,594	12,933
Jewelry	47,000	25,671
Mats	23,818	38,669
Oils	24,43,703	39,04,317
Precious stones	41,100	69,101
Provisions and Oilman's stores	4,12,592	11,40,858
Salt	34,643	28,797
Saltpetre	65,900	34,284
Seeds	34,26,730	50,66,597
Silk, manufactures of	69,359	72,587
Spices	26,25,833	27,70,993
Spirits	10,241	4,919
Sugar and other saccharine matter	9,02,846	14,41,054
Timber and wood	10,62,772	12,52,052
Tobacco	3,66,716	3,72,157
Wax	28,292	54,512
All other articles*	18,83,793	16,20,865
Total...	580,09,230	767,50,999
£...	5,800,923	7,675,099
* Government Stores	...	18,154

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J.

Export trade in Coffee, Cotton, Indigo, &c.

ARTICLES.	1866-67.		1867-68.		1868-69.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Coffee ... ... lbs.	1,73,49,503	41,91,785	3,76,06,333	80,54,337	4,72,17,496	106,65,221
Cotton Wool ... „	2,43,67,331	94,37,789	4,70,26,932	123,86,380	8,91,81,858	213,99,827
Cotton Piece-goods ... „	......	29,75,738	......	33,80,274	......	22,95,031
Indigo ... „	6,58,224	14,20,215	22,61,616	43,15,004	26,68,808	61,03,555
Rice ... ...Cwt.	15,28,596	84,51,833	16,99,299	70,44,489	18,25,195	69,10,930
Hides & Skins. No.	1,11,29,993	23,53,398	51,65,385	28,98,277	59,37,469	31,72,631
Oils ... ...Galls.	11,04,160	11,97,479	17,27,867	24,43,703	26,59,958	39,04,317
Coir and Coir Rope ...Cwt.	1,81,427	10,56,216	2,02,571	11,77,917	3,17,293	17,30,181
Oil, etc., seeds „	1,12,655	4,89,748	6,36,435	34,26,730	6,17,539	50,66,597
Spices ... Cwt.	2,22,471	21,96,823	1,99,583	26,25,833	2,17,914	27,70,993
Spices ... No.	......	......	1,01,57,316		1,01,53,300	
Sugar & other saccharine matter ...Cwt.	2,84,631	18,58,020	1,05,554	9,02,846	2,29,373	14,41,054

K.

Area of Cotton cultivation.

DISTRICTS.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase or decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ganjam	3,893	3,840	— 53
Vizagapatam	19,341	17,351	— 1,990
Gadavery	17,445	20,760	+ 3,315
Kistna	1,97,587	1,76,657	— 20,930
Nellore	33,385	22,032	— 11,353
Cuddapah	58,758	33,847	— 24,911
Bellary	4,10,297	3,31,158	— 79,139
Kurnool	2,18,878	1,96,280	— 22,598
Madras	24	2	— 22
North Arcot	1,673	1,692	+ 19
South Arcot	18,726	4,898	— 13,828
Tanjore	3,085	3,265	+ 180
Trichinopoly	82,340	83,714	+ 1,374
Madura	61,900	66,152	+ 4,252
Tinnevelly	2,03,967	2,14,301	+ 10,334
Coimbatore	1,19,247	1,17,680	— 1,567
Neilgherry Hills	......	......	......
Salem	15,826	12,091	— 3,735
South Canara	......	......	......
Malabar	......	......	......
Total...	14,66,372	13,05,720	1,60,652

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L.

Cotton Exports.

	1866-67, (eleven months.)		1867-68.		1868-69.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	RS.	lbs.	RS.	lbs.	RS.
United Kingdom.	2,14,06,679	84,05,586	4,25,49,884	111,80,648	8,16,78,101	193,74,855
Arabia ...	...	...	...	...	54,900	14,705
Ceylon ...	30,000	9,600	33,259	10,123	3,66,190	1,20,326
France ...	19,96,920	6,67,463	33,30,584	9,68,829	43,94,090	10,89,608
Hong-Kong ...	...	...	...	...	1,24,757	2,15,580
Penang ...	140	20	...	...	...	...
Maladives Isles ...	...	...	672	96	448	102
Bombay Presidency ...	3,28,914	1,47,334	2,17,971	54,594	21,18,825	5,39,489
Bengal do....	4,06,070	1,49,101	5,39,600	1,30,457	3,47,182	72,805
Travancore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian French Ports	1,98,608	58,685	3,54,962	41,633	97,365	22,957
Total...	2,43,67,331	94,37,789	4,70,26,982	123,86,380	8,91,81,858	213,99,827

M.

YEARS.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	Rs.
1858-59	3,86,52,542	61,17,902
1859-60	8,25,12,521	95,97,135
1860-61	7,88,22,027	112,91,211
1861-62	8,65,44,471	170,40,215
1862-63	6,23,74,133	238,12,882
1863-64	7,24,90,886	447,18,112
1864-65	7,81,01,578	404,18,937
1865-66	12,00,34,216	481,16,348
1866-67 (eleven months)	2,43,67,331	94,37,789
1867-68	4,70,26,932	123,86,380
1868-69	8,91,81,858	213,99,827

N.

Food Grains.

YEARS.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.
1859-60	4,16,451	10,06,977	51,58,848	57,76,991
1860-61	5,66,116	15,89,516	28,84,344	66,84,312
1861-62	10,73,513	34,12,388	17,81,741	51,41,038
1862-63	12,67,089	40,07,659	15,32,598	50,55,401
1863-64	14,52,705	48,87,275	18,34,446	65,58,917
1864-65	14,09,862	50,29,776	17,72,402	70,67,811
1865-66	11,00,554	41,77,128	17,36,223	73,38,883
1866-67 (eleven months)	8,15,593	33,59,002	17,91,352	92,11,329
1867-68	9,66,179	51,38,534	19,87,273	77,67,790
1868-69	11,43,219	38,44,421	21,57,345	77,73,009

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O.

Food Grains.

	Detail of Exports in			
	1867-68.		1868-69.	
	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.
United Kingdom	3,73,112	10,22,228	2,45,141	6,01,895
Arabia	10,857	48,390	21,659	1,00,512
Bourbon	...	...	60,428	1,54,622
Bombay	1,07,261	5,48,608	1,20,638	6,19,999
Ceylon	12,86,254	54,05,312	15,19,794	56,16,201
France	46,666	1,22,721	28,067	80,525
Laccadives	...	...	7,978	41,251
Mauritius	10,523	38,432	19,309	42,768
Persian Gulf	29,487	1,34,585	28,486	1,23,528
Goa	50,768	2,16,900	74,187	2,84,144
Turkey	...	...	11,162	49,334
Other ports	72,345	2,29,614	20,506	58,230
Total...	19,87,273	77,67,790	21,57,345	77,73,009

P.

Bullion.

YEARS.	Imports.			Exports.		
	By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.	By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1863-64	44,30,000	316,45,985	360,75,985	160,03,000	63,36,284	223,39,284
1864-65	...	303,13,958	303,13,958	89,52,000	91,98,942	181,50,942
1865-66	...	366,42,492	366,42,492	62,00,600	64,09,623	126,10,223
1866-67 (11 mths.)	...	136,86,606	136,86,606	67,28,685	108,01,196	175,29,881
1867-68	...	112,93,529	112,93,529	79,00,000	22,55,634	101,55,634
1868-69	...	225,60,091	225,60,091	5,23,000	31,58,960	36,81,960

Q.

Salt.

ITEMS.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IM. MDS.
Home consumption... ...	32,36,772	33,30,837	30,99,750	33,67,710	34,22,570
Inland do.	37,09,269	33,50,364	32,11,132	32,86,245	32,83,290
Total...	69,46,041	66,81,201	63,10,882	66,53,955	67,05,860
Exportation	5,32,018	12,86,965	5,04,733	1,95,176	2,19,972
Grand Total...	74,78,059	79,68,166	68,15,615	68,49,131	69,25,832
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Government price for Salt per Indian Maund ...	1 8 0	1 8 0 1 11 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 11 0

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R.

Local Funds.

DISTRICTS.	Receipts.					Charges.				
	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	3,370	3,446	5,349	39,633	81,243	5,747	2,587	942	39,633	64,271
Vizagapatam	211	3,655	10,310	1,28,808	2,13,117	1,232	762	5,182	36,215	89,850
Godavery	51,802	46,107	53,069	2,16,246	3,68,280	27,849	61,628	65,435	95,417	1,07,487
Kistna	30,792	29,307	43,335	1,54,299	1,67,116	16,122	13,338	15,178	1,54,299	1,56,222
Nellore	23,575	31,158	29,553	64,662	1,16,062	28,700	22,647	16,599	49,046	78,272
Cuddapah	5,977	9,575	11,245	65,082	1,30,832	2,564	9,039	8,985	36,513	96,772
Bellary	15,672	21,576	20,528	56,337	1,49,494	9,161	19,812	23,612	56,337	83,945
Kurnool	8,801	12,440	30,416	82,447	1,66,017	9,814	12,928	15,073	23,017	43,759
Madras	9,704	10,581	8,884	45,890	79,287	8,006	12,393	8,175	45,890	78,001
North Arcot...	38,540	42,489	63,076	1,17,880	1,33,279	38,857	42,623	49,143	1,17,880	1,31,158
South Arcot...	65,942	65,880	55,410	1,02,698	1,21,877	72,862	70,145	65,028	91,510	1,12,084
Tanjore	40,344	47,614	99,294	2,73,360	5,00,152	26,249	37,478	74,144	76,286	1,21,896
Trichinopoly...	11,287	45,854	63,332	1,09,923	1,51,066	2,855	14,109	22,698	50,217	83,849
Madura	26,669	43,445	41,088	1,68,846	90,881	17,618	31,676	65,404	1,68,846	1,78,297
Tinnevelly	26,373	21,827	92,119	1,37,829	1,88,391	16,618	26,480	37,125	1,17,334	1,40,492
Coimbatore	29,505	38,501	55,341	1,47,029	1,81,797	23,489	30,800	27,490	1,47,029	1,36,875
Neilgherries	...	......	...	...	15,740	...	...	...	...	27,450
Salem	43,849	65,393	34,339	94,763	1,33,437	37,071	27,885	63,178	70,512	89,660
South Canara	13,687	13,494	38,541	78,518	73,247	19,153	14,484	7,698	64,016	70,492
Malabar	98,075	1,01,017	99,759	1,54,684	1,66,479	82,643	1,15,711	93,722	1,53,849	1,46,369
Total...	5,44,175	6,53,354	8,54,928	22,33,379	32,27,294	4,45,610	5,66,520	6,69,801	15,98,796	20,36,646

S.

No. 1.

Statement showing the Cultivation in the several Districts for the official year 1868-69.

DISTRICTS.	DRY.		WET.		TOTAL.		1867-68.		COMPARISON.			
									Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
Ganjam	97,990	1,26,626	1,73,305	4,98,892	2,71,295	6,25,518	2,70,909	6,24,784	386	784	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	48,016	52,480	23,045	1,19,563	71,061	1,72,048	75,023	1,78,184	...	...	3,962	6,141
Godavery	2,50,212	5,40,226	2,09,664	6,07,494	4,59,876	11,47,720	4,71,185	11,27,929	...	19,791	11,309	...
Kistna	14,72,220	22,66,139	1,31,487	7,42,176	16,03,707	30,08,315	16,21,736	30,91,454	...	...	18,029	83,139
Nellore	5,49,626	7,48,428	1,57,212	7,18,967	7,06,838	14,62,395	6,92,991	14,48,986	13,847	13,409	...	...
Cuddapah	11,12,082	8,30,681	1,24,228	9,32,270	12,36,310	17,62,951	12,01,201	16,76,973	35,109	85,978	...	...
Bellary	21,54,597	13,97,821	1,42,278	6,38,951	22,96,875	20,36,772	22,36,676	20,14,892	60,199	21,880	...	...
Kurnool	11,60,889	11,37,205	26,468	1,89,830	11,87,357	13,27,035	11,83,006	13,23,786	4,351	3,249	...	...
Madras	1,50,233	2,55,506	2,04,066	8,79,698	3,54,299	11,35,204	3,66,424	11,53,731	...	...	12,125	18,527
North Arcot... ...	3,95,428	5,75,418	1,76,578	10,19,850	5,72,006	15,95,268	5,48,167	15,50,947	23,839	44,321	...	...
South Arcot... ...	7,67,375	14,37,084	2,39,874	13,20,389	10,07,249	27,57,473	10,63,381	29,06,367	...	...	56,132	1,48,894
Tanjore	1,94,091	2,68,576	7,20,929	36,29,525	9,15,020	38,98,101	8,92,829	37,94,747	22,191	1,03,354	...	...
Trichinopoly... ...	8,23,249	7,76,983	1,27,498	6,00,513	9,50,747	13,77,496	9,28,865	13,32,017	21,882	45,479	...	...
Madura	6,18,064	8,27,309	1,30,771	6,06,936	7,48,835	14,34,245	7,24,260	13,91,674	24,575	42,571	...	...
Tinnevelly	8,64,678	7,01,815	2,26,660	16,50,501	10,91,338	23,52,316	10,77,771	23,39,633	13,562	12,683	...	...
Coimbatore	18,15,103	17,04,565	82,197	6,14,666	18,97,300	23,19,231	18,43,370	22,64,029	53,930	55,202	...	...
Neilgherry Hills ...	44,936	24,214	40	90	44,976	24,304	42,432	21,144	2,544	3,160	...	...
Salem	10,41,545	13,73,741	61,448	4,11,185	11,02,993	17,84,926	10,75,155	17,40,058	27,838	44,868	...	...
South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	6,05,518	...	11,59,276	...	17,64,794	...	17,57,004	...	7,790	...	...
Total...	1,35,60,329	156,45,335	29,57,748	163,40,772	1,65,18,077	319,86,107	1,63,15,381	317,38,289	3,04,253	5,04,519	1,01,557	2.56,701
									2,02,696	2,47,818		

T.

No. 2.

Statement showing the prices of Grain and other chief articles of produce in the several Districts, for the official year 1868-69, *compared with* 1867-68.

DISTRICTS.	RICE, 1st sort, per garce.		RICE, 2nd sort.		PADDY, 1st sort.		PADDY, 2nd sort.	
	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ...	256	257	232	231	121	105	112	96
Vizagapatam ...	222	294	203	259	93	124	85	113
Godavery ...	237	232	222	217	107	107	101	100
Kistna ...	384	319	351	301	173	144	160	136
Nellore ...	415	380	380	354	197	179	180	168
Cuddapah ...	561	525	492	461	261	246	231	220
Bellary ...	526	457	469	408	224	192	204	166
Kurnool ...	525	467	455	416	231	207	205	184
Madras ...	450	475	417	440	203	227	183	208
North Arcot ...	431	430	391	392	185	199	172	182
South Arcot ...	398	408	358	380	176	180	155	172
Tanjore ...	385	360	359	337	179	166	165	155
Trichinopoly ...	468	415	436	394	218	195	198	185
Madura ...	512	478	477	443	255	235	232	210
Tinnevelly ...	522	501	433	422	247	236	203	198
Coimbatore ...	537	530	474	469	252	255	223	228
Neilgherry Hills	699	641	622	575	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	469	437	426	398	210	198	191	181
South Canara ...	333	325	308	306	...	...	149	147
Malabar ...	435	446	389	400	194	203	188	184
Average...	438	419	395	380	196	189	179	170

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T.—(*Con*

No. 2.—(Con

Statement showing the prices of Grain and other chief articles of produce in the

Districts.	Cholum.		Cumboo.		Raggy.		Veragu.	
	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ...	140	132	111	128	151	135	133	61
Vizagapatam ...	121	137	86	126	108	156	72	67
Godavery ...	127	115	105	94	118	110	108	108
Kistna... ...	210	164	189	156	167	135	163	140
Nellore... ...	239	178	218	169	200	154	145	119
Cuddapah ...	273	242	264	228	255	220	217	195
Bellary ...	229	157	233	162	217	141	161	...
Kurnool ...	208	185	210	181	197	175	144	125
Madras ...	256	235	246	209	282	238	207	167
North Arcot ...	281	236	256	221	263	224	246	...
South Arcot ...	207	211	213	206	221	213	142	128
Tanjore ...	222	220	187	164	191	170	124	105
Trichinopoly ...	187	189	210	200	209	202	135	144
Madura ...	236	205	228	203	228	190	189	137
Tinnevelly ...	188	234	225	212	204	203	...	156
Coimbatore ...	268	305	204	242	241	246	183	224
Neilgherry Hills.	379	339	329	282	353	342	...	...
Salem	253	235	219	197	247	216	151	131
South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	271	233	...	...
Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	262	221	...	...
Average ...	224	206	207	188	219	196	158	134

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several Districts, for the official year 1868-69, *compared with* 1867-68.

HORSE-GRAM.		ULUNDOO.		WHEAT.		GINGELLY-OIL SEED.		LAMP-OIL SEED.	
1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
154	136	289	252	302	363	360	374	370	342
143	138	253	275	292	328	345	350	338	306
141	134	321	338	356	398	352	323	269	230
184	161	400	346	545	514	431	321	335	185
264	195	491	443	702	534	585	337	294	192
262	241	600	550	622	447	636	402	346	235
258	165	619	472	555	322	490	330	328	201
233	209	459	489	540	385	267	307	168	189
311	278	506	523	739	678	...	...	...	...
259	236	505	494	629	453	563	343	332	236
243	233	508	609	800	630	521	406	338	239
257	243	565	556	740	606	610	462	429	296
262	262	628	610	739	506	636	494	427	284
276	280	644	616	874	609	577	558	449	319
300	307	659	618	750	684	667	544	422	316
261	301	583	595	711	537	726	461	350	303
320	360	800	800	755	561	...	...	...	...
241	239	473	531	659	505	...	...	...	...
297	311	393	350	580	427	...	...	...	...
290	315	490	455	563	483	...	...	...	...
248	237	509	496	623	499	514	401	346	258

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T.—(*Concluded.*)

No. 2.—(Concluded.)

***Statement showing the prices of Grain and other chief articles of produce in the several Districts, for the official year* 1868-69, *compared with* 1867-68.**

DISTRICTS.	SALT.		COTTON, per Candy.		INDIGO, per Candy.		SUGAR, per Candy.	
	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ...	291	282	140	136	957	871	107	101
Vizagapatam ...	281	262	142	124	720	760	100	100
Godavery ...	244	246	110	120	865	880	99	94
Kistna ...	266	273	91	104	940	960	42	34
Nellore ...	259	257	114	105	877	1,028	99	98
Cuddapah ...	328	320	141	113	1,104	1,191	97	100
Bellary ...	449	395	105	105	1,151	1,202	110	101
Kurnool ...	330	330	97	96	1,075	1,200	90	90
Madras ...	269	267	120	97	917	1,004	...	...
North Arcot ...	250	245	149	126	980	1,060	82	69
South Arcot ...	271	285	120	70	680	740	40	39
Tanjore ...	247	252	148	152	282	411	45	35
Trichinopoly ...	298	291	118	97	512	350	39	33
Madura ...	276	296	109	99	716	760	39	40
Tinnevelly ...	278	300	109	131	620	620	...	99
Coimbatore ...	343	339	101	112	500	540	45	38
Neilgherry Hills.	451	442	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	304	294	175	148	910	800	...	...
South Canara ...	254	254	141	123	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	291	294	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average...	299	296	124	114	809	846	74	71

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U.

Statement showing the collections of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts, for the official year 1868-69, *compared with* 1867-68.

DISTRICTS.	LAND REVENUE.				ABKARRY.			
	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	11,65,192	11,62,568	...	2,624	64,784	69,737	4,953	...
Vizagapatam	14,39,221	13,18,651	...	1,20,570	1,02,846	1,11,973	9,127	...
Godavery	38,67,333	34,87,702	...	3,79,631	1,93,194	1,97,648	4,454	...
Kistna	34,14,438	38,96,388	4,81,950	...	1,44,293	1,69,641	25,348	...
Nellore	23,33,281	20,90,701	...	2,42,580	77,866	84,230	6,364	...
Cuddapah	18,94,691	18,89,457	...	5,234	1,74,594	1,70,230	...	4,364
Bellary	23,42,500	24,56,254	1,13,754	...	6,90,828	6,25,444	...	65,384
Kurnool	14,55,379	14,37,266	...	18,113	3,23,388	2,67,078	...	56,310
Madras	11,94,897	10,21,137	...	1,73,760	10,83,497	11,55,695	72,198	...
North Arcot	21,37,395	15,83,975	...	5,53,420	3,14,325	2,61,580	...	52,745
South Arcot	26,35,977	20,15,804	...	6,20,173	2,39,291	2,70,212	30,921	...
Tanjore	41,82,030	42,77,992	95,962	...	4,74,637	5,00,853	26,216	...
Trichinopoly	13,91,946	14,56,038	64,092	...	1,21,032	1,19,266	...	1,766
Madura	20,07,732	19,24,796	...	82,936	1,42,577	1,40,967	...	1,610
Tinnevelly	31,24,737	28,44,913	...	2,79,824	81,459	81,369	...	90
Coimbatore	25,23,228	24,34,126	...	89,102	2,49,276	1,76,521	...	72,755
Neilgherries	29,326	37,858	8,532	...	71,280	32,047	...	39,233
Salem	21,42,303	21,04,789	...	37,514	2,30,503	1,98,269	...	32,234
South Canara	13,82,214	13,72,791	...	9,423	1,05,774	1,00,347	...	5,427
Malabar	17,33,232	17,74,364	41,132	...	1,81,967	1,75,324	...	6,643
Madras Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	423,97,052	405,87,570	8,05,422	26,14,904	50,67,411	49,08,431	1,79,581	3,38,561
			Net ...	18,09,482			Net ...	1,58,980

U.—(Continued.)

Statement showing the collections of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts, for the official year 1868-69, *compared with* 1867-68.

DISTRICTS.	LICENSE TAX.				SEA CUSTOMS.				LAND CUSTOMS.			
	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ...	16,957	7,530	...	9,427	86,047	75,490	...	10,557	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	24,010	12,104	...	11,906	74,291	83,525	9,234	...	...	...	...	...
Godavery ...	40,427	48,535	8,108	...	78,333	98,781	20,448	...	986	1,950	964	...
Kistna ...	60,011	28,496	...	31,515	6,722	10,472	3,750	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	38,276	38,487	211	...	234	471	237	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	48,289	25,776	...	22,513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	1,06,324	55,493	...	50,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	46,831	15,694	...	31,137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	18,983	8,742	...	10,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	29,685	13,628	...	16,057	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot ...	22,599	7,500	...	15,099	68,481	56,302	...	12,179	55,566	91,739	36,173	...
Tanjore ...	60,734	47,498	...	13,236	4,34,017	4,37,595	3,578	...	81,634	83,633	1,999	...
Trichinopoly ...	12,246	5,897	...	6,349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	40,399	26,967	...	13,432	27,201	28,169	968	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	32,507	21,415	...	11,092	79,652	91,915	12,263	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	32,144	10,912	...	21,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neilgherries ...	4,298	5,516	1,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	29,406	17,258	...	12,148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara ...	14,628	12,295	...	2,333	51,211	74,326	23,115	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	28,085	19,904	...	8,181	84,858	1,28,004	43,146	...	8,894	8,158	...	...
Madras Town ...	33,307	1,20,070	86,763	...	13,80,894	15,25,409	1,44,515	...	...	...	...	736
Total...	7,85,146	5,44,717	46,800	2,86,729	23,71,941	26,10,459	2,61,254	22,736	1,47,080	1,85,480	39,136	736
			Net...	2,40,429		Net...	2,38,511			Net...	38,400	
Stoppages made from the salary of Public Servants at the Presidency. ...	21,989	20,861	...	1,628								
	8,07,135	5,65,078	46,800	2,88,357								
			Net...	2,42,057								

U.—(Concluded.)

Statement showing the collections of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts, for the official year 1868-69, compared with 1867-68.

DISTRICTS.	Salt. 1867-68.	Salt. 1868-69.	Salt. Increase.	Salt. Decrease.	Stamps. 1867-68.	Stamps. 1868-69.	Stamps. Increase.	Stamps. Decrease.	Total. 1867-68.	Total. 1868-69.	Total. Increase.	Total. Decrease.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ...	13,17,190	14,02,959	85,769	...	80,416	83,546	3,130	...	27,30,586	28,01,830	71,244	...
Vizagapatam ...	2,69,507	3,12,180	42,673	...	1,29,898	1,34,549	4,651	...	20,39,773	19,72,982	...	66,791
Godavery ...	4,21,328	4,74,699	53,371	...	1,67,947	1,85,999	18,052	...	47,69,548	44,95,314	...	2,74,234
Kistna ...	8,93,425	10,60,240	1,66,815	...	1,17,962	1,22,203	4,241	...	46,36,851	52,87,440	6,50,589	...
Nellore ...	10,88,914	11,09,502	20,588	...	92,784	1,18,468	25,684	...	36,31,355	34,41,859	...	1,89,496
Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	1,45,959	1,64,898	18,939	...	22,63,533	22,50,361	...	13,172
Bellary ...	10,857	11,047	190	...	1,89,252	1,74,277	...	14,975	33,39,761	33,22,515	...	17,246
Kurnool ...	1,970	1,665	...	305	1,15,733	1,28,334	12,601	...	19,43,301	18,50,037	...	93,264
Madras ...	23,63,653	21,64,592	...	1,99,061	2,34,042	2,36,211	2,169	...	48,90,072	45,81,377	...	3,08,695
North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	1,35,102	1,30,382	...	4,720	26,16,507	19,89,565	...	6,26,942
South Arcot ...	6,03,438	6,68,292	64,854	...	1,20,671	1,19,547	...	1,124	37,46,023	32,29,396	...	5,16,627
Tanjore ...	11,19,874	10,83,062	...	36,812	4,06,598	4,21,471	14,873	...	67,59,524	68,52,104	92,580	...
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	93,544	1,01,903	8,359	...	16,18,768	16,83,104	64,336	...
Madura ...	6,24,833	5,99,014	...	25,819	2,48,139	2,83,456	35,317	...	30,90,881	30,03,369	...	87,512
Tinnevelly ...	7,06,826	6,98,610	...	8,216	2,49,159	2,66,919	17,760	...	42,74,340	40,05,141	...	2,69,199
Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	1,35,399	1,47,039	11,640	...	29,40,047	27,68,598	...	1,71,449
Neilgherries ...	...	...	...	...	14,997	12,938	...	2,059	1,19,901	88,359	...	31,542
Salem ...	...	...	...	...	1,46,139	1,48,536	2,397	...	25,48,351	24,68,852	...	79,499
South Canara ...	5,95,890	5,75,729	...	20,161	1,45,195	1,51,850	6,655	...	22,94,912	22,87,338	...	7,574
Malabar ...	9,20,312	9,08,821	...	11,491	4,66,866	4,72,793	5,927	...	34,24,214	34,87,368	63,154	...
Madras Town ...	...	...	...	...	1,01,432	1,20,184	18,752	...	15,65,633	17,65,663	2,00,030	...
Total...	109,38,017	110,70,412	4,34,260	3,01,865	35,87,234	37,25,508	2,11,147	22,878	652,43,881	636,32,572	11,41,933	27,53,242
		Net...	1,32,395			Net...	1,88,269					
Income-tax collected in 1867-68									215	...	...	215
Stoppages made from the salary of Public Servants at the Presidency									21,989	20,361	...	1,628
									652,66,085	636,52,933	11,41,933	27,55,085
												16,13,152

APPENDIX IV.

A.

Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works in 1868-69, *as compared with the allotment for that year, and with the outlay in* 1867-68.

DISTRICTS.	Allotment for 1868-69 including Private contributions.	Expenditure in 1868-69.	Expenditure in 1867-68.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	1,80,192	1,49,975	1,86,247
Vizagapatam	1,96,607	1,91,671	1,27,917
Godavery	5,38,237	4,24,971	3,87,119
Kistna	4,44,583	3,80,833	3,54,749
Nellore	2,48,329	2,85,640	2,17,048
Cuddapah	1,47,245	1,46,907	1,42,896
Kurnool	72,082	69,978	55,375
Bellary	3,96,050	3,82,383	3,07,391
Presidency	4,20,394	4,90,870	4,58,558
Madras	9,14,300	8,57,294	7,06,906
North Arcot	2,83,023	3,08,960	3,57,253
South Arcot	2,58,681	2,46,671	2,58,519
Salem	1,89,756	1,73,283	1,16,659
Bangalore	4,29,656	4,30,034	4,55,499
Tanjore	3,43,133	3,10,711	2,87,925
Trichinopoly	3,90,959	3,72,558	3,39,820
Coimbatore	5,98,099	6,32,436	5,13,666
Malabar	4,23,359	3,67,857	3,28,528
Wynaad	2,34,072	2,62,917	2,54,890
South Canara...	89,093	86,765	68,245
Madura	2,10,617	2,03,877	2,40,785
Tinnevelly	3,26,223	2,86,931	1,78,934
Total...	73,34,690	70,63,522	63,44,929
Balance of Minor Works Grant at disposal of Government.	184	......	......
Civil Officers	......	76,453	2,44,970
Civil Department	* 38,845	† 5,84,681 ‡ 38,840	6,76,846
Grand Total...	73,73,719	77,63,496	72,66,745

* Contributions realized on account of Striviguntam Anicut.

† Inclusive of Rupees 5,50,361, the expenditure on Famine Relief-works.

‡ Expenditure incurred on account of Striviguntam Anicut.

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B.

Statement showing the Expenditure on New Works in each District under the Budget heads.

DISTRICTS.	Military.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvement.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ...	300	16,652	3,136	61,077	2,402	83,567
Vizagapatam...	2,350	50,299	4,979	75,888	875	1,34,391
Godavery ...	112	80,343	1,99,958	842	2,200	2,83,455
Kistna ...	472	34,026	2,16,164	20,191	11	2,70,864
Nellore ...	......	37,012	91,040	62,471	......	1,90,523
Cuddapah ...	......	7,692	8,371	7,080	......	23,143
Kurnool ...	2,854	16,463	579	......	......	19,896
Bellary ...	1,43,311	24,597	32,695	8,585	......	2,09,188
Presidency ...	1,32,575	2,49,797	......	14,648	62	3,97,082
Madras ...	98,630	28,616	3,93,635	1,07,850	......	6,28,731
North Arcot ...	420	1,49,873	55,764	339	......	2,06,396
South Arcot ...	......	26,805	48,682	20,031	......	95,518
Salem ...	5,512	59,017	19,248	8,394	......	92,171
Bangalore ...	3,90,036	7,029	......	......	......	3,97,065
Tanjore ...	......	40,193	89,801	32,662	......	1,62,656
Trichinopoly...	36,525	1,38,470	29,277	19,584	......	2,23,856
Neilgherries ...	2,20,315	1,04,479	32,839	1,21,733	17,500	4,96,866
Malabar ...	66,580	1,51,346	......	65,774	......	2,83,700
Wynaad ...	......	8,758	......	2,20,387	......	2,29,145
South Canara..	......	17,585	......	28,813	......	46,398
Madura ...	......	42,795	3,722	31,652	5,130	83,299
Tinnevelly ...	1,506	30,968	1,08,109	31,699	......	1,72,282
Total...	11,01,498	13,22,815	13,37,999	9,39,700	28,180	47,30,192
Civil Officers...	......	21,461	8,911	23,799	......	54,171
Civil Dept ...	......	6,055	41,955	3,49,508	49,484	4,47,002
Grand Total...	11,01,498	13,50,331	13,88,865	13,13,007	77,664	52,31,365

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C.

Statement showing the Expenditure on Repairs in each District under the Budget heads.

DISTRICTS.	Military.	Civil Buildings.	Agri-cultural.	Communi-cations.	Miscella-neous Public Im-provement.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ...	404	1,939	21,395	42,628	42	66,408
Vizagapatam...	5,620	1,888	19,552	30,220	......	57,280
Godavery ...	142	3,844	1,10,760	21,000	5,770	1,41,516
Kistna ...	752	4,099	64,899	39,875	344	1,09,969
Nellore ...	......	2,589	52,343	40,185	......	95,117
Cuddapah ...	......	4,109	41,888	77,767	......	1,23,764
Kurnool ...	560	1,672	11,145	36,705	......	50,082
Bellary ...	27,479	1,647	50,728	93,341	......	1,73,195
Presidency ...	53,543	16,436	443	23,326	40	93,788
Madras ...	21,845	11,697	1,05,362	89,659	......	2,28,563
North Arcot ...	2,010	2,035	62,220	36,299	......	1,02,564
South Arcot ...	......	4,066	77,471	69,539	77	1,51,153
Salem ...	1,050	2,957	31,765	45,340	......	81,112
Bangalore ...	32,607	362	......	......	......	32,969
Tanjore ...	......	1,323	1,10,187	36,076	469	1,48,055
Trichinopoly...	6,118	2,292	96,071	44,221	......	1,48,702
Coimbatore ...	7,289	4,916	41,151	81,750	464	1,35,570
Malabar ...	22,713	2,895	1,141	56,836	572	84,157
Wynaad ...	94	1,491	......	32,187	......	33,772
South Canara..	974	541	......	38,852	......	40,367
Madura ...	......	4,515	53,184	62,879	......	1,20,578
Tinnevelly ...	3,862	3,912	53,644	53,231	......	1,14,649
Total ...	1,87,062	81,225	10,05,349	10,51,916	7,778	23,33,330
Civil Officers ...	1,200	3,058	12,853	5,171	......	22,282
Civil Dept. ...	......	......	1,42,010	16,454	18,056	1,76,520
Grand Total ...	1,88,262	84,283	11,60,212	10,73,541	25,834	25,32,132

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D.

Statement showing the Expenditure on New Works and Repairs in each District from Local Funds.

DISTRICTS.	Income Tax Fund.	District Road, Port, and other Funds.	Educational Funds.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	......	55,250	....	55,250
Vizagapatam	......	99,873	1,399	1,01,272
Godavery	......	1,18,195	91	1,18,286
Kistna	......	1,21,137	....	1,21,137
Nellore	......	68,487	....	68,487
Cuddapah	......	80,370	....	80,370
Kurnool	......	19,308	....	19,308
Bellary	3,739	69,953	200	73,892
Presidency...	11,741	18,251	1,22,679	1,52,671
Madras	......	1,59,853	....	1,59,853
North Arcot	......	1,01,779	....	1,01,779
South Arcot	......	92,243	2,260	94,503
Salem	......	11,405	965	12,370
Bangalore	......	....	....	....
Tanjore	......	1,08,673	....	1,08,673
Trichinopoly	......	91,143	....	91,143
Coimbatore	......	91,067	....	91,067
Malabar	......	1,32,865	151	1,33,016
Wynaad	......	....	....	....
South Canara	......	56,616	5,242	61,858
Madura	6,129	90,246	85	96,460
Tinnevelly	......	1,01,210	....	1,01,210
Total ...	21,609	16,87,924	1,33,072	18,42,605

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E.

List of Roads classified as Imperial, to be constructed and maintained with Imperial Funds.

CLASS A.—*Main lines of Communication.*

I. Great Northern road from Madras to the Bengal frontier, with a branch at Ankapully to Vizagapatam, and another at Jaggampett to Cocanada (viâ Samulcottah).

II. Great Southern road from Madras to Travancore frontier near Cape Comorin, with a branch at Tindivanam to Nagapatam (viâ Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Sheally, and Tranquebar), and another at Vickravandi to Combaconum, viâ the Vellaur anicut.

III. The Great Western road from Madras to Calicut, with a branch at Arcot to Chittoor, and another at Vaniembady to Oossoor and the Mysore frontier.

IV. Gopaulpore to the North-western frontier, viâ Berhampore, Aska, and Russulcondah.

V. Vizagapatam to the Jeypore country, viâ Bimlipatam, Vizianagram, and Kasipoor.

VI. Masulipatam to the Hyderabad frontier, viâ Bezwada.

VII. Cottapatám, on the Nellore coast, to Nundial in Kurnool, viâ Ongole, Cumbum, and the Nundikanama Pass.

VIII. Kistnapatam, on the Nellore coast, to Cazeepet, on the road from Kurnool to Cuddapah, viâ Nellore and the Dorenal Pass.

IX. Mercanum to Samulputty, on the line of Railway, viâ Tindivanum, Gingee, Trinomaly, and the Chengamah Pass.

X. Cuddalore to Salem, viâ Punrooty, Ooloondoorpet, Kallacoorchy, Chinna Salem, and the Ahtoor.

XI. Sheally, in the Tanjore District, to Salem, viâ the Grand anicut, Trichinopoly, Museri, and Namcul.

XII. Vettanum, on the Madura coast, to Palkanooth, viâ Devicottah, Tripatore, Nattam, and Dindigul.

XIII. Paumbem, on the Madura coast, to Paulghat, viâ Ramnad, Madura, Palni, and Poolachy, with a branch at Poolachy to Coimbatore.

XIV. The Cotton road from Madura to Tuticorin, viâ Ettiapooram.

XV. From Vypaur, on the Tinnevelly coast, to Strivelliputur.

XVI. Tuticorin to Tenkasi and Travancore frontier, viâ Palamcottah.

XVII. Chittoor to Kurnool, viâ Cuddapah and Nundial.

XVIII. Chittoor to the Bombay frontier at Hulal, in the Bellary District, viâ Palmanair, Muttanpillay, Anantapore, Bellary, Hospet, and Huvinhudgally.

XIX. Bellary to Kurnool.

XX. Calicut to Mangalore.

XXI. Calicut to the Mysore frontier, viâ the Tambracherry Ghaut and Sultan's Battery.

XXII. Cannanore to the Mysore frontier, viâ the Periah Pass and Manantoddy.

XXIII. Cannanore to the Mysore frontier, viâ Muttanoor.

XXIV. Mangalore to the Mysore frontier, by the Sampaji Ghaut.

XXV. Mangalore to the Mysore frontier, by the Agumbi Ghaut.

CLASS B.—*Ghaut and exceptional roads.*

1. Roads in the Khond Maliahs in Ganjam, and thence to Soorada in the low country.

E.—(*Concluded.*)

2. Pettah Ghaut and other roads in the Jeypore Zemindary in Vizagapatam.
3. Roads in the Rumpah Zemindary in Godavery.
4. Certain ghauts and roads on the Shervaroy Hills (13 miles.)
5. Kurnool frontier of Bellary District, viâ Gooty and Anantapore to Mysore frontier (80 miles).
6. Ramandroog to the foot of the Nagalore Ghaut in Bellary (6 miles).
7. Ramandroog to Toornagul in Bellary (40 miles).
8. Hassanoor Ghaut road, from Erode to Mysore frontier (40 miles).
9. Burghur ghaut road, from Erode to Mysore, viâ Collegal (90 miles).
10. Roads and ghauts on the Neilgherry Hills.
11. Certain roads and ghauts in South Canara, viz.:—
    Collur Ghaut road, from Wandse to Mysore frontier (30 miles).
    Branch from Halkull, on this road, to Bydoor (14 miles).
    Road from Someshwaram at foot of Agumbi Ghaut to Haladee (18 miles).
    Road from Hospett, near Someshwar, to Udipi, with branch to Baji (28 miles).
    Kodekal Ghaut road, viâ Charmadi to Buntwal (42 miles).
    Munjirabad Ghaut to Mani, viâ Uppinangadi (40 miles).
12. Certain roads and ghauts in Malabar, viz.:—
    Kotiadi Ghaut road (27 miles).
    Lakadi to Manantoddy, viâ Teriot (28 miles).
    Coorg frontier to Periah Ghaut road (12 miles).
    Manantoddy, viâ Sultan's Battery to Goodaloor (55 miles).
    Panawarom to Kulpetta (10 miles).
    Condoti to Tippicadoo, viâ the Carkur Ghaut (68 miles).
    Ediwana to Tirur station, viâ Mallapooram (32 miles).

CLASS C.—*Salt Roads.*

1. Soorada Pans, near Itchapore, to trunk road in Ganjam (4 miles).
2. Nowpada to Vizagapatam frontier, viâ Jagannadapore in Ganjam (38 miles).
3. Nowpada to Teckali in Ganjam (6 miles).
4. Calingapatam to Chicacole in Ganjam (14 miles).
5. Chicacole to Palcondah and Parvatipur in Vizagapatam (50 miles).
6. Arigollu to Buntumilly in Kistna (20 miles).
7. Inkole to Chinna Ganjam in Kistna (10 miles).
8. Kistnapatam to Ram Doss Choultry in Nellore (14 miles).
9. Dugarazpatnam to Great Northern road in Nellore (20 miles).
10. Chunambucolum to trunk road in Madras (4 miles).
11. Covelong to Vundalore in Madras (14 miles).
12. Cheyur to Chotpakum and Wandiwash in Madras (36 miles).
13. Mercanum to Pondicherry in South Arcot (19 miles).
14. Cundadi to Thembaukum in do. do. (5 miles).
15. Chunampett to Alattoor in do. do. (5 miles).
16. Teagavully and Goodalam in do. do. (5 miles).
17. Vedaraniem to Munargoody in Tanjore (34 miles).
18. Adrampatam to Gundracottah in do. (32 miles).
19. Paticottah to Tanjore in Tanjore (40 miles).
20. Kuttumvadi to Arandanghi in Tanjore (20 miles).
21. Soyelgoody to Thopur in Madura (46 miles).
22. Tellicherry to Cotaparamba in Malabar (12 miles).
23. Ponani to Pattambi in Malabar (18 miles).

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APPENDIX V.

A.

Statement showing the Receipts, Disbursements, and Balances connected with the Port Charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855, from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869.

Names of the Ports.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess for this year.	Deficit for this year.	Total balance to credit of the Port.	Total deficit against the Port.
Eastern Group.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	529 6 8	583 13 2	... ...	54 6 6	... ...	329 12 2
Gopaulpore	5,636 5 3	3,379 13 6	2,256 7 9	... ...	8,198 6 5	... ...
Calingapatam	2,451 1 10	2,623 2 1	... ...	172 0 3	3,651 3 3	... ...
Bimlipatam	5,716 12 5	5,705 9 4	11 3 1	... ...	8,476 2 5	... ...
Vizagapatam	3,409 7 5	2,328 14 10	1,080 8 7	... ...	2,551 2 6	... ...
Cocanada	13,788 12 10	11,172 11 0	2,616 1 10	... ...	22,498 5 0	... ...
Masulipatam	3,450 0 4	941 11 1	2,508 5 3	... ...	9,488 11 8	... ...
Madras	50,889 4 7	62,293 15 7	... ...	11,404 11 0	54,994 3 1	... ...
Cuddalore	770 4 6	422 3 0	348 1 6	... ...	8,470 0 7	... ...
Tranquebar	1,194 3 8	354 13 0	839 6 8	... ...	6,099 14 3	... ...
Negapatam and Nagore	9,154 8 4	3,186 6 6	5,968 1 10	... ...	12,163 11 11	... ...
Tuticorin	9,106 15 4	3,421 5 3	5,685 10 1	... ...	27,420 14 2	... ...
Western Group.						
Cochin	*25,407 3 0	11,262 5 1	14,144 13 11	... ...	11,629 10 6	... ...
Calicut and Beypore	8,975 3 8	4,654 7 10	4,320 11 10	... ...	14,104 4 0	... ...
Tellicherry	1,948 8 1	1,276 1 7	672 6 6	... ...	4,042 10 4	... ...
Cannanore	3,293 8 0	10,949 11 4	... ...	7,656 3 4	9,087 12 7	... ...
Mangalore	6,045 5 11	1,633 6 6	4,411 15 5	... ...	8,956 10 2	... ...
Total...	1,51,766 15 10	1,26,190 6 8	44,863 14 3	19,287 5 1	2,06,828 10 10	329 12 2

* Including Rupees 10,000, transferred from the Cannanore Port Fund in August 1868.

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B.

Statement showing the Wrecks which have occurred at various Ports under this Presidency during the year 1868-69.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Particulars.
1868. April 13th	American Ship "The Living Age."	About 1,400	Was burnt at sea by a fire breaking out in her cargo, which consisted of about 2,000 tons of coal. The captain and crew left the vessel in four boats, one of which arrived at Cochin with the chief mate, carpenter, and seven seamen. No fears were entertained for the other boats, as they were well provided with provisions, and were said to be in a seaworthy condition.
April 18th	Brit. Barque "Euxine"	795	Was also burnt at sea by the ignition of the coal with which she was laden. The captain and crew arrived safely at Cochin in three boats.
May 12th	Brig "Sri Venkataswarlu."	173	Was wrecked on the reef at the port of Calingapatam in a squall, having parted her coir cable. The crew were saved. There was no cargo on board.
June 6th	French Barque "Saint Bernard."	359	Was wrecked at Madras, having parted her cable during a fresh breeze and strong current. She was loading a cargo of coffee, cotton, and redwood for Bordeaux, and at the time of the disaster she had on board consignments worth Rs. 21,993, all of which was lost. The wreck of this vessel led to a very serious accident, which damaged the pier, the vessel having been driven by the surf across that structure, making a gap of 250 feet. The crew were all saved.
1869. Jan. 18th	"Stree Vanoogopalasawmy."	...	This vessel having been dismasted and become water-logged while on the voyage from Moulmein to Calcutta laden with timber, drifted on shore to the south of Point Divi, where she broke up into pieces. She was met by one of the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers near Arracan and boarded, and three dead bodies were found on board the vessel, which was taken in tow by the Steamer, but being found unmanageable, was subsequently cast off. The greater part of her cargo was saved.

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C.

Statement of the number of Troops moved by Sea during the year 1868-69.

(Small Detachments not included.)

Dates. Arrived.	Dates. Sailed.	From and to what Ports.	Vessels' Names.	Corps.	Officers.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Convicts.	Horses.	Bullocks.
......	15th May 1868.	From Madras to Hong-Kong.	P. & O. Str. "Nubia"...	Detachment 29th Regiment N. I.	3	153	...	...	...	...	...
......	28th do. ,,	Do. do. ...	Do. Str. "Surat"...	Do. do. ...	3	101	...	...	...	...	...
......	18th June ,,	Do. do. ...	Do. Str. "Mooltan"	Do. do. ...	3	97	1	3	...	1	...
......	2nd Oct. ,,	From Madras to Gopaulpore.	B. I. S. N. Co.'s Str.... "India."	Right Wing 41st Regiment N. I.	11	402	...	...	...	4	...
......	24th Nov. ,,	From do to Calcutta ...	Do. Str. "Himalaya"	Detachment 6th N. I. ...	7	318	189	232	...	...	3
				Detail 10th N. I. ...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
......	27th do. ,,	Do. do. ...	Do. Str. "Sattara" ...	Detachment 6th N. I. ...	7	288	196	234	...	...	...
......	30th do. ,,	Do. do. ...	Do. Str. "Ethiopia"...	Do. do. ...	4	189	135	146	...	1	1
......	2nd Dec. ,,	From Beypore to Bombay.	Do. Steamer "Arabia"	A. Battery, D. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.	3	168	37	66	...		...
......	3rd do. ,,	From Madras to Rangoon.	Do. Str. "Oriental" ...	5th do. 5th do. R. A.	2	85	5	9	...	...	...
......	11th do. ,,	From do. to Calcutta.	Do. Str. "Himalaya"	Detachment 6th N. I. ...	4	135	67	73	...	1	1
				Do. 15th N. I. ...	4	342 (Men and Women)		110	...	1	...
......	12th do. ,,	Do. do. ...	Do. Str. "Sattara" ...	Do. 15th N. I. ...	4	264	252	189	...	4	...
......	21st do. ,,	From Madras to Rangoon.	Hired Steamer "Koina"	Do. 2-21st Fusiliers.	8	401	25	52	...	1	...
......	24th do. ,,	Do. do. ...	B. I. S. N. Co.'s Str. "Ethiopia" ...	Do. do. ...	13	370	31	64	...	2	...
				Do. 76th Regiment.	2	70	5	8	...	...	...
......	28th do. ,,	From Madras to Calcutta.	Do. Str. "Himalaya"	Do. 21st do. N. I.	10	418	192	262	...	3	3
......	29th do. ,,	Do. do. ...	Do. Str, "Sattara" ...	Do. do. ...	8	372	191	262	...	3	3
......	6th Jan. 1869.	From Madras to Port Blair and Rangoon	Do. Str. "Oriental"	Do. 21st Fusiliers...	8	193	19	32	...	...	...
				Other Details ...	...	7	1	1	...	...	...

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C.—*(Concluded.)*

Statement of the number of Troops moved by Sea during the year 1868-69.

(Small Detachments not included.)

Dates. Arrived.	Dates. Sailed.	From and to what Ports.	Vessels' Names.	Corps.	Officers.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Convicts.	Horses.	Bullocks.
1869. 6th Jan...	......	From Rangoon to Madras.	Hired Steamer "Koina"	Detachment 2-24th ...	10	254	16	38	...	...	...
7th do...	......	Do. do. ...	B. I. S. N. Co.'s Str. "Ethiopia."	Do. do. ...	13	279	14	18	...	...	...
......	11th Jan 1869...	From Madras to False Point.	Do. Str. "Ethiopia".	Do. 41st Regiment ...	6	240	249	260	...	3	...
......	......	Do. do. ...	Hired Steamer "Koina"	Do. do. ...	3	189	208	347	...	1	...
......	16th do. „ ...	From Madras to Calcutta.	B. I. S. N. Co.'s Str. "Himalaya" ...	Do. 15th Regt. N. I...	4	147	150	100	...	2	...
				Do. 21st do. ...	6	183	153	116	...	2	2
......	16th do. „ ...	Do. do. ...	Do. Steamer "Sattara"	Do. 15th do. ...	11	386	251	131	...	3	...
......	22nd do. „ ...	From False Point to Port Blair and Moulmein.	Steamers "Ethiopia", and "Koina."	37th Regiment N. I. ...	26	890	23	36	...	8	...
......	......	From Port Blair and Moulmein to Cannanore.	Do. do. ...	25th do. do. ...	21	741	8	5	...	5	...
27th do...	......	From Rangoon to Madras.	Steamer "Oriental" ...	Detachment H. M.'s 2-24th.	8	114	2	5	...	...	...
					207	7,457	2,421	2,799	...	45	13
						342 (Men and Women)					

D.

***Statement of the number of Native Passengers who have arrived at the under-mentioned Ports during the years* 1867 *and* 1868, *under Act XXV. of* 1859.**

Districts.	Ports.	Years.	From Ceylon.	From the Coast and Bengal.	From Rangoon, Moulmein, and Ports on the opposite Coasts, &c.	From the Straits.	Total.
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	1867	5,004	...	...	...	5,004
		1868	10,385	...	...	...	10,385
	Coolasagarapatam ...	1867	1,142	...	...	...	1,142
		1868	1,868	...	...	...	1,868
	Coilpatam	1867	220	...	...	...	220
		1868	101	...	...	...	101
Madura.	Keelakarry	1867	3,984	...	...	...	3,984
		1868	3,609	...	...	...	3,609
	Davepatam... ...	1867	11,511	...	...	...	11,511
		1868	11,782	...	...	...	11,782
	Paumben	1867	2,475	...	...	...	2,475
		1868	3,294	...	...	...	3,294
	Tondy	1867	2,451	...	...	...	2,451
		1868	2,438	...	...	...	2,438
Tanjore.	Trimulvassel ...	1867	50	...	...	...	50
		1868	16	16	...	...	32
	Tranquebar ...	1867	154	...	...	...	154
		1868	203	...	...	...	203
	Nagore	1867	11	45	723	...	779
		1868	...	10	205	...	215
	Negapatam ...	1867	3,516	511	723	303	5,053
		1868	3,267	319	287	415	4,288
	Topetoray	1867	913	354	...	...	1,267
		1868	896	274	...	...	1,170
	Muttupetai ...	1867	507	121	...	...	628
		1868	423	46	...	...	469
	Adrampatam ...	1867	672	62	...	...	734
		1868	747	127	...	...	874
	Ammapatam ...	1867	276	46	...	...	322
		1868	262	156	...	...	418
	Cuttoomavady ...	1867	1	...	...	...	1
		1868	18	...	...	...	18
	Cottapatam ...	1867	353	8	...	...	361
		1868	498	89	...	...	587
Godavery.	Cocanada	1867	...	46	1,519	...	1,565
		1868	...	...	1,420	...	1,420
	Nursapore	1867	...	39	...	...	39
		1868	...	...	297	...	297
	Total...	1867	33,240	1,232	2,965	303	37,740
		1868	39,807	1,037	2,209	415	43,468
	Total for two years...	...	73,047	2,269	5,174	718	81,208

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E.

Statement of the number of Native Passengers who have left the undermentioned Ports during the years 1867 *and* 1868, *under Act XXV. of* 1859.

Districts.	Ports.	Years.	To Ceylon.	To the Coast and Bengal.	To Rangoon, Moulmein, and Ports on the opposite Coast, &c.	To the Straits.	Total.
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	1867	6,614	...	...	...	6,614
		1868	8,826	...	...	...	8,826
	Coolasagarapatam ...	1867	654	...	...	...	654
		1868	632	...	...	...	632
	Coilpatam	1867	113	...	...	...	113
		1868	68	...	...	...	68
Madura.	Keelakarry	1867	2,938½	...	...	...	2,938½
		1868	1,436	...	...	...	1,436
	Davepatam	1867	19,396	...	...	...	19,396
		1868	31,402	...	...	...	31,402
	Paumben	1867	2,185	4,999	...	378½	7,562½
		1868	2,049	5,328	...	536	7,913
	Tondy	1867	3	...	...	...	3
		1868	17	...	...	...	17
Tanjore.	Trimulvassel	1867	43	21	...	...	64
		1868	47	16	...	...	63
	Tranquebar	1867	147	15	315	236	713
		1868	247	...	67	205	519
	Nagore	1867	23	39	53	...	115
		1868	33	...	...	...	33
	Negapatam	1867	4,283	186	2,013	1,790½	8,272½
		1868	3,081	142	2,254	4,032	9,509
	Topetoray	1867	1,325	102	...	...	1,427
		1868	1,292	31	...	...	1,323
	Muttuputtai	1867	520	117	...	...	637
		1868	348	24	...	...	372
	Adrampatam	1867	396	24	...	...	420
		1868	302	31	...	...	333
	Ammapatam	1867	86	32	...	...	118
		1868	143	26	...	...	169
	Cottapatam	1867	53	4	...	...	57
		1868	57	2	...	...	59
	Cuttoomavady... ...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
		1868	7	3	...	...	10
Godavery.	Cocanada	1867	...	...	2,641	...	2,641
		1868	...	...	3,040	...	3,040
	Nursapore	1867	...	16	422	...	438
		1868	...	8	207	...	215
	Total...	1867	38,779½	5,555	5,444	2,405	52,183½
		1868	49,987	5,611	5,568	4,773	65,939
	Total for two years...	...	88,766½	11,166	11,012	7,178	1,18,122½

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F.

Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each

Districts.	Names of Ports.	British. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues. RS.	A.	P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	11	4,732	295	12	0
	Gopaulpore	69	42,852	4,890	6	6
	Sonnapore	2	900	...	...	...
	Barwah	...	...	...	...	...
	Calingapatam	16	10,833½	1,354	3	0
	Pudi	...	...	...	...	...
	Bapanapaudu	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	98	59,317½	6,540	5	6
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	80	55,997	1,560	5	3
	Bimlipatam	104	59,607	4,049	2	3
	Pudimadakah*	1	583	...	...	...
	Pentacottah*	12	5,472	...	...	...
	Total...	197	121,659	5,609	7	6
Godavery.	Coringa	...	...	...	...	...
	Cocanada	132	81,981	5,359	15	2
	Narasapore	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	132	81,981	5,359	15	2
Kistna.	Nagayalanka	...	...	...	...	...
	Pemamudi	...	...	...	...	...
	Moortota	...	...	...	...	...
	Bodduvanipollem... ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Masulipatam	53	32,617	1,791	6	6
	Nizampatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Kottapollem	...	...	...	...	...
	Epurupollem	...	...	...	...	...
	Motupalli	...	...	...	...	...
	Gangadipollem	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	53	32,617	1,791	6	6

* No Tonnage dues are collected at these two Ports.

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F.

District for the official year 1868-69.

Foreign.					Country or Native.				
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.			Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.		
		RS.	A.	P.			RS.	A.	P.
2	629	39	5	0	17	1,893½	118	5	6
3	1,134	125	1	0	72	12,129	596	14	0
...	...	...	...	...	3	450	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	57	9,065	...	...	...
8	4,158	519	12	0	47	7,095	530	15	6
...	...	...	...	...	40	4,608	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	20	2,813½	...	...	...
13	5,921	684	2	0	256	38,054	1,246	3	0
8	3,541	411	4	0	132	15,367	867	0	3
22	10,954	1,370	0	0	25	2,610	179	12	9
...	...	...	...	...	4	134	...	...	...
6	2,445	...	...	...	3	246	...	...	...
36	16,940	1,781	4	0	164	18,357	1,046	13	0
...	...	...	...	...	191	36,087	3,030	10	5
40	18,182	3,184	8	6	144	18,794	1,692	13	0
...	...	...	...	...	100	7,374	...	...	...
40	18,182	3,184	8	6	435	62,255	4,723	7	5
...	...	...	...	...	9	232	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	41 114/130	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	99	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	27	...	...	...
9	3,978	248	11	0	140	10,165	621	13	3
...	...	...	...	...	221	12,247 115/130	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	88	5,570 54/130	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	145	16,739	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	45	2,038½	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	26	...	...	...
9	3,978	248	11	0	655	47,186 88/130	621	13	3

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F.—(*Con*

Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Total. Vessels.	Total. Tonnage.	Total. Dues. RS.	A.	P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	30	7,054½	453	6	6
	Gopaulpore	144	56,115	5,612	5	6
	Sonnapore	5	1,350	...	...	...
	Barwah	57	9,065	...	...	...
	Calingapatam	71	22,086½	2,409	15	6
	Pudi...	40	4,608	...	...	...
	Bapanapaudu	20	2,813½	...	...	...
	Total...	367	1,03,092½	8,475	11	6
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	220	74,905	2,838	9	6
	Bimlipatam	151	73,171	5,598	15	0
	Pudimadakah*...	5	717	...	...	...
	Pentacottah*	21	8,163	...	...	...
	Total...	397	1,56,956	8,437	8	6
Godavery.	Coringa	191	36,087	3,030	10	5
	Cocanada	316	1,18,957	10,237	4	8
	Narasapore	100	7,374	...	...	...
	Total...	607	1,62,418	13,267	15	1
Kistna.	Nagayalanka	9	232	...	...	...
	Pemamudi	2	41 114/130	...	...	...
	Moortota	3	99	...	...	...
	Bodduvanipollem	1	27	...	...	...
	Masulipatam	202	46,760	2,661	14	9
	Nizampatam	221	12,247 115/130	...	...	...
	Kottapollem	88	5,570 54/130	...	...	...
	Epurupollem	145	16,739	...	...	...
	Motupulli	45	2,038½	...	...	...
	Gangadipollem...	1	26	...	...	...
	Total...	717	83,781 88/130	2,661	14	9

* No Tonnage dues are collected at these two Ports.

tinued.)

District for the official year 1868-69.

Value of						Duty on						Sea Custom Revenue.		
Export.			Import.			Export.			Import.					
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
2,52,890	4	0	2,294	12	0	15,962	7	7	17	2	1	15,979	9	8
21,02,310	5	11	15,16,815	12	1	18,819	2	10	198	1	0	19,017	3	10
50,139	9	3	4,700	0	0	2,025	0	0	...	...	...	2,025	0	0
2,86,276	6	2	1,24,209	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,57,844	6	6	84,988	14	4	36,607	14	1	243	4	9	36,851	2	10
2,10,450	14	6	1,08,330	0	0	1,537	8	0	58	5	10	1,595	13	10
1,73,878	0	0	1,05,274	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37,33,789	14	4	19,46,612	9	11	74,952	0	6	516	13	8	75,468	14	2
8,40,546	6	3	8,11,110	5	5	9,869	2	10	1,246	1	5	11,115	4	3
25,82,480	7	7	11,96,360	4	7	47,742	8	6	9,430	7	6	57,173	0	0
20,659	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,41,476	7	1	3,656	4	0	14,993	14	6	100	0	0	15,093	14	6
38,85,162	9	11	20,11,126	14	0	72,605	9	10	10,776	8	11	83,382	2	9
8,24,800	0	0	2,00,173	0	0	1	8	0	16,532	13	11	16,534	5	11
69,36,386	0	0	14,82,174	0	0	9,809	11	11	70,084	9	8	79,894	5	7
2,95,920	0	0	1,77,041	0	0	...	...	...	538	2	0	538	2	0
80,57,106	0	0	18,59,388	0	0	9,811	3	11	87,155	9	7	96,966	13	6
4,900	0	0	1,663	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,324	12	10	1,590	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,926	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,440	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25,11,699	2	9	11,60,364	7	6	8,661	3	1	1,296	4	11	9,957	7	11
5,01,947	15	8	2,26,123	2	11	440	7	2	2	8	10	443	0	0
25,742	0	6	27,202	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,28,884	7	5	10,33,078	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62,257	14	11	69,449	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,622	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36,45,745	6	1	25,19,471	4	0	9,101	10	3	1,298	13	8	10,400	7	11

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F.—(Con

Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each

Districts.	Names of Ports.	British. Vessels.	British. Tonnage.	British. Dues.
				RS. A. P.
Nellore.	Kottapatnam	...	...	... ...
	Itamukala...	...	...	... ...
	Pakala	...	...	... ...
	Ramayapatam	3	499½	... ...
	Chennayapolem	1	248	... ...
	Iskapalli	1	125	... ...
	Ponnapudi ... } Varini ... ... }	3	309½	... ...
	Tummalapenta	...	...	... ...
	Joovaladinna	1	48¼	... ...
	Kristnapatnam	31	3,424¾	... ...
	Mypadu	10	606½	... ...
	Doorgarazapatnam ...	...	...	... ...
	Tupili	1	48¼	... ...
	Panangi	4	394¾	... ...
	Pudi	...	...	... ...
	Total...	55	5,701⅛	... ...
South Arcot.	Cuddalore...	16	2,293¼	114 1 6
	Porto Novo	68	12,756½	... ...
	Total...	84	15,049¾	114 1 6
Tanjore.	Kodiyambolayam... ...	...	...	... ...
	Terumalavassal	...	...	... ...
	Tranquebar	6	2,389¾	196 8 0
	Nagore	...	...	... ...
	Nagapatam	18	12,958½	1,954 10 6
	Velangany	...	...	... ...
	Thoputoray	14	499	... ...
	Muttupattai	...	...	... ...
	Adrampatam	...	...	... ...
	Ammapatam	...	...	... ...
	Kattuniavady	...	...	... ...
	Kottaipatam	...	...	... ...
	Gopaulpatam	...	...	... ...
	Sundrapandienpatam ...	...	...	... ...
	Total...	38	15,847¼	2,151 2 6

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tinued.)

District for the official year 1868-69.

Foreign.					Country or Native.				
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.			Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.		
		RS.	A.	P.			RS.	A.	P.
2	128	386	12	6	126	10,770¼	...	...	...
1	64	34	13	9	68	7,548½	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	14	1,884	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	54	3,279¼	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	184	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	48	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	192	421	10	3	266	23,714	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	138	8,004	341	14	3
...	...	...	...	...	452	20,870½	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	590	28,874½	341	14	3
...	...	...	...	...	7	437½	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	76	6,885	...	...	...
4	1,017½	123	14	6	100	8,779½	546	14	11
...	...	...	...	...	54	10,582¼	1,383	15	9
3	694¼	80	12	3	594	66,747½	3,883	6	9
...	...	...	...	...	10	895	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	333	8,412	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	133	7,630¾	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	154	7,171½	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	52	1,439	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	39	554	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	12	844	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	36	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1,711¾	204	10	9	1,566	1,20,414	5,814	5	5

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F.—(*Con*

Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each

Districts.	Names of Ports.	TOTAL. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues. RS.	A.	P.
Nellore.	Kottapatnam	128	10,898¼	386	12	6
	Itamukala	69	7,612½	34	13	9
	Pakala	14	1,884	...	...	...
	Ramayapatam	3	499½	...	...	...
	Chennayapolem	1	248	...	...	...
	Iskapalli	1	125	...	...	...
	Ponnapudi ... ... } Varini ... ... }	3	309½	...	...	...
	Tummalapenta	...	...	...	...	...
	Joovaladinna	1	48¼	...	...	...
	Kristnapatnam	85	6,704	...	...	...
	Mypadu	13	790½	...	...	...
	Doorgarazapatnam ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tupili	2	96¼	...	...	...
	Panangi	4	394¾	...	...	...
	Pudi	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	324	29,610½	421	10	3
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	154	10,297¼	455	15	9
	Porto Novo	520	33,627	...	...	...
	Total...	674	43,924¼	455	15	9
Tanjore.	Kodiyambolayam	7	437½	...	...	...
	Terumalavassal	76	6,885	...	...	...
	Tranquebar	110	12,186¾	867	5	5
	Nagore	54	10,582¼	1,383	15	9
	Negapatam	615	80,400¼	5,918	13	6
	Velangany	10	895	...	...	...
	Thoputoray	347	8,911	...	...	...
	Muttupatai	133	7,630¾	...	...	...
	Adrampatam	154	7,171½	...	...	...
	Ammapatam	52	1,439	...	...	...
	Kattuniavady...	39	554	...	...	...
	Kottaipatam	12	844	...	...	...
	Gopaulpatam	2	36	...	...	...
	Sundrapandienpatam ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	1,611	137,973	8,170	2	8

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District for the official year 1868-69.

Value of						Duty on						Sea Custom Revenue.		
Export.			Import.			Export.			Import.					
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
4,43,384	1	6	5,00,099	8	4	364	13	8	21	14	10	386	12	6
1,46,601	4	0	4,03,957	8	0	34	13	9	...	...	...	34	13	9
88,767	13	1	39,960	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,081	1	6	3,554	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	56	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,625	12	0	2,000	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47,452	5	0	13,225	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81,269	14	4	53,847	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37,853	11	1	7,567	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,800	0	0	4,700	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,387	0	0	5,500	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,01,372	14	6	10,34,467	13	6	399	11	5	21	14	10	421	10	3
1,08,053	0	0	64,716	0	0	9,480	3	3	2,765	1	11	12,245	5	2
3,73,900	0	0	1,55,153	0	0	32,480	6	0½	11,548	11	9	44,029	1	9½
4,81,953	0	0	2,19,869	0	0	41,960	9	3½	14,313	13	8	56,274	6	11½
92,381	0	0	...	...	...	5,771	9	3	...	...	...	5,771	9	3
7,64,574	0	0	51,362	0	0	47,706	10	9	2,767	12	2	50,474	6	11
7,07,238	0	0	24,269	0	0	43,665	4	11	1,903	2	11	45,568	7	10
64,066	0	0	3,18,857	0	0	3,439	0	6	6,994	10	6	10,433	11	0
29,41,337	0	0	21,17,191	0	0	1,50,188	9	10	89,030	1	11	2,39,218	11	9
1,94,927	0	0	1,597	0	0	12,148	11	5	...	...	...	12,148	11	5
1,18,052	0	0	11,699	0	0	5,974	2	6	426	2	2	6,400	4	8
6,46,996	0	0	31,359	0	0	41,536	2	1	1,614	10	6	43,150	12	7
2,52,588	0	0	29,586	0	0	13,531	12	10	1,701	7	9	15,232	10	7
46,219	0	0	4,506	0	0	3,594	6	8	309	14	5	3,904	5	1
26,364	0	0	13	0	0	2,967	14	3	0	12	10	2,968	11	1
8,724	0	0	2,414	0	0	589	9	6	151	2	7	740	12	1
7,253	0	0	251	0	0	555	9	9	17	9	7	573	3	4
3,156	0	0	...	...	...	298	8	0	...	...	...	298	8	0
58,73,875	0	0	25,93,104	0	0	3,31,968	0	3	1,04,917	7	4	4,36,884	13	7

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F.—(Con

Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each

Districts.	Names of Ports.	British. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues. Rs.	A.	P.
Madura.	Keelakarry	...	...	...	...	...
	Davepatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Paumben	7	1,456	...	...	...
	Tondy	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	7	1,456	...	...	...
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	86	53,289	8,114	9	5
Malabar.	Cannanore	91	45,883	1,988	10	0
	Tellicherry	24	9,499	925	11	0
	Kalay	2	374	...	...	...
	Bodagara	16	8,985	...	...	...
	Quilandy	9	5,422	...	...	...
	Calicut	108	49,238	2,429	13	6
	Beypore	14	7,200	...	...	...
	Tannur	2	182	...	...	...
	Ponany	...	...	...	...	...
	Chowghaut	...	...	...	...	...
	Cochin	226	67,089	8,919	13	0
	Total...	492	193,872	14,263	15	6
Madras.	Madras	328	250,052	28,241	0	0
South Canara.	Mangalore	139	67,852	2,595	5	8
	Mulki	...	...	...	...	...
	Munjeshwar	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumbla	...	...	...	...	...
	Cassergode	...	...	...	...	...
	Udipi	...	...	...	...	...
	Barkur	...	...	...	...	...
	Kundapur	...	...	...	...	...
	Baidur	...	...	...	...	...
	Naikinkottah...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	139	67,852	2,595	5	8

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District for the official year 1868-69.

Foreign.					Country or Native.				
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.			Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.		
		RS.	A.	P.			RS.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	1,074	39,214½	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,829	79,874½	...	...	...
1	362	...	...	...	4,599	292,165	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	514	22,316	...	...	...
1	362	...	...	...	8,016	433,570	...	...	...
1	362	67	14	0	438	20,111½	897	2	4
...	...	...	...	...	1,205	28,662	1,227	11	0
7	4,338	312	10	0	1,125	19,205	698	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	382	6,980	...	...	...
2	2,107	...	...	...	706	17,910	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	384	9,459	...	...	...
4	3,611	451	6	0	2,566	96,476	4,358	7	0
...	...	...	...	...	783	27,773	1,088	2	0
...	...	...	...	...	215	7,722	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	633	25,220	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	57	3,674	...	...	...
11	5,177	936	0	0	1,543	53,046	4,283	12	0
24	15,233	1,700	0	0	9,599	296,127	11,656	0	0
61	39,185	3,863	0	0	963	106,664	8,207	0	0
520	48,305	2,457	4	6	3,411	68,172	920	4	0
29	560	...	...	...	752	10,257	...	...	...
10	634	...	...	...	201	5,237	...	...	...
7	424	...	...	...	337	4,539	...	...	...
3	27	...	...	...	566	7,903	...	...	...
68	1,394	...	...	...	632	9,252	...	...	...
325	6,954	...	...	...	1,248	21,160	...	...	...
144	9,481	...	...	...	1,200	24,194	...	...	...
15	155	...	...	...	405	4,620	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	101	1,059	...	...	...
1,121	67,934	2,457	4	6	8,853	156,393	920	4	0

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F.—(Con

Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Total. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues. Rs.	A.	P.
Madura.	Keelakarry	1,074	39,214½	...	...	...
	Davepatam	1,829	79,874½	...	...	...
	Paumben	4,607	293,983	...	...	..
	Tondy	514	22,316	...	...	...
	Total...	8,024	435,388	...	...	...
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	525	73,762½	9,079	9	9
Malabar.	Cannanore	1,296	74,545	3,216	5	0
	Tellicherry	1,156	33,042	1,936	5	0
	Kalay	384	7,354	...	...	...
	Bodagara	724	29,002	...	...	...
	Quilandy	393	14,881	...	...	...
	Calicut	2,678	149,325	7,239	10	6
	Beypore	797	34,973	1,088	2	0
	Tannur	217	7,904	...	...	...
	Ponany	633	25,220	...	...	...
	Chowghaut	57	3,674	...	...	...
	Cochin	1,780	125,312	14,139	9	0
	Total...	10,115	505,232	27,619	15	6
Madras.	Madras	1,352	395,901	40,311	0	0
South Canara.	Mangalore	4,070	184,329	5,972	14	2
	Mulki	781	10,817	...	...	...
	Munjeshwar	211	5,871	...	...	...
	Kumbla	344	4,963	...	...	...
	Cassergode	569	7,930	...	...	...
	Udipi	700	10,646	...	...	...
	Barkur	1,573	28,114	...	...	...
	Kundapur	1,344	33,675	...	...	...
	Baidur	420	4,775	...	...	...
	Naikinkottah	101	1,059	...	...	...
	Total...	10,113	292,179	5,972	14	2

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cluded.)

District for the official year 1868-69.

Value of						Duty on						Sea Custom Revenue.		
Export.			Import.			Export.			Import.					
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
2,64,402	0	0	4,92,761	0	0	5,144	15	3	16,316	11	3	21,461	10	6
59,775	0	0	1,62,420	0	0	749	9	9	1,053	5	6	1,802	15	3
2,37,928	0	0	2,20,525	0	0	277	0	7	1,179	1	1	1,456	1	8
25,378	0	0	1,00,355	0	0	1,420	14	11	1,964	6	2	3,385	5	1
5,87,483	0	0	9,76,061	0	0	7,592	8	6	20,513	8	0	28,106	0	6
101,83,157	0	0	18,36,581	0	0	15,454	13	5	71,860	6	9	87,315	4	2
21,87,800	0	0	26,37,348	0	0	2,604	2	5	1,260	12	3	3,864	14	8
23,54,473	0	0	20,71,640	0	0	5,281	2	3	2,263	0	6	7,544	2	9
1,68,104	0	0	2,18,498	0	0	4	10	0	...	...	...	4	10	0
15,73,784	0	0	8,47,925	0	0	344	4	8	95	12	0	440	0	8
2,17,831	0	0	2,95,898	0	0	2	13	0	20	4	1	23	1	1
71,68,598	0	0	45,09,500	0	0	8,255	1	8	15,194	10	5	23,449	12	1
11,42,853	0	0	1,73,137	0	0	32	11	10	276	8	2	309	4	0
3,03,391	0	0	40,734	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,47,804	0	0	2,54,539	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,00,142	0	0	13,523	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95,33,814	0	0	66,97,896	0	0	68,891	15	8	21,543	11	2	90,435	10	10
252,98,594	0	0	177,60,638	0	0	85,416	13	6	40,654	10	7	1,26,071	8	1
252,67,191	0	0	336,21,626	0	0	2,18,068	0	0	12,88,542	0	0	15,06,610	0	0
44,97,080	0	0	24,54,717	0	0	19,433	5	5	21,710	14	7	41,144	4	0
3,18,179	0	0	65,472	0	0	...	...	...	0	11	0	0	11	0
1,32,995	0	0	17,978	0	0	1,875	3	7	...	...	...	1,875	3	7
1,55,562	0	0	9,765	0	0	970	2	10	5	10	0	975	12	10
60,770	0	0	62,430	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,77,253	0	0	2,19,843	0	0	639	12	0	17	1	7	656	13	7
8,74,060	0	0	2,06,333	0	0	17,518	2	11	123	14	8	17,642	1	7
6,38,029	0	0	1,37,791	0	0	10,712	4	4	337	7	3	11,049	11	7
90,110	0	0	20,395	0	0	43	5	0	...	...	...	43	5	0
32,162	0	0	1,575	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70,76,200	0	0	31,96,299	0	0	51,192	4	1	22,195	11	1	73,387	15	2

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APPENDIX VI.

A.

Statement showing the Territorial Revenues of the Madras Presidency, during the years 1865-66 *to* 1867-68.

Revenue and Receipts.	Actual 1865-66.	Actual 1866-67, (11 months.)	Actual 1867-68.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
I.—Land Revenue ...	430,65,050	365,20,260	424,43,960
II.—Tributes and Contributions, etc.	34,46,430	31,51,070	34,46,430
III.—Forest	3,65,880	3,29,780	4,29,660
IV.—Abkarry	41,47,180	42,74,520	50,64,920
V.—License Tax	6,64,190	13,450	8,12,590
VI.—Customs	20,85,530	19,35,390	25,19,020
VII.—Salt	101,27,600	104,75,730	109,38,020
IX.—Stamps	30,64,850	28,25,530	35,37,250
X.—Mint	6,83,630	1,59,490	44,060
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	6,06,440	6,64,760	7,35,680
XIV.—Police	73,260	1,38,290	4,27,520
XV.—Marine	31,200	24,540	30,390
XVI.—Education	40,480	49,590	61,480
XVII.—Interest	1,07,580	97,340	1,37,940
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...	4,04,980	4,56,780	25,26,560
Total, Civil Department ...	689,14,280	611,16,520	731,55,480
Military Department...	12,20,110	9,13,300	14,11,900
Public Works do. ...	16,00,900	25,97,880	26,56,460
Postal do. ...	5,42,690	5,16,650	5,94,380
Telegraph do. ...	2,86,420	2,53,970	2,80,660
Total...	725,64,400	653,98,320	780,98,880

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A.—(*Concluded.*)

***Statement showing the Territorial Expenditure of the Madras Presidency, during the years* 1865-66 *to* 1867-68.**

No.	Expenditure.	Actuals 1865-66.	Actuals 1866-67, (11 months.)	Actuals 1867-68.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
3	Interest on Service Funds, etc.	8,72,320	9,40,240	7,60,890
4	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	3,03,020	2,86,950	2,09,220
5	Land Revenue	39,84,520	37,03,330	39,94,380
6	Forest	2,56,400	2,17,430	2,90,190
7	Abkarry...	2,70,420	1,95,670	2,16,120
8	Assessed Taxes... ...	17,430	......	27,160
9	Customs	1,65,700	1,50,670	1,66,400
10	Salt	14,87,690	14,43,190	13,48,240
12	Stamps	1,24,110	1,20,410	1,57,360
13	Mint	2,06,780	1,53,170	1,67,280
16	Allowances to District and Village Officers ...	3,58,900	3,41,840	3,58,520
17	Administration and Public Departments ...	12,81,210	11,74,190	13,47,180
18	Law and Justice ...	39,72,990	39,25,760	40,59,280
19	Police	38,43,420	36,28,530	38,93,940
20	Marine	2,27,970	2,55,530	2,32,390
21	Education, Science, and Art	7,90,170	7,82,900	8,77,440
22	Ecclesiastical	3,97,110	3,61,880	4,08,940
23	Medical Services ...	4,92,850	4,99,830	6,63,100
24	Stationery and Printing..	3,38,200	3,38,080	3,79,190
25	Political Agencies, etc....	98,820	91,230	1,14,190
26	Allowances and Assignments, etc.	29,72,730	26,35,910	31,06,740
27	Miscellaneous	7,10,180	9,40,650	7,96,420
28	Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	23,89,850	21,23,870	38,63,370
	Total, Civil Dept. ...	255,62,790	243,11,260	274,37,940
	Military do. ...	222,19,380	200,16,450	212,97,000
	Public Works do. ...	80,68,900	102,16,780	118,57,090
	Postal do. ...	5,93,850	5,93,580	6,87,250
	Telegraph do. ...	2,91,870	3,75,280	4,34,220
	Total...	567,36,790	555,13,350	617,13,500

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B.

STATISTICS OF PRODUC

Amount of the Gross and Net Revenues of the

SOURCES OF INCOME.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds.
TERRITORIAL.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	406,87,891	20,672
Tributes and Contributions, etc.	34,26,431	...
Forest	3,91,336	60
Abkarry	49,08,431	790
Total, Territorial...	494,14,089	21,522
IMPERIAL.		
Assessed Taxes	6,35,807	56,288
Customs	27,95,945	48,330
Salt (Government sales)	110,72,531	338
Stamps	37,23,469	61,575
Mint	33,806	...
Post Office	6,34,689	...
Electric Telegraph	3,06,509	...
Law and Justice	8,56,323	26,117
Police	4,05,358	2,598
Marine	21,987	...
Education	63,570	...
Interest	1,29,446	...
Miscellaneous	26,16,276	5,559
Army Miscellaneous	30,60,476	...
Public Works — Sales	79,920	4,648
Public Works — Real	1,81,012	
Total, Imperial...	266,17,124	2,05,453
LOCAL.		
Public Works Funds	30,23,816	...
Police do.	20,461	...
Marine do.	1,98,384	...
Education do.	86,000	...
Charitable do.	2,01,701	...
General do.	9,42,470	...
Municipal do.	10,93,213	...
Total, Local...	55,66,045	...
Gross Receipts...	815,97,258	2,26,975

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B.

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

***Presidency of Madras for the year* 1868-69.**

Charges against Income.				Net Receipts.	Deficit.
Charges of Collection.	Allowances to District and Village Officers.	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	Total.		
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
43,20,008	5,20,325	30,16,524	78,56,857	328,10,362	...
...	...	...	...	34,26,431	...
2,67,745	...	...	2,67,745	1,23,531	...
2,49,585	...	...	2,49,585	46,58,056	...
48,37,338	5,20,325	30,16,524	83,74,187	410,18,380	...
16,945	...	...	16,945	5,62,574	...
1,70,712	...	...	1,70,712	25,76,903	...
13,33,787	...	...	13,33,787	97,38,406	...
1,63,408	...	...	1,63,408	34,98,486	...
1,41,705	...	...	1,41,705	...	1,07,899
7,56,481	...	...	7,56,481	...	1,21,792
4,41,141	...	...	4,41,141	...	1,34,632
...	...	...	...	8,30,206	...
...	...	...	...	4,02,760	...
...	...	...	...	21,987	...
...	...	...	...	63,570	...
...	...	...	...	1,29,446	...
...	...	...	...	26,10,717	...
...	...	...	...	30,60,476	...
...	...	...	..	2,56,284	...
30,24,179	...	...	30,24,179	237,51,815	3,64,323
...	...	...	...	30,23,816	...
...	...	...	...	20,461	...
...	...	...	...	1,98,384	...
...	...	...	...	86,000	...
...	...	...	...	2,01,701	...
...	...	...	...	9,42,470	...
...	...	...	...	10,93,218	...
...	...	...	...	55,66,045	...
78,61,517	5,20,325	30,16,524	113,98,366	703,36,240	3,64,323

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C.

Account of the Expenditure from the Net Income of the Presidency of Madras for the year 1868-69.

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount. Last year.	Amount. Present year.	Cause of Increase or Decrease.
IMPERIAL.	RS.	RS.	
Civil Political Establishments	25,83,403	26,88,038	Increase chiefly caused by the recent revision of the pay of Medical Subordinates, and by the annual rise of the pay of the establishment of the Account Office.
Civil Contingencies ...	8,79,188	8,56,961	
Judicial... Courts, etc. ...	32,82,024	33,18,352	The increase in the Land Revenue charges has involved a corresponding increase under this head as it bears one-fifth of the former on account of Magisterial charges. The increase is also owing to a large sum having been adjusted in 1868-69 on account of official postage.
Judicial... Prisons ...	8,27,260	8,27,816	
Police charges ...	38,93,941	38,17,905	
Deficit — Mint	1,23,218	1,07,900	
Deficit — Post Office ...	92,865	1,21,792	
Deficit — Electric Telegraph.	1,53,559	1,34,632	
Marine charges	2,82,387	1,94,996	
Education	8,77,445	10,30,678	The increase under these heads is owing (1) to the extension of the Educational Grants; (2) to a change in the mode of exhibiting the transactions on account of contribution to the Municipal Funds; and (3) to the adjustment of a larger sum on account of donation to Service Funds.
Miscellaneous	7,96,426	11,38,025	
Superannuation, Retired, etc.	38,63,368	40,93,564	
Military charges	307,28,722	301,75,060	
Public Works. Civil ... New ...	34,97,230	40,78,254	
Public Works. Civil ... Repairs.	25,74,764	23,39,314	
Public Works. Military.. New ...	10,39,541	11,01,498	
Public Works. Military.. Repairs.	1,55,211	1,88,262	
Total, Imperial...	550,00,547	557,13,047	
LOCAL.			
Public Works Funds... ...	20,23,141	26,90,873	The introduction of the District Road Cess has placed larger sums at the disposal of Government for expenditure on Local Works.
Police do.	3,309	9,048	
Marine do.	2,03,071	1,85,706	
Education do.	1,20,815	2,09,269	
Charitable do.	1,71,003	1,84,386	
General do.	7,16,664	7,14,492	
Municipal do.	7,32,663	10,20,759	The Municipal Funds in the Mofussil have been more fully in operation in 1868-69 than they were in the previous year.
Total, Local...	39,70,666	50,14,033	
Grand Total...	589,71,213	607,27,080	
Surplus...	...	17,55,867	

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D.

Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the Presidency of Madras in the year 1868-69.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	RS.		RS.
Cash Balance of last year ...	253,21,430	Expenditure as per Statement No. 2	607,27,080
Net Revenue as per Statement No. 1	703,36,240	Loans, Railways and Interest	213,96,510
Receipts on account of Loans and Railways	178,34,180	Advances	64,23,530
Do. of Service Funds ...	5,54,360	Re-payment of Deposits ...	90,56,420
Re-payment of Advances ...	31,75,160	Do. of Prize money...	6,440
Deposits	79,74,840	Bills of other Treasuries paid	161,50,120
Bills drawn on other Treasuries	157,21,120	Specie Remittances to Calcutta and Bombay ...	122,34,750
Military expenditure incurred through other than Madras Treasuries ...	73,32,650	Inter-Departmental Debits (Net)	3,06,130
Net Credit to London ...	6,18,750	Inter-Presidential Debits (Net)	3,36,240
		Cash at the end of the year..	222,31,510
Total...	14,88,68,730	Total...	14,88,68,730

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APPENDIX VII.

A.

Dr. *Comparative Statement of the Revenue Collection and Disbursements of the Travancore Sircar during the year* 1043 (1868-69.) *Cr.*

		RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.
1	Balance as per last year's account	...	33,18,119	1	The Devassom, or Religious Institution... ...	5,44,499	
2	Land Revenue	16,69,816		2	The Ootooperah, or Charitable do.	2,87,517	
3	Miscellaneous Revenue	9,95,769		3	The Palace	4,93,760	
4	Customs	3,41,694		4	Huzzoor Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments	5,27,246	
5	Arrack and Opium...	86,988		5	Judicial Establishment	1,37,507	
6	Tobacco	8,02,162		6	Police Establishment	1,19,637	
7	Pepper	35,517		7	Nair Troops...	1,58,000	
8	Salt	8,20,640		8	Elephant and Horse Establishments	73,812	
9	Cardamoms and other goods	2,97,972		9	Education, Science, and Art	81,399	
10	Timber	24,563		10	Pensions	1,22,109	
11	Interest on Government Securities	63,339		11	Public Works	5,65,021	
12	Arrears of Revenue collected	50,984		12	Cost and Charges of goods sold, &c.	3,81,919	
			51,88,944	13	Contingent Charges...	1,78,364	
				14	Subsidy to the British Indian Government ...	8,10,441	
							44,81,231
					Balance to be carried to next year's account ...	...	40,25,832
			85,07,063				85,07,063

B.

Dr. *Receipts and Disbursements of the Cochin Sircar during the year* 1043 *M. E.* (1868-69.) Cr.

RECEIPTS.	Receipts in 1043 M. E. (1868-69.) RS.	A.	P.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Disbursements in 1043 M. E. (1868-69.) RS.	A.	P.
Land Revenue	5,96,328	7	7	Expenses of the Palace	1,78,933	5	4
Customs collections	96,014	11	7	Do. of Religious Institutions	78,524	14	5
Abkarry	23,685	1	5	Do. of Charitable do.	39,404	12	2
Opium	6,500	0	0	Administrative Establishment	1,19,592	10	0
Salt	1,39,740	1	9	Judicial do.	42,382	12	6
Teak Timber	48,329	9	11	Police do.	14,580	0	0
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,94,860	6	8	Military do.	19,564	15	10
				Pension do.	10,616	7	2
				Public Works do.	1,91,425	7	2
				Miscellaneous Expenses	1,63,140	15	6
				Subsidy to British Government	2,00,000	0	0
Total...	11,05,458	6	6	Total...	10,58,166	4	1
Balance carried forward from previous year...	5,21,553	5	6	Balance to be carried to next year's account ...	5,68,845	7	11
Grand Total...	16,27,011	12	0	Grand Total...	16,27,011	12	0

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APPENDIX VIII.

A.

Statement of Results of University Examinations from 1857-58 *to* 1868-69.

YEARS.		Matriculation Examination.			First Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination.			Bachelor of Laws Examination.			Remarks.
		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		
			From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	
1857-58	Sept. 1857.	41	29	7	No Examination.			No Examination.			No Examination.			No Examination.			Beside the results entered in the Statement, a candidate obtained the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1858-59; another secured a License in Medicine and Surgery in 1867-68; and two others passed for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery in 1868-69. Also a candidate obtained the Degree of Master of Arts in 1868-69.
	Feb. 1858.	79	11	7	do.			2	...	2	do.			do.			
1858-59	... ...	57	22	8	do.			9	7	1	do.			do.			
1859-60	... ...	52	23	...	do.			10	2	3	do.			4	1	...	
1860-61	... ...	80	35	18	do.			10	6	...	do.			5	3	...	
1861-62	... ...	195	49	33	do.			6	5	...	do.			5	2	2	
1862-63	... ...	252	58	47	do.			12	6	2	do.			4	...	2	
1863-64	... ...	390	93	50	82	19	4	21	10	1	6	1	...	10	2	...	
1864-65	... ...	565	137	86	167	39	11	29	10	1	5	4	...	3	1	1	
1865-66	... ...	555	120	109	214	53	28	8	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
1866-67	... ...	895	142	164	250	57	59	18	11	2	...	...	...	10	4	3	
1867-68	... ...	1,066	128	210	350	71	46	24	13	1	...	...	...	14	3	11	
1868-69	... ...	1,320	181	193	443	53	101	53	26	14	3	1	...	31	2	14	
	Total...	5,547	978	927	1,506	292	244	202	102	27	14	6	...	88	20	33	

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B.

List of Registered Candidates for the Special Test Examination.

STATIONS.	Total No. of Candidates.	I. A. Judicial Test, Civil, Higher Grade.	II. A. Judicial Test, Criminal Higher Grade.	III. A. Revenue Test, General, Higher Grade.	I. B. Judicial Test, Civil, Lower Grade.	II. B. Judicial Test, Criminal, Lower Grade.				
		English.	English.	English.	English.	English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malayalum	Canarese.
Bangalore ...	49	9	12	2	5	7	1	2	...	...
Bellary	105	2	14	11	1	15	12	...	...	...
Calicut	145	3	10	5	...	17	...	...	15	...
Chetterpore ...	47	4	4	1	...	6	2	...	...	...
Chicacole	32	1	7	3	...	4	2	...	...	...
Chittoor	136	6	14	13	...	17	7	7	...	...
Coimbatore ...	139	9	16	10	2	16	...	17	...	...
Combaconum ...	180	10	15	4	3	10	...	12	...	...
Cuddalore ...	129	7	11	7	4	29	...	15	...	...
Cuddapah ...	108	7	8	3	1	15	10	...	...	...
Kurnool	64	1	3	3	...	7	12	...	...	...
Madras	423	28	52	30	3	40	3	12	...	...
Madura	130	5	16	11	...	26	...	6	...	...
Mangalore ...	57	8	12	6	...	1	...	...	...	1
Masulipatam ...	113	3	11	11	1	20	12	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	105	2	11	2	1	11	...	7	...	...
Nellore	140	7	25	20	...	7	21	...	...	...
Ootacamund ...	29	7	12	1	1	2	...	1	...	...
Palamcottah ...	233	15	25	18	1	10	...	11	...	...
Rajahmundry ...	135	5	14	17	2	25	19	...	...	...
Salem	131	5	20	15	...	18	1	16	...	...
Secunderabad ...	3	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	160	5	12	9	7	15	...	12	...	...
Tellicherry ...	55	5	6	...	4	5	...	...	7	...
Trichinopoly ...	86	7	12	8	1	7	...	1	...	...
Trevandrum ...	25	2	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	83	5	9	9	2	5	6	...	...	...
Total...	3,032	168	360	219	41	338	108	120	22	1

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B.—(Con

List of Registered Candidates for the Special Test Examination.

STATIONS.	III. B. Revenue Test, General, Lower Grade.					IV. Revenue Test, Salt Department.			V. Rev. Test, Sea Customs Dept.	VI. Account Test.
	English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	English.	English.
Bangalore ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	7	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chetterpore ...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Chicacole ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor ...	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coimbatore ...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combaconum ...	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	9	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kurnool ...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	16	3	6	...	...	2	...	1	...	22
Madura ...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Mangalore ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Masulipatam ...	2	9	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Nellore ...	6	8	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Ootacamund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Palamcottah ...	8	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Rajahmundry ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Salem ...	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore ...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
Trichinopoly ...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trevandrum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total...	109	46	56	10	1	6	8	2	6	27

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tinued.)

List of Registered Candidates for the Special Test Examination.

STATIONS.	VII. A. Translation Test, Higher Grade.			VII. B. Translation Test, Lower Grade.					VIII. A Precis Writing, Higher Grade.
	Telugu & Canarese.	Tamil & Malayalam.	Telugu & Tamil.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	English.
Bangalore	1	...	...	...	5	...	16	...	13
Bellary	...	...	...	29	2	...	...	...	36
Calicut	...	2	...	...	2	17	...	...	27
Chetterpore	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	15
Chicacole	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	11
Chittoor	...	...	3	19	17	...	...	...	29
Coimbatore	...	...	...	2	21	...	...	...	26
Combaconum	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	24
Cuddalore	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	29
Cuddapah...	...	...	...	22	4	...	...	...	31
Kurnool	...	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	17
Madras	...	...	2	29	88	1	...	4	253
Madura	...	...	...	1	37	...	...	...	40
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	12
Masulipatam	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	29
Negapatam	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	26
Nellore	...	...	...	33	1	...	...	...	45
Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	12
Palamcottah	...	...	...	1	54	...	...	...	60
Rajahmundry	...	...	1	39	...	...	...	...	39
Salem	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	40
Secunderabad	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	29
Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	21
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	20
Trevandrum	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	30
Total...	1	2	6	252	409	37	19	4	917

B.—*(Concluded.)*

List of Registered Candidates for the Special Test Examination.

STATIONS.	VIII. B. Precis Writing, Lower Grade.				Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts.				
	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malayalum.	Canarese.
Bangalore...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Bellary	16	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	38	...
Chetterpore	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Chicacole...	5	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Chittoor	7	10	...	...	...	20	26	...	...
Coimbatore	...	13	...	...	...	...	24	...	...
Combaconum	...	13	...	...	...	...	112	...	...
Cuddalore	...	15	...	...	1	...	19	...	...
Cuddapah...	18	...	...	...	...	22	1	...	...
Kurnool	7	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Madras	4	12	...	...	...	4	22	...	...
Madura	...	10	...	...	1	...	28	...	...
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Masulipatam	13	...	...	...	2	13	...	...	...
Negapatam	...	10	...	...	...	...	46	...	...
Nellore	15	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
Ootacamund	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah	...	19	...	...	2	...	94	...	...
Rajahmundry	15	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
Salem	...	15	...	...	1	...	17	...	...
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	9	...	...	...	...	75	...	...
Tellicherry	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	6	...
Trichinopoly	...	2	...	...	...	...	26	...	...
Trevandrum	...	1	...	...	1	...	7	2	...
Vizagapatam	8	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Total...	112	131	26	...	8	132	499	46	7

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C.

Particulars relating to the Special Test Examination.

STATIONS.	I. A. Judicial Test Civil, Higher Grade.				II. A. Judicial Test, Criminal, Higher Grade.			
	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.
Bangalore	9	7	3	4	12	12	6	6
Bellary	2	2	2	...	14	13	6	7
Calicut	3	1	1	...	10	10	4	6
Chetterpore	4	2	1	1	4	4	2	2
Chicacole	1	1	1	...	7	6	4	2
Chittoor	6	5	4	1	14	13	6	7
Coimbatore	9	6	...	6	16	13	3	10
Combaconum	10	6	3	3	15	13	8	5
Cuddalore	7	7	2	5	11	11	3	8
Cuddapah	7	3	1	2	8	7	4	3
Kurnool	1	1	...	1	3	2	2	...
Madras	28	28	9	14	52	47	21	26
Madura	5	5	5	...	16	16	10	6
Mangalore	8	7	4	3	12	12	2	10
Masulipatam	3	3	2	1	11	9	4	5
Negapatam	2	1	1	...	11	10	7	3
Nellore	7	5	1	4	25	21	9	12
Ootacamund	7	7	3	4	12	11	3	8
Palamcottah	15	15	8	7	25	23	13	10
Rajahmundry	5	5	4	1	14	14	8	6
Salem	5	4	1	3	20	17	5	12
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	5	4	2	2	12	12	3	9
Tellicherry	5	4	3	1	6	6	1	5
Trichinopoly	7	6	2	4	12	12	3	9
Trevandrum	2	2	1	1	9	8	2	6
Vizagapatam	5	4	1	3	9	9	5	4
Total...	168	136	65	71	360	331	144	187

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C.—(Con

Particulars relating to the

STATIONS.	III. A. Revenue Test, General, Higher Grade.				I. B. Judicial Test, Civil, Lower Grade.			
	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.
Bangalore	2	1	1	...	5	2	(a)2	1
Bellary	11	9	1	8	1	1	1	...
Calicut	5	5	2	3	...	...	...	...
Chetterpore	1	1	...	1	...	...	(a)1	...
Chicacole	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
Chittoor	13	11	...	11	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	10	8	...	8	2	...	...	...
Combaconum	4	4	1	3	3	3	...	3
Cuddalore	7	6	...	6	4	4	(a)3	2
Cuddapah	3	3	1	2	1	...	...	...
Kurnool	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...
Madras	30	22	5	17	3	3	(a)3	2
Madura	11	10	1	9	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	6	6	2	4	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam...	11	10	2	8	1	1	(a)2	...
Negapatam	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	...
Nellore	20	20	6	14	...	...	(a)1	...
Ootacamund	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Palamcottah	18	17	7	10	1	...	(a)1	...
Rajahmundry	17	17	8	9	2	2	...	2
Salem	15	13	2	11	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1
Tanjore	9	7	1	6	7	6	3	3
Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4
Trichinopoly...	8	5	2	3	1	1	(a)3	...
Trevandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)1	...
Vizagapatam...	9	8	2	6	2	...	...	...
Total...	219	190	47	143	41	31	23	19

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tinued.)

Special Test Examination.

II. B. Judicial Test, Criminal, Lower Grade.				Remarks.
Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	
10	7	(*b*) 3	5	(*a*) 1 of these went up for the Higher Grade, but passed only for the Lower Grade. (*b*) 1 do. do. do.
27	24	(*b*) 7	19	(*b*) 2 do. do. do.
32	26	(*b*) 8	19	(*b*) 1 do. do. do.
8	7	2	5	(*a*) This Candidate do. do.
6	5	2	3	
31	26	(*b*)17	11	(*b*) 2 of these do. do.
33	29	(*b*)10	20	(*b*) 1 do. do. do.
22	18	(*b*) 6	14	(*b*) 2 do. do. do.
44	43	(*b*)18	28	(*a*) 1 do. do. do. (*b*) 3 do. do. do.
25	21	4	17	
19	17	6	11	
55	47	(*b*)25	25	(*a*) 2 do. do. do. (*b*) 3 do. do. do.
32	27	(*b*) 5	24	(*b*) 2 do. do. do.
2	...	...	...	
32	31	(*b*)13	20	(*a*) 1 do. do. do. (*b*) 2 do. do. do.
18	13	(*b*) 5	9	(*b*) 1 do. do. do.
28	23	(*b*)12	13	(*a*) This Candidate do. do. (*b*) 2 of these do. do.
3	3	2	1	
21	18	(*b*)12	8	(*a*) This Candidate do. do. (*b*) 2 of these do. do.
44	37	(*b*)17	21	(*b*) 1 do. do. do.
35	29	(*b*)11	20	(*b*) 2 do. do. do.
3	3	1	2	
27	24	(*b*)11	15	(*b*) 2 do. do. do.
12	12	(*b*) 1	12	(*b*) This Candidate do. do.
8	7	(*b*) 4	4	(*a*) 2 of these do. do. (*b*) 1 do. do. do.
1	1	1	...	(*a*) This Candidate do. do.
11	10	...	10	
589	508	203	386	

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C.—(*Con*

Particulars relating to the

STATIONS.	III. B. REVENUE TEST, GENERAL, LOWER GRADE.				IV. REVENUE TEST, SALT DEPARTMENT.				V. REVENUE TEST, SEA CUSTOMS DEPT.			
	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.
Bangalore	4	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	5	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	15	14	(a)1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chetterpore	3	3	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chicacole...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor	9	9	(b)5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	9	9	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combaconum	11	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	14	14	4	10	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	7	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	8	8	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	25	22	(c)12	11	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
Madura	9	7	(d)1	7	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
Mangalore	2	1	(e)1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Masulipatam	11	9	(f)5	6	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1
Nellore	14	10	(g)8	7	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah	17	14	(h)7	9	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry	15	14	(i)5	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Salem	12	12	(j)4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	10	10	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Trichinopoly	6	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trevandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	4	2	(k)1	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	222	201	66	154	16	16	15	1	6	6	3	3

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tinued.)

Special Test Examination.

VI. Account Test.				VII. A. Translation Test, Higher Grade.				Remarks.
Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	(a) This Candidate went up for the Higher Grade, but passed only for the Lower Grade.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	1	...	3	3	1	2	(b) 2 of these do. do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	22	14	8	2	2	1	1	(c) 1 do. do. do. do.
1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	(d) This Candidate do. do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e) do. do. do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f) 2 of these do. do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(g) 5 do. do. do. do.
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	(h) 2 do. do. do. do.
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	(i) 1 do. do. do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(j) 2 do. do. do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(k) This Candidate do. do. do.
27	27	17	10	9	9	3	6	

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C.—(Con

Particulars relating to the

STATIONS.	VII. B. Translation Test, Lower Grade.				VIII. A. Precis Writing, Higher Grade.				VIII. B. Precis Writing, Higher Grade.			
	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.
Bangalore	21	18	5	13	13	10	7	3	2	2	2	...
Bellary	31	27	...	27	36	34	8	26	16	16	9	7
Calicut	19	17	(d) 5	14	27	25	7	18	16	15	8	7
Chetterpore	10	9	2	7	15	15	6	9	3	3	...	3
Chicacole	12	9	1	8	11	11	6	5	5	4	4	...
Chittoor	36	35	(d) 11	26	29	28	15	13	17	14	12	2
Coimbatore	23	21	6	15	26	25	12	13	13	13	9	4
Combaconum	27	27	4	23	24	24	5	19	13	12	7	5
Cuddalore	26	26	6	20	29	29	11	18	15	14	12	2
Cuddapah	26	23	4	19	31	27	12	15	18	18	9	9
Kurnool	13	13	4	9	17	17	11	6	7	7	4	3
Madras	122	111	19	92	253	244	109	135	16	14	10	4
Madura	38	34	4	30	40	37	17	20	10	9	4	5
Mangalore	3	3	1	2	12	12	7	5	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam	42	42	5	37	29	28	14	14	13	12	5	7
Negapatam	20	19	5	14	26	23	5	18	10	10	8	2
Nellore	34	32	...	32	45	42	16	26	15	13	8	5
Ootacamund	4	4	...	4	12	12	9	3	1	1	1	...
Palamcottah	55	52	6	46	60	59	18	41	19	18	11	7
Rajahmundry	39	39	6	33	39	39	23	16	15	15	11	4
Salem	33	28	10	18	40	37	20	17	15	15	11	4
Secunderabad	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	21	20	5	15	29	29	14	15	9	9	8	1
Tellicherry	16	16	6	10	21	21	4	17	10	9	2	7
Trichinopoly	21	19	2	17	20	19	5	14	2	2	1	1
Trevandrum	2	2	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	26	25	1	24	30	30	5	25	8	6	1	5
Total...	721	671	118	557	917	880	369	511	269	251	157	94

cluded.)

Special Test Examination.

Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts.				Remarks.
Number registered.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number failed.	
4	4	...	4	
8	6	...	6	
38	36	...	36	(d) 2 of these went up for the Higher Grade, but passed only for the Lower Grade.
2	2	1	1	
7	7	1	6	
46	46	7	39	(d) 2 do. do. do.
24	22	1	21	
112	111	17	94	
20	20	(f) 5	16	(f) 1 do. do. do.
23	22	...	22	
12	12	...	12	
26	23	(f) 3	21	(f) 1 do. do. do.
29	26	2	24	
7	7	...	7	
15	15	1	14	
46	44	5	39	
22	20	...	20	
...	...	(f) 1	...	(f) This Candidate do. do.
96	91	(f) 14	79	(f) 2 of these do. do.
14	14	(f) 5	10	(f) 1 do. do. do.
18	18	(f) 2	17	(f) 1 do. do. do.
...	...	...	...	
75	74	8	66	
6	6	...	6	
26	25	(f) 9	19	(f) 3 do. do. do.
10	8	1	7	
6	6	...	6	
692	665	83	592	

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D.

Statement showing the number of Candidates who registered their names for the number

STATIONS.	Number of registered Candidates.				Number of Candidates examined.			
	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Bangalore	97	65	28	190	94	63	28	185
Bellary	73	13	13	99	66	10	13	89
Chetterpore	35	11	13	59	33	8	12	53
Chicacole	23	2	36	61	23	1	35	59
Cuddapah	75	10	50	135	71	8	49	128
Chittoor	127	16	20	163	126	13	20	159
Cuddalore	92	12	34	138	86	11	31	128
Coimbatore	151	13	76	240	141	11	71	223
Combaconum	43	2	16	61	42	2	16	60
Calicut	68	11	38	117	65	9	35	109
Cannanore	55	11	18	84	54	11	17	82
Cochin	11	1	2	14	10	...	2	12
Kurnool	27	9	33	69	26	9	28	63
Masulipatam	77	10	34	121	75	9	29	113
Madras	484	375	28	887	464	358	25	847
Madura	98	5	57	160	93	4	55	152
Mangalore	53	6	15	74	49	5	15	69
Nellore	60	2	34	96	57	2	30	89
Ootacamund	4	19	15	38	4	15	14	33
Palamcottah	144	5	84	233	139	5	81	225
Rajahmundry	149	5	53	207	141	4	51	196
Salem	91	8	48	147	90	8	45	143
Secunderabad...	1	7	...	8	1	7	...	8
Tranquebar	28	2	18	48	27	1	17	45
Tanjore	108	9	33	150	103	9	32	144
Trichinopoly	141	11	37	189	134	10	36	180
Trevandrum	14	47	...	61	12	45	...	57
Thyetmyo	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Vizagapatam	98	4	40	142	93	4	40	137
Total...	2,427	692	873	3,992	2,319	643	827	3,789

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D.

General Test Examination in each District, the number who attended, and the who passed.

Number of Candidates Passed.				Remarks.
Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	
8	(a)30	(b) 5	43	(a) 13 of these Candidates went up for the Anglo-Vernacular Branch, but have been successful only in English. (b) These do. do. do. in Vernacular.
3	(a)18	(b) 2	23	(a) 13 of these do. do. do. in English. (b) These do do. do. in Vernacular.
...	(a) 7	...	7	(a) 6 of these do. do. do. in English.
3	(a) 3	1	7	(a) These do. do. do. in English.
6	(a) 9	(b) 8	23	(a) 4 of these do. do. do. in English. (b) 4 of these do. do. do. in Vernacular.
15	(a)15	(b) 9	39	(a) 13 of these do. do. do. in English. (b) 6 of these do. do. do. in Vernacular.
4	(a) 5	(b) 8	17	(a) 2 of these do. do. do. in English. (b) 7 of these do. do. do. in Vernacular.
18	(a) 2	(b)21	41	(a) These do. do. do. in English. (b) 15 of these do. do. do. in Vernacular.
1	(a) 4	(b) 4	9	(a) 3 of these do. do. do. in English. (b) 3 of these do. do. do. in Vernacular.
4	(a) 7	(b)11	22	(a) 4 of these do. do. do. in English. (b) 8 of these do. do. do. in Vernacular.
3	2	(b)13	18	(b) 10 of these do. do. do. in Vernacular.
2	(a) 1	(b) 1	4	(a) This do. do. do. in English. (b) This do. do. do. in Vernacular.
1	(a) 5	(b) 1	7	(a) 4 of these do. do. do. in English. (b) This do. do. do. in Vernacular.
6	(a) 7	(b) 5	18	(a) These do. do. do. in English. (b) These do. do. do. in Vernacular.
24	(a)48	(b)28	100	(a) 11 of these do. do. do. in English. (b) 26 of these do. do. do. in Vernacular.
11	(a) 2	(b)19	32	(a) These do. do. do. in English. (b) 10 of these do. do. do. in Vernacular.
7	(a) 8	(b) 8	23	(a) 6 of these do. do. do. in English. (b) 5 of these do. do. do. in Vernacular.
2	(a) 7	(b) 1	10	(a) 6 of these do. do. do. in English. (b) This do. do. do. in Vernacular.
2	7	...	9	
14	(a) 5	(b)16	35	(a) 2 of these do. do. do. in English. (b) 10 of these do. do. do. in Vernacular.
12	(a)11	(b) 5	28	(a) 10 of these do. do. do. in English. (b) 2 of these do. do. do. in Vernacular.
7	2	10	19	
1	...	...	1	
1	(a) 2	(b) 1	4	(a) These do. do. do. in English. (b) This do. do. do. in Vernacular.
16	(a)10	(b)12	38	(a) 4 of these do. do. do. in English. (b) 9 of these do. do. do. in Vernacular.
5	2	12	19	
2	(a)13	...	15	(a) 1 of these do. do. do. in English.
...	1	...	1	
4	(a)16	(b) 1	21	(a) 15 of these do. do. do. in English. (b) This do. do. do. in Vernacular.
182	249	202	633	

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E.

Statement of Account in connection with the Commission during the official year 1868-69.

RECEIPTS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	DISBURSEMENTS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To amount of fees collected from Candidates for the Special Test Examination held in August 1868	16,796 0 0		Salary of the Secretary	3,000 0 0	
To do. collected from Candidates for the General Test Examination held in February 1869 ...	23,598 0 0		Cost of Office Establishment	3,587 8 0	
			Office Contingencies	57 11 6	
					6,645 3 6
			To the undermentioned stipends of Examiners connected with the General Test Examination held in February 1868, as sanctioned in G. O. 15th April 1868, No. 138, and 13th May 1868, No. 186 :—		
			1 Examiner in English..	1,000 0 0	
			4 do. in do. at 700 Rupees each	2,800 0 0	
			1 do. in do.	500 0 0	
			1 do. in Tamil	900 0 0	
			1 do. in do.	750 0 0	
			1 do. in do.	700 0 0	
			1 do. in Telugu	850 0 0	
			1 do. in do.	750 0 0	
			1 do. in Malayalum	700 0 0	
			1 do. in Canarese	550 0 0	
					9,500 0 0
			To the undermentioned stipends of Examiners connected with the Special Test Examination held in August 1868, as sanctioned in G. O. 4th March 1869, No. 72 :—		
			1 Examiner in Kindersley's Law of Evidence and Law of Contracts ...	1,890 0 0	
			1 do. in Mahomedan Law and Norton's Law of Evidence	1,240 0 0	
			1 do. in Criminal Procedure Code, Higher and Lower Grades, Civil Rules of Practice, Higher and Lower Grades, Law of Torts, and Goldsmith's Equity	1,840 0 0	
			1 do. in Code of Civil Procedure, Higher and Lower Grades, and Hindu Law	1,710 0 0	
			1 do. in Penal Code, Higher and Lower Grades	1,220 0 0	
			1 do. in Criminal Rules of Practice (do.)	825 0 0	

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		1 do. in Revenue Regulations and Acts and Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, Higher and Lower Grades	1,180 0 0	
		1 do. in Limitation Act, Stamp Act, Salt Manual, Budget Manual, Book-keeping, Stamp Rules, and Salt Law	559 0 0	
		1 do. in Sea Customs Law and Sea Customs Manual	100 0 0	
		1 do. in Precis Writing, Higher and Lower Grades...	1,200 0 0	
		1 do. in Tamil Translation	1,050 0 0	
		1 do. in Telugu do.	380 0 0	
		1 do. in Malayalum do.	400 0 0	
		1 do. in Canarese do.	255 0 0	
		1 do. in Hindoostani do.	15 0 0	
				13,814 0 0
		To additional Contingent expenses incurred in connection with the General Test Examination of February 1868, as sanctioned in G. O. 14th July 1868, No. 256.	36 0 0	
		To Contingent expenses incurred in connection with the Special Test Examination of August 1868, as sanctioned in G. O. 16th December 1868, No. 421.	1,319 0 1	
		To Contingent expenses incurred in connection with the General Test Examination of February 1869, as sanctioned in G.O. 23d March 1869 No. 96	3,984 8 5	
		To repairing and matting certain apartments in the Collector's Cutcherry at Tinnevelly used for the purposes of the U. C. S. Examinations, as sanctioned in G. O. 5th June 1868, No. 212.	30 0 0	
		To moiety of expenditure in repairing an old Government Building at Salem for the use of the U. C. S. Examinations, as sanctioned in G. O. 10th July 1868, No. 255.	250 0 0	
		To purchase of furniture for the U. C. S. Examinations, as sanctioned in G. O. 29th March 1869, No. 102.	5,690 0 0	
				11,309 8 6
Total...	40,754 0 0		Total...	41,268 12 0

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APPENDIX IX.

A.

MEDICAL.

Statement showing the number of Dispensaries, the Funded Capital, and the average monthly Income of each, for the year 1868.

No.	Dispensaries.	Funded Capital up to 31st December 1868.			Average monthly income for 1868, exclusive of Receipts from Government.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Adoni	...	...	...	93	11	9
2	Anantapur	...	...	...	7	7	4
3	Bellary	2,258	10	10	114	14	4
4	Berhampore	...	...	...	159	13	6
5	Calicut	26,000	0	0	349	6	8
6	Do. Leper and Small-pox Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Chellumbrum	4,000	0	0	28	9	9
8	Chicacole	2,000	0	0	127	8	2
9	Chingleput	3,156	6	0	65	1	3
10	Chittoor	4,000	0	0	120	15	10
11	Cocanada	1,700	0	0	88	12	5
12	Do. Seaman's Hospital.	...	...	...	79	11	9
13	Cochin	2,909	0	0	258	13	10
14	Coimbatore	20,100	0	0	201	6	8
15	Combaconum	17,333	4	4	392	10	10
16	Conjeeveram	3,922	12	0	47	3	5
17	Coonoor	...	...	...	213	6	2
18	Cuddalore	26,000	0	0	170	7	7
19	Do. Old Town ...	...	...	...	44	7	4
20	Cuddapah	47,098	0	2	354	1	5
21	Cumbum	...	...	...	13	5	7
22	Ghooty	...	...	...	11	5	1
23	Goodalore	...	...	...	170	7	11
24	Guntoor	...	...	...	109	7	4
25	Hospett	...	...	...	22	7	1
26	Kamptee	...	...	...	175	0	0
27	Kimedy	...	...	...	88	4	2
28	Kotagherry	...	...	...	48	1	3
29	Kurnool	3,342	14	2	185	6	10

A.

Statement showing the number of Dispensaries, the Funded Capital, and the average monthly Income of each, for the year 1868.

No.	Dispensaries.	Funded Capital up to 31st December 1868.			Average monthly income for 1868, exclusive of Receipts from Government.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
30	Black Town, North side ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Triplicane	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Vepery	...	...	...	11	15	4
33	Eye Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Female Asylum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	General Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Leper Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Lunatic Asylum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Lying-in-Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Male Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Native Infirmary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Madura	45,900	0	0	4,555	9	3
42	Manargoody	18,000	0	0	1,221	2	10
43	Mangalore	1,000	0	0	123	13	2
44	Masulipatam	...	...	...	146	10	9
45	Mercara	...	...	...	114	10	8
46	Munjeri	...	...	...	66	15	8
47	Myaveram	...	...	...	7	14	9
48	Negapatam	6,900	0	0	70	6	6
49	Nellore	...	...	...	246	4	0
50	Do. Branch	5,600	0	0	36	12	7
51	Ongole	...	...	...	9	11	3
52	Ootacamund	...	...	...	321	10	1
53	Palamcottah	78,500	0	0	1,135	9	9
54	Palliport Lazaretto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Paulghaut	...	...	...	31	3	4
56	Pollachy	19,300	0	0	86	2	8
57	Ponani	...	...	...	25	1	4
58	Ramnad	...	...	...	135	0	8
59	Rajahmundry	1,793	0	0	314	10	1
60	Raneepett	...	...	...	331	13	4
61	Salem	...	...	...	106	7	8
62	Secunderabad	...	...	...	174	1	9
63	Sheally	...	...	...	7	9	6
64	Tellicherry	2,997	14	2	120	10	4
65	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	6	13	9
66	Tranquebar	21,309	3	9	202	11	11
67	Trichinopoly	20,000	0	0	1,120	12	3
68	Vellore	...	...	...	262	12	3
69	Vizagapatam	20,096	2	3	268	6	4
		4,05,217	3	8	15,005	15	0

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B.

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the several

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Income. Rate on Houses, Buildings, and Lands. RS.	A.	P.	Tax on Arts, Trades, and Professions. RS.	A.	P.
Bellary ...	Adoni ...	3,807	3	0	3,278	0	0
	Bellary ...	18,837	9	8	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	4,567	3	5	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	5,179	13	0	5,467	0	0
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...	2,244	9	7	1,216	0	0
	Chicacole ...	2,627	8	0	...	...	...
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	4,110	13	0	5,496	8	0
	Ellore ...	2,225	2	2	3,518	0	0
	Rajahmundry ...	3,408	15	0	2,834	6	0
Kistna ...	Guntoor ...	2,737	3	5	...	...	...
	Masulipatam ...	2,623	0	0	3,575	0	0
Kurnool ...	Cumbum ...	6,940	1	8	...	...	...
	Kurnool ...	1,230	4	5	686	8	0
Madras ...	Conjeveram ...	5,556	4	6	2,514	0	0
Madura ...	Dindigul ...	964	3	1	56	4	0
	Madura ...	8,216	12	9	7,485	11	9
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	14,822	7	0	7,540	0	0
	Cannanore ...	4,477	9	3	286	8	0
	Cochin ...	4,713	6	4	3,473	0	0
	Paulghaut ...	1,405	2	9	874	10	0
	Tellicherry ...	4,955	4	0	2,515	8	0
Neilgherry Hills.	Coonoor ...	2,235	7	5	989	8	0
	Ootacamund ...	12,039	3	6	4,418	0	0
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	5,905	10	8	82	0	0
North Arcot ...	Vellore ...	5,346	13	7	7,793	12	9
	Wallajahpett ...	141	3	8	2,348	8	0
Salem ...	Salem ...	7,793	13	0	4,372	8	0
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	6,940	4	2	77	0	0
South Canara...	Mangalore ...	7,083	15	2	5,005	13	0
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...	10,641	6	10	2,495	8	0
	Mayaveram ...	2,975	7	2	4,651	0	0
	Manargoody ...	...	...	...	6,076	5	6
	Negapatam ...	8,401	2	10	11,761	0	0
	Tanjore ...	16,401	6	4	14,133	8	0
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	2,343	8	0
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly ...	13,228	9	3	5,393	0	0
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	2,058	0	0
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	6,829	10	2
	Vizianagram ...	1,052	5	4	1,387	4	10
	Total ...	2,05,837	4	11	1,33,032	14	0

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B.

Municipalities in the Provinces, for the official year 1868-69.

Income.											
Tolls.			Tax on Vehicles and Animals.			Registration of Carts.			Miscellaneous Receipts.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
...	...	...	2,062	8	0	253	4	0	643	2	8
10,866	10	8	8,527	4	0	935	14	0	6,862	15	3
10,752	8	0	1,464	4	0	722	8	0	799	5	4
8,272	11	0	1,184	12	0	608	0	0	2,608	1	8
8,005	0	0	893	8	0	492	12	0	136	4	1
5,850	0	0	389	4	0	274	0	0	902	1	7
4,850	0	0	415	8	0	57	0	0	6,326	12	10
3,800	0	0	598	8	0	405	4	0	288	11	6
2,100	0	0	384	8	0	176	0	0	660	5	8
5,400	0	0	1,038	4	0	641	0	0	1,188	9	8
5,640	0	0	1,366	0	0	266	0	0	413	4	5
8,485	0	0	1,866	12	0	480	8	0	3,106	3	10
1,482	11	6	479	4	0	275	0	0	292	10	0
1,000	0	0	1,196	8	0	510	12	0	365	7	4
3,437	5	4	392	12	0	299	0	0	238	9	10
19,996	8	1	2,094	0	0	887	0	0	13,623	5	11
...	...	...	881	0	0	570	0	0	373	4	0
...	...	...	1,744	0	0	74	8	0	540	15	7
...	...	...	97	4	0	42	4	0	1,776	12	10
11,099	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,674	9	1
...	...	...	539	12	0	19	8	0	733	1	10
...	...	...	647	5	3	48	0	0	1,551	2	8
...	...	...	3,287	4	0	197	7	0	2,919	9	2
4,434	5	4	1,935	8	0	730	0	0	1,697	1	9
10,279	12	0	497	0	0	928	0	0	19,153	15	7
4,751	0	6	33	0	0	554	3	0	382	1	3
8,033	5	4	1,363	4	0	454	12	0	3,412	7	1
10,990	10	0	3,181	14	0	914	10	0	1,352	13	5
911	10	0	955	0	0	236	0	0	1,528	9	10
13,615	6	8	...	...	...	1,987	8	0	2,671	9	10
6,550	8	0	671	8	0	247	0	0	1,023	0	0
6,748	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,189	5	4
11,440	0	0	1,412	12	0	* ...	...	...	2,960	15	1
18,900	0	0	2,020	12	0	240	8	0	4,471	4	6
13,762	4	8	285	10	8	...	...	...	1,695	7	4
12,927	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,270	15	1
7,892	6	0	231	0	0	...	...	...	588	8	2
23,056	10	3	5,897	12	0	1,550	0	0	14,234	4	0
5,267	6	0	304	0	0	...	...	...	517	1	10
11,231	11	7	2,740	12	0	168	0	0	18,000	13	3
5,800	0	0	2,369	4	0	...	...	...	100	7	2
2,87,629	14	5	55,449	1	11	16,246	2	0	1,24,276	3	3

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B.—(Con

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the several

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Income.								
		Government Contribution.			Balance from last year.			Total.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bellary	Adoni ...	1,981	4	4	2,882	14	0	14,908	4	0
	Bellary ...	10,025	1	7	10,433	9	3	66,489	0	5
Coimbatore...	Coimbatore...	5,027	8	10	8,621	1	8	31,954	7	3
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah....	9,727	6	7	277	0	0	33,324	12	3
Ganjam	Berhampore.	3,819	8	1	2,507	12	0	19,315	5	9
	Chicacole ...	3,235	12	8	575	0	0	13,853	10	3
Godavery	Cocanada ...	4,975	0	0	999	4	6	27,230	14	4
	Ellore ...	3,074	5	2	...	...	...	13,909	14	10
	Rajahmundry	1,911	2	11	352	10	3	11,827	15	10
Kistna	Guntoor ...	3,150	10	7	9,150	8	11	23,306	4	7
	Masulipatam	3,791	13	0	6,719	11	11	24,394	13	4
Kurnool	Cumbum ...	6,494	12	6	10,211	5	9	37,584	11	9
	Kurnool ...	635	13	11	1,292	1	2	6,374	5	0
Madras ...	Conjeveram..	4,637	6	11	1,117	13	3	16,898	4	0
Madura	Dindigul ...	838	3	0	2,209	6	10	8,435	12	1
	Madura ...	8,844	4	0	35,615	5	4	96,762	0	6
Malabar	Calicut ...	5,000	0	0	1,406	9	5	30,593	4	5
	Cannanore...	...	...	...	3,891	7	0	11,014	15	10
	Cochin ...	2,871	3	5	3,296	4	11	16,270	3	6
	Paulghaut ...	2,102	5	9	2,746	4	1	19,902	8	2
	Tellicherry...	3,161	1	8	1,452	13	8	13,377	1	2
Neilgherry Hills.	Coonoor ...	2,880	3	9	2,728	5	3	11,080	0	4
	Ootacamund.	27,379	8	0	914	11	6	51,155	11	2
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	5,858	1	0	165	0	5	20,807	11	2
N. Arcot	Vellore ...	9,925	10	6	5,706	5	0	59,631	5	5
	Wallajahpett	2,268	11	3	1,892	2	5	12,370	14	1
Salem ...	Salem ...	4,387	12	0	14,961	7	7	44,779	5	0
S. Arcot ...	Cuddalore...	10,664	14	7	1,372	8	7	35,494	10	9
S. Canara ...	Mangalore...	3,997	8	7	1,747	3	7	21,465	12	2
Tanjore	Combaconum	11,163	12	10	5,434	1	4	48,009	5	6
	Mayaveram..	4,490	15	0	1,008	12	3	21,618	2	5
	Munargoody.	3,562	1	8	4,736	0	3	22,311	13	3
	Negapatam...	16,163	0	7	3,735	13	7	55,874	12	1
	Tanjore ...	15,351	7	6	11,283	2	0	82,802	0	4
Tinnevelly.	Palamcottah	3,837	5	3	970	13	3	20,551	9	2
	Tinnevelly...	4,276	3	4	2,843	15	6	21,319	0	5
	Tuticorin ...	3,772	9	8	873	2	10	15,701	2	8
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly.	21,710	0	3	7,962	7	1	93,032	10	10
Vizagapatam	Bimlipatam..	2,923	4	4	218	10	4	11,288	6	6
	Vizagapatam	7,195	12	9	1,804	5	0	47,971	0	9
	Vizianagram.	3,368	3	9	319	7	6	14,397	0	7
	Total...	2,50,482	0	2	1,76,437	7	2	12,49,390	15	10

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tinued.)

Municipalities in the Provinces.—(Continued.)

Expenditure.											
New Works and Improvements.			Repairs.			Conservancy.			Police.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1,633	8	4	1,644	1	2	3,494	15	5	3,160	12	8
4,618	9	10	20,152	10	1	16,117	13	0	11,193	0	0
427	15	10	7,404	14	10	5,160	9	1	7,016	11	1
4,085	9	6	9,837	1	1	3,955	2	4	7,356	6	8
3,019	4	5	1,451	13	11	3,588	1	6	5,436	14	7
1,571	8	4	2,856	1	3	1,874	1	9	4,131	12	11
7,320	1	7	2,209	7	5	2,274	10	4	5,373	10	8
5,248	15	6	361	1	2	3,363	4	3	3,533	13	4
187	8	0	277	14	0	3,085	13	5	3,915	8	0
6,656	12	5	603	13	6	4,406	2	6	4,817	9	8
5,812	6	8	1,986	11	7	4,408	4	7	7,581	5	11
13,916	1	5	1,153	13	6	5,602	8	3	6,509	3	8
749	10	5	467	15	8	636	13	7	2,426	0	0
...	...	...	6	1	9	6,185	10	0	2,511	8	1
228	12	7	544	12	2	548	15	0	1,482	4	2
13,697	3	10	3,932	7	4	21,064	4	8	17,974	15	3
7,915	9	4	12,935	6	10	3,993	12	5	...	...	...
1,121	2	6	688	7	0	1,603	7	8	1,012	15	6
1,065	11	8	3,027	3	10	2,147	14	5	5,470	5	3
6,152	4	11	3,687	5	0	1,745	3	6	3,015	3	4
...	...	...	655	10	0	645	4	0	6,385	4	11
1,219	3	9	2,312	15	6	2,321	13	8	1,133	0	0
3,732	12	0	6,113	3	7	6,788	9	0	7,394	7	6
2,007	11	10	2,036	1	1	4,326	10	6	6,830	9	3
2,341	7	1	3,976	5	5	7,034	7	11	9,310	0	10
150	0	0	350	0	0	2,969	5	11	2,213	0	0
1,193	15	10	6,994	8	11	7,188	4	8	8,598	5	0
4,742	4	3	1,343	13	4	8,464	8	0	8,625	2	11
601	7	4	4,223	15	5	2,890	2	5	6,039	4	11
9,587	4	8	3,444	9	5	10,785	12	8	11,214	0	0
1,685	6	9	4,454	0	10	4,499	5	0	4,765	9	4
4,331	2	6	4,139	13	4	1,965	5	7	4,042	13	6
17,314	5	4	10,998	6	0	8,937	3	3	11,758	10	0
18,806	14	2	10,202	12	9	14,578	13	8	15,097	0	0
2,069	1	5	2,242	13	9	3,047	7	10	4,342	0	0
6,195	15	0	984	12	11	2,194	7	8	5,104	8	4
4,973	10	6	2,178	13	9	1,813	7	11	4,042	9	10
10,400	1	9	16,368	2	7	16,537	13	11	18,687	6	5
...	...	...	2,580	10	1	1,773	1	4	2,614	8	11
1,007	12	2	6,621	2	2	8,355	8	0	8,426	8	0
2,465	5	4	1,302	14	3	3,088	10	2	4,826	13	3
1,80,254	10	9	1,68,755	1	2	2,15,463	10	4	2,55,371	11	8

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B.—(Con

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the several

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	EXPEN Establishment. RS.	A.	P.
Bellary	Adoni	1,517	0	0
	Bellary	4,384	6	9
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore	2,930	1	5
Cuddapah... ...	Cuddapah	4,419	15	11
Ganjam	Berhampore	2,784	1	5
	Chicacole	1,803	3	4
Godavery	Cocanada	1,781	2	10
	Ellore	1,402	12	7
	Rajahmundry ...	1,391	0	5
Kistna	Guntoor	2,150	13	10
	Masulipatam... ...	1,878	7	6
Kurnool	Cumbum	3,185	9	6
	Kurnool	1,275	8	7
Madras	Conjeveram	3,088	3	11
Madura	Dindigul	548	4	4
	Madura	8,711	14	1½
Malabar	Calicut	4,191	10	9
	Cannanore	1,816	9	9
	Cochin	1,699	13	2
	Paulghaut	2,001	14	2
	Tellicherry	2,025	11	4
Neilgherry Hills. ...	Coonoor	1,833	14	3
	Ootacamund	4,476	9	8
Nellore ...	Nellore	2,423	3	2
North Arcot ...	Vellore	4,702	3	6
	Wallajahpett... ...	3,487	15	6
Salem	Salem	3,135	14	4
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore	5,879	15	6
South Canara ...	Mangalore	2,781	14	9
Tanjore	Combaconum ...	3,980	4	10
	Mayaveram	2,740	3	4
	Manargoody	1,689	1	8
	Negapatam	4,447	10	3
	Tanjore	5,721	8	10
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah	3,647	13	11
	Tinnevelly	2,625	1	7
	Tuticorin	1,984	8	3
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly... ...	11,965	2	0
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam	1,527	4	8
	Vizagapatam... ...	4,372	4	8
	Vizianagaram ...	1,789	3	11
	Total...	1,30,200	2	2½

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cluded.)

Municipalities in the Provinces for the official year 1868-69.—(Concluded.)

DITURE.

For purposes other than those specified in Section 25.			Miscellaneous.			Total.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1,111	11	3	...	...	...	12,562	0	10
4,832	13	8	...	...	...	61,299	5	4
422	10	7	...	...	...	23,362	14	10
1,616	10	6	...	...	...	31,270	14	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	16,280	3	10
1,613	6	3	...	...	...	13,850	1	10
1,521	7	10	...	...	...	20,480	8	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,909	14	10
326	4	11	...	...	...	9,184	0	9
104	12	5	...	...	...	18,740	0	4
352	7	9	...	...	...	22,019	12	0
3,244	11	2	...	...	...	33,611	15	6
79	6	0	...	...	...	5,635	6	3
681	10	6	...	...	...	12,473	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,352	12	3
9,023	9	7½	...	...	...	74,4u4	6	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	29,036	7	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,242	10	5
2,000	0	1	...	...	...	15,411	0	5
885	4	2	...	...	...	17,487	3	1
733	1	11	...	...	...	1,0445	0	2
1,911	7	7	...	...	...	10,732	6	9
2,649	12	5	...	...	...	31,155	11	2
2,497	10	3	...	...	...	20,121	14	1
4,527	12	2	...	...	...	31,892	4	11
308	5	8	...	...	...	9,478	11	1
2,511	14	8	...	...	...	29,622	15	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	29,055	12	0
2,619	7	7	...	...	...	19,156	4	5
899	4	0	...	...	...	39,911	3	7
238	6	1	...	...	...	18,382	15	4
1,643	1	2	...	...	...	17,811	5	9
125	6	0	...	...	...	53,581	8	10
7,695	1	1	...	...	...	72,102	2	6
312	2	0	...	...	...	15,661	6	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	17,104	13	6
161	12	3	...	...	...	15,154	14	6
14,739	8	10	...	...	...	88,698	3	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,495	9	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	28,783	3	0
295	5	0	...	...	...	13,768	3	11
71,686	5	4½	...	...	...	10,21,731	9	6

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